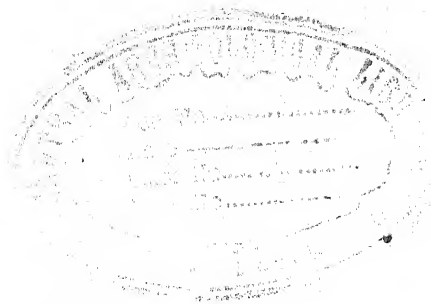


WESSEX
FROM THE AIR



no. 8.

WESSEX FROM THE AIR

By

O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.

and

ALEXANDER KEILLER

F.S.A., F.G.S.

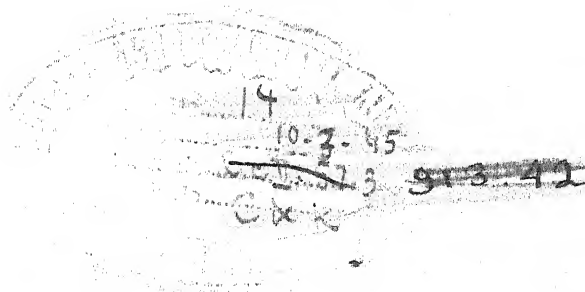
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PREFACE

DURING the war of 1914-18 Mr. Crawford was an observer in the Royal Flying Corps, while the writer, who had been flying intermittently since 1909, was a pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service. In the course of routine duties both were independently impressed with the possibilities of air photography, with which neither had previously come into very close contact, as an aid to archaeological exploration and record. In due course Mr. Crawford, in consequence of a forced landing on the wrong side of the lines, was captured, and while in German prison camps had plenty of leisure to elaborate his scheme, while the writer on being invalided out of the service had equal opportunities. The former, however, proceeded shortly after peace to put his theories into practice; and it was not until his article on the Stonehenge Avenue as disclosed by photographs taken from the air was published in the *Observer* that any suggestion of a joint enterprise between the authors of this volume was mooted. A short correspondence ensued, followed by a meeting at which the general principles were arranged and the sphere of operations selected. The next step was necessarily to acquire the requisite photographic equipment, to obtain an aeroplane for a certain period, and finally to make detailed arrangements as regards aerodrome accommodation and so forth. The photographic equipment threatened to represent a somewhat large expenditure, but thanks to the advice of Mr. A. C. Banfield, which proved invaluable upon many matters connected with the technical photographic side, resulted in being quite the reverse. A captured German camera was purchased from the Disposals Board. This was a 25 cm. (approximately 10 inch) focal length Ica, German Service Pattern, Type F.K. 1,¹ unused and in excellent condition. As a precautionary measure additional changing-boxes were purchased in order that a gross of plates might always be kept at the aerodrome ready for exposure. These changing-boxes were of the B. type, Mr. Banfield unselfishly forgoing his option on the last eight available at the Disposals Board, as the A. type had never proved really satisfactory. It may be remembered that during the war the German colour-screens were consistently inferior to those of the Allies, and it was therefore thought advisable to replace those supplied with the camera by an Ilford 'Minus-Blue'—a yellow filter for use under the general conditions which the expedition considered would be likely to be encountered—and an Ilford 'Tricolour Red'. This latter is a very opaque red filter, and it is probable that an Ilford 'Furniture Red' colour screen would have been better, but since both require ideal conditions with strong sun, and since the archaeological sites which it was intended to photograph almost all required to be taken in the early morning or late evening, the red filter was never used. The camera had, of course, no lens, and a 4.5 Zeiss Tessar was purchased, also from the

¹ Types F.K. 2, 3, and 4, which have focal lengths of 50, 75, and 120 cm. respectively, would not have suited the purpose so well, since they would not have provided a sufficiently wide angle.

PREFACE

Disposals Board, than which no finer lens could have been desired for the purpose. It was fitted satisfactorily to the camera and the photographic outfit, apart from minor details, was complete. The obtaining of an aeroplane presented no difficulty, as the de Havilland Company at Stag Lane appeared to accept the somewhat unorthodox requirements of the expedition as being quite natural, and provided a machine immediately—an Avro used for instructional purposes at their school. They made an even more valuable contribution towards the enterprise, however, when they permitted one of their own staff, Captain Gaskell, to join the expedition, to whose presence no less than to his skill as a pilot in survey work so much of the success of the venture was subsequently due. With the addition of Mrs. V. M. Keiller, whose duties quite apart from flying were multifarious and diverse, the party was now complete. Permission was obtained to house the aeroplane at the R.A.F. Aerodrome at Weyhill, near Andover, at which town it was therefore decided to establish head-quarters. Air Commodore Masterman, himself a keen archaeologist, was at that time commanding the aerodromes on Salisbury Plain, and from him, as well as from all the officers of the R.A.F. stationed at Weyhill, the members of the expedition received every possible assistance, to say nothing of the kindest hospitality. The Avro soon proved itself unsuitable to the work in hand, since, although its slow speed was ideal for photography, its rate of climb was so slow that light and weather conditions had usually altered by the time that the required altitude over an objective had been attained. The de Havilland Company therefore replaced it with a D.H.9 which fulfilled all requirements admirably. The camera was transferred to the observer's cockpit—it had been fixed to the outside of the fuselage of the Avro—on account primarily of the slipstream of the D.H.9, but also in order to give the operator better opportunities for accurate marksmanship. Some readers may remember the weather conditions which prevailed during the spring and early summer of 1924. These could hardly have been more disheartening for a pioneer enterprise of this nature, and indeed at one time the expedition broke up, dissolved, and decided to postpone the experiment till another year. Within forty-eight hours anti-cyclonic conditions set in, and a mobilization which would have done credit to any organized but scattered unit resulted. The promise of fine weather was short-lived, but the expedition decided to complete the work before it, making the best of such brief intervals of suitable conditions for photography as might present themselves, and utilizing other occasions for exploratory work from the air, or, when even this was impossible, for concentrated field-work upon sites already photographed during previous days. Thus many weeks were spent, and some of the results of those weeks form the contents of the following pages.

ALEX. KEILLER.

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For assistance rendered during their operations to, among others, Mr. A. C. Banfield; Air Commodore E. A. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Mr. R. A. Loder and Mr. F. N. St. Barbe, both of the Handley Page Company; and Major O. G. G. Villiers, D.S.O.:

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INTRODUCTION

BY O. G. S. CRAWFORD

- I. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE AIR.
- II. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF EARTHWORKS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS BOOK :
- ¶ I. Camps.
 - ¶ II. Villages.
 - ¶ III. Ancient Fields.
 - ¶ IV. Barrows and other Mounds :
 - Long Barrows.
 - Round Barrows of the Bronze Age (bell, disc, saucer, ring, twin, triple, bowl).
 - Iron Age Barrows.
 - Roman Barrows.
 - Saxon Barrows.
 - Pillow-mounds.
- III. LIST OF SOME UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORS DURING 1924.
- IV. LIST OF SOME NEW SITES DISCOVERED BUT NOT PHOTOGRAPHED.

I. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE AIR

LONG before aeroplanes were invented it was confidently hoped that vertical photographs would some day be taken, and it was felt certain that, if so, they would greatly assist archaeology. Major Elsdale was the pioneer of air-photography in the British Army. Between about 1880 and 1887 he carried out many experiments from free balloons, and also invented a method of sending up small balloons just large enough to carry a camera, which exposed a certain number of plates automatically; then the balloon emptied itself of some of its gas and came down. Some of the results were quite good considering the difficulties. In 1891 Lieut. C. F. Close (now Col. Sir Charles Close) suggested to the Surveyor-General of India that the India Office should be asked to send out similar apparatus to photograph from the air the ancient ruined cities round Agra with the view of constructing a map from the air-photographs. The scheme was approved and the apparatus was sent to India, but official difficulties of the usual type supervened. The result was that Agra was cut out of the scheme, and a few photographs were taken over Calcutta at an unfavourable season of the year, and the opportunity was lost. After Major Elsdale left the Balloon Establishment in 1888 little or nothing was done at home in this matter: and after 1892 the Survey of India took no more interest in balloon photography. Major Elsdale spent much of his own money on the experiments in question, but ballooning was not much in favour in the 'eighties, although some progress was made, and he received little or no official support in his balloon-photography experiments.

In 1906 Lieut. P. H. Sharpe took a vertical and an oblique photograph of Stonehenge from a war-balloon; these were published in *Archaeologia* (vol. lx) by Col. Capper. During several years immediately preceding the War, Mr. Henry S. Wellcome successfully used large box-kites with specially devised automatic control cameras for photographing his archaeological sites and excavations in the Upper Nile regions of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

During the War, when aeroplane photographs first became common, it might have been expected that archaeological features would have been observed, but in the British sector in France none were seen, so far as I know. The photographs were often taken at a great height, over country which is archaeologically barren, or which was too rankly overgrown to show results. Moreover, the interpretation of air-photographs for military purposes was a new art and in itself sufficiently fascinating to oust academic interests for a time. On other fronts time was found for archaeology. Pioneer work in the air was carried out by the Germans in Northern Sinai. Dr. Theodor Wiegand was appointed to a special Commission (*Denkmal-schutzkommando*) which was sent out with the German forces operating in Southern Palestine and Sinai. One cannot but admire the scientific enthusiasm of a country which could remember archaeology in the midst of a world war. The results were published by Dr. Wiegand, and his monograph is the first publication containing direct reproductions of archaeological photographs taken from an aeroplane (1920). The first thirty-five pages contain an account of the military operations, written by General Kress von Kressenstein; the remaining hundred and ten pages are by Dr. Wiegand, and contain a valuable description of the wonderful air-photographs obtained. There are eight well-reproduced collotype plates, each containing two air-photographs, and in the text are five half-tone reproductions of air-photographs of ancient sites. In addition, much archaeological material of the ordinary kind is described and illustrated.

The principal air-photographs are of El Arish, Ruhebe (Rehoboth), Umm el Keisume,

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Mishrefe, Sbeitia, and Hafir el Aujsha. The results are most remarkable. The plan of each of these now deserted cities can be seen at a glance with astonishing clearness. Streets, churches, courtyards, gardens, and fields are evident, and orderly rows of cairns (for vine-growing, it is stated) are a prominent feature. Most certainly there is a vast and almost unexplored field for archaeology from the air in Arabia.

About the time that the fortunes of war brought German interest in Sinai to an end, Col. Beazeley, R.E., was discovering ancient sites in Mesopotamia. Others no doubt had observed the streets and public gardens of Eski Baghdad from the air, but Col. Beazeley was the first to publish an account of them (1919), and indeed his article appeared a year before the German report on Sinai. If, as has been said, the date of an archaeological discovery is the date of its publication, to Col. Beazeley belongs the credit of being the pioneer of archaeology from an aeroplane. His article in the *Geographical Journal* is illustrated, however, not by actual reproductions of air-photographs, but by plans of ancient cities and irrigation-works which, to the ground-observer, appear formless. Most remarkable perhaps are the four huge circles tangential to each other, with a fine pavilion in the centre.

The air-photographs were taken, of course, for military purposes, and it was in the course of this work that the ancient city was discovered. 'It was', says Col. Beazeley, 'some 20 miles long and anything up to 2½ miles in width. . . . [It was] well planned, with wide main streets or boulevards, from which wide roads branched off. . . . Had I not been in possession of these air-photographs the city would probably have been merely shown [on the map] by meaningless low mounds scattered here and there, for much of the detail was not recognizable on the ground, but was well shown up in the photographs, as the slight difference in the colour of the soil came out with marked effect on the sensitive film, and the larger properties of the nobles and rich merchants could be plainly made out along the banks of the Tigris.' Col. Beazeley continues: 'When riding as a passenger in an aeroplane *en route* for survey over enemy territory, I could clearly see on the desert area the outline of a series of detached forts shaped as in Fig. 3 [of his article], whereas when walking over them on the ground no trace was visible. Another interesting thing I could plainly see in my flights was the outline of an ancient scientific irrigation system, such as has been introduced in the Punjab only in comparatively recent years. Unfortunately I was shot down and captured before being able to make a detailed survey of the system during a lull in the military operations.'¹

On the 29th December 1922 Professor R. A. MacLean, of Rochester University, read a paper before the Archaeological Institute of America on 'The Aeroplane and Archaeology': an abstract was published in 1923. Professor MacLean had flown in Transjordan, and also recorded some results obtained—he does not state by whom—in Mesopotamia.

An air-photograph of the town and fortress of Dura (Salihiyeh) on the Euphrates, 250 miles above Baghdad, was taken, apparently in December 1922, by the French Air Force at the suggestion of Professor J. H. Breasted. It is reproduced, not very successfully, on p. 93 of Professor Breasted's book.

Arabia and the countries bordering it have played a leading role in the history of this new method of research. Circumstances are largely responsible for this. The ancient sites there are so plain that no special training or interest is required to detect them. In England the

¹ Quoted from Col. Beazeley's article in the *Geographical Journal* for May 1919.

ancient sites are sometimes plain enough, but the remains themselves are seldom self-explanatory. Any one can recognize an ancient city, but even the best-preserved prehistoric earthwork is something of a mystery, at any rate to those unfamiliar with primitive culture. Those, however, whose main interests lay at home had long hoped for that instrument of discovery which the invention of the aeroplane provided. The War, while it promoted the development of flying, delayed its archaeological exploitation. My own interest dates from the time, before flying became at all common, when I used to discuss with Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman¹ the possibilities of an overhead view. We knew that the low banks and mounds of prehistoric fields, villages, and barrows were plainly revealed at sunset, even to an observer on the ground, for the long shadows then cast made visible even the slightest undulation on the surface of the downs. We knew also that the course of prehistoric boundary-ditches could often be seen in the corn when the observer could view them from a distance, on a hill or on the opposite slopes of a valley. We longed for overhead views of Wessex before the first air-photograph had been taken. After the War I made one or two attempts to follow up the subject. In March 1919 I made a suggestion to the Earthworks Committee (of the Congress of Archaeological Societies) that they should get in touch with the Royal Air Force, but it was not taken up and an opportunity was thus lost. On the 22nd October 1922 an air-photograph was taken of Old Winchester Hill by the R.A.F. School of Photography at Farnborough, at the suggestion of Mr. C. J. P. Cave. On the hill is a prehistoric hill-fort and several barrows; one more barrow was revealed by the air-photograph, but it is also plainly visible on the ground. The site is about two miles east of Meon Stoke in Hampshire.

The birth of the new study in England may be said to date from 1922 when Air-Commodore Clark Hall observed certain curious marks on R.A.F. air-photos taken in Hampshire. With him must be mentioned Flight-Lieut. Haslam, who took a number of photographs near Winchester showing what turned out to be Celtic fields. Air-Commodore Clark Hall showed these photographs to Dr. Williams-Freeman, who took me to see them. Dr. Williams-Freeman and I had always been hoping for air-photographs of English soil, and looking at these we saw that our expectations were fulfilled, and even surpassed, by what was revealed. It was possible from these photographs to make a map of the Celtic field-system near Winchester, which was published in the *Geographical Journal* for May 1923, and reprinted in *Air Survey and Archaeology*, 1924 (Ordnance Survey Professional Paper, New Series, No. 7). Many archaeological air-photographs have been taken by the School of Army Co-operation at Old Sarum, and by officers of the R.A.F. stations at Farnborough, Calshot, Lee-on-Solent, and Gosport.

Recently the Air Ministry has sanctioned the transfer to the Ordnance Survey Office of all air-photographs containing archaeological information, which are not required for service purposes. Thus the connexion between air-photography and the Royal Engineers, begun about 1880 by Major Elsdale and continued by Col. Beazeley, has been maintained. Needless to point out, air-photographs are of great use, when checked and supplemented by field work, in revising the archaeological information on the ordnance maps.

Popular interest was first aroused by the discovery of negatives showing, for the first time, the complete course of the Stonehenge Avenue (Plates XXXIX and XL). The history of this

¹ Author of *Field Archaeology as illustrated by Hampshire* (Macmillan, 1915) and President of the Hampshire Field Club.

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has been told before, and I do not propose to repeat it here. Full details will be found in my monograph on *Air Survey and Archaeology*. The photographs of the Avenue were taken in the dry year of 1921 by the Old Sarum squadron, but their archaeological importance was not recognized until two years later, in 1923, when I unearthed them at Old Sarum. At the present moment the problem before us is to devise a system by which the pictures may become generally accessible to archaeologists for purposes of study.

It is usually imagined that the camera, when fixed in an aeroplane, records marks on the ground which are invisible to the eye of an observer. That is not so. The observer can see these marks more plainly than the camera, for he sees them in colour. The most remarkable discoveries which have been made are due to plants, which are sensitive to slight differences of soil and moisture. For example, if a ditch has been dug on a chalk down and the down has afterwards been ploughed flat and sown with corn, for ever afterwards the subsoil filling (or silt) of that ditch differs from the adjacent never-disturbed soil. Nothing can ever restore chalk once dug to its former state of compactness. Archaeologists have long known this, for one of the principal needs in excavation is to distinguish between disturbed and undisturbed soil. But one cannot dig up a whole field or several fields to find a ditch which after all may not exist. Here it is that a vertical view helps; for the effect of this moister silt upon a crop of corn is to promote its growth and deepen its colour. Thus from above one sees and can photograph, a belt of darker green corn following the line of the vanished ditch. These lines are sometimes visible on the ground, from across a valley, or at even closer quarters. Sometimes (as in parts of the Stonehenge Avenue) they are quite invisible. But always, when more than a single ditch is concerned, the *distant* view is necessary to convert chaos into order. The reason for this necessity can best be explained by means of a comparison. If one looks through a magnifying-glass at a half-tone illustration made through a coarse screen, it ceases to be seen as a picture and becomes a meaningless maze of blurred dots. If one holds it some distance off and looks at it with the naked eye it becomes a picture again. The observer on the ground is like the user of the magnifying-glass; the observer (or camera) in the air is like him who looks at the half-tone picture from a distance.

Now the majority of our prehistoric sites, and many later ones, were seamed with ditches and pits, dug for drainage, storage, habitation, defence, or boundary purposes. Many exist to-day on the downs, undisturbed and turf covered; many more have been flattened by cultivation. All of the latter can be rediscovered by air-photography, provided only that the arable has not been allowed to revert to grass. Even then traces of the ditches are sometimes visible, especially on poor soils and in dry summers, by a belt of darker green. Air observation, however, is most fruitful when young crops are growing; then discovery is easy and rapid, and every flight is productive. Such sites may afterwards be seen to exist by an observer on the ground, but few of them could ever have been *discovered* except from the air. Chalk is not the only soil that produces these streak-sites; they have been observed on oolitic limestone near Bath and plateau gravel near Exbury.

A few words only are necessary to describe the other factors which enable air-photography to record ancient sites. Prehistoric cultivation-banks—what I have called lynchets of Celtic type—are revealed because either they throw slight shadows or when ploughed appear as belts of lighter soil, from the chalk grains mixed with them. From photographs the Celtic field-system of a district can be accurately mapped. Again, rabbits work in the looser

silt of filled-up ditches (as well as in the soil of the lynchets), and if there are many rabbits a white line, or row of white patches, is visible from the air. Daisies and poppies grow for choice above these ditches, and barrows and hill-top camps have thus been revealed by white and scarlet circles.

Lastly, the low shadows at sunrise and sunset etch the outline of low banks in deep black. That is the time to photograph lynchets. On a June morning before breakfast the greater part of Salisbury Plain is seen to be covered with the banks of abandoned Celtic fields, but afterwards they 'fade into the common light of day'. The great ramparts of hill-top camps are strong enough to throw a shadow even at midday, but even they are best photographed when the sun is low, for then not only do the ramparts stand out best, but also the banks and pits of the habitations.

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- Leonhard Franz: *Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, vol. x (1923), pp. 136-7. [A review of *Air Survey and Archaeology*, giving results of German and American work quoted above.]
- Vertical air-photographs reproduced in the *Illustrated London News*:—Pompeii, general view (2 June 1923); large-scale view of centre (16 February 1924); Ur (28 July 1923) (see also *Antiquaries Journal*, iii, Plate 24); Stonehenge Avenue (8 August 1923).
- 'Das Flugzeug im Dienste der Archäologie', by Dr. Leonhard Franz. *Die Umschau*, vol. xxix (1925, Heft 18), pp. 357-9. [Illustrated by air-photographs taken in England.]
- 'The "Works of the Old Men" in Arabia', by Flight-Lieut. P. Maitland, R.A.F., *Antiquity*, vol. i (June 1927), pp. 197-203 (Plates i-iii).
- 'Luftaufnahmen und Vorgeschichtsforschung', by M. Hellmich. *Altschlesien*, i, Hefte 3/4 (Breslau, 1926), pp. 252-5, Plate 42.
- Hundert deutsche Fliegerbilder aus Palästina* [Schriften des Deutschen Palästina-Instituts, 2^{er} Band; Verlag C. Bertelsmann in Gütersloh, 1925]. Merely picturesque views of well-known places, edited by Dr. D. Gustaf Dalman.

II. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF EARTHWORKS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS BOOK

§ I. CAMPS

UNTIL quite recently it was possible to say that, so far as the evidence of excavation went, no typical hill-fort could be dated earlier than the Iron Age. That is no longer true; but since my colleague's excavations at Windmill Hill are still in progress, it would obviously be premature to discuss the earlier types of hill-fort.¹ It is possible that the inner circle at Yarnbury (Plate VI) may be one of them.

Of the camps illustrated in this book, only one—Figsbury—has been thoroughly and scientifically excavated. One, on the hill adjacent to Hambledon, had not before been recognized as a camp, and two—Woodbury and Meon Hill—were new discoveries. Of the remaining eight, four have yielded objects of the Iron Age, and although the finds were not (except perhaps at Hambledon) closely associated with the ramparts of the camp, yet there can be little doubt that they are contemporary.

It is certain that at any rate some of the camps—such as those on Hod and Hambledon Hills—were permanently inhabited. It is impossible otherwise to account for the rows of huts with tracks leading between them, and for the abundant finds. The reader is certain, at this stage, to inquire from what source the inhabitants obtained their water-supply. The question reveals an unfamiliarity with modern primitive communities living under similar conditions. There are many hill-top villages in Algeria, for instance, whose only water-supply is derived from a stream at the foot of a precipitous hill-side.² There are villagers in the Sudan, who, for several months every year, have to go a mile for every drop of water. The earthen ramparts of Hod Hill were designed to repel invaders, not to stand a siege. Water was obtained from the river at the foot of the hill, by the well-worn track leading out of the west gate. The idea of laying siege to a fortress is a modern one; it is doubtful if it was ever practised in this part of the world before the Romans came, and even they found it unnecessary to construct circumvallations in Britain.

The Roman camp within the prehistoric one on Hod Hill is unique in the south of England. It is entirely typical, and might have been recognized at sight, even without the conclusive evidence of excavation. It is all the more strange therefore that so experienced a field-worker as Mr. Hadrian Allcroft should have gone so far astray in his account of it.³ The whole design is as Roman as it could be; there are camps in the north of England—at Cawthorne, for instance—which are almost identical, and the traverses which protect the entrances are quite unmistakable and conclusive proof of Roman workmanship.

Perhaps the aeroplane will reveal the early marching camps of Caesar's troops in Kent, and the later ones of the real conquerors of Britain, before they are obliterated by the march of progress. Archaeology can now circumvent annihilation by the plough, but even air-photography cannot recover what is hidden beneath coal-tips and garden cities.

¹ Further details about such hill-forts may be obtained from Mrs. Cunnington's account of excavations at Knap Hill, *W.A.M.* xxxvii. 42-65, and from a short article of my own in the *Observer* for 4 October 1925.

² See Captain M. W. Hilton-Simpson's account of them in *Antiquity*, December 1927.

³ *Earthwork of England*, 1908, pp. 362-6.

II. VILLAGES

The village-sites illustrated on Plates XIV–XVIII were probably all inhabited during the Roman occupation. None of them, however, have been thoroughly excavated, and our knowledge of them is exclusively derived from promiscuous digging and surface finds. The sites they occupy may have been inhabited in pre-Roman times, but only by excavation could evidence of this be obtained. Such villages are a common feature in Wessex; two of them, at Rotherley and Woodcutts, were completely excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, and his masterly description of the results should be read by every student.¹ But those who wish fully to understand the arrangements and plan of such villages should go and see the beautiful models made under the General's direction and now exhibited in the Museum at Farnham, Dorset. This Museum is far too little known and used, even by professed archaeologists; it is not nowadays inaccessible, since it lies only two miles off the Salisbury and Blandford Road, and is marked on the 1-in. ordnance map (Sheet 131 of the Popular Edition, square C. 1). It lies in the heart of Cranborne Chase, a region which abounds in prehistoric and Romano-British earthworks of every kind. These upland villagers lived almost entirely by agriculture; they were the backbone of Roman Britain, and students of that period must take them into account. We really know a good deal about the villages and the life of their inhabitants, thanks to the excavations of Pitt-Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington, and Dr. Clay, but the results of their work have not been utilized as fully as they might have been.

The village-sites were often enclosed by banks and ditches, but these were probably intended as barriers to keep back the flocks and herds. There was no need, under the protection of Rome, for defences against raiders. The pre-Roman hill-top sites with their formidable ramparts sometimes continued in occupation, but we know that some were abandoned, and even, if my interpretation of Plate XVIII is correct, partially destroyed by cultivation. Open villages abounded on Salisbury Plain and the Dorset uplands, and they were probably not uncommon in some parts of Hampshire. Broadly speaking, however, Hampshire was a region of Roman villas, and this, we may suppose, was because the uplands of that county were much more thickly covered with scrub and woodlands than the rest of the chalk downs. The chalk of Hampshire is covered with a deeper soil, especially in the eastern portion, where the clay-with-flints forms quite a thick deposit on the plateaux. Consequently the vegetation was a thorny scrub that had to be cleared by settlers, and it was natural that the turf downs farther west should have been preferred. On the other hand, when once the scrub had been cleared, the soil was, and still is, admirably suited for corn-growing, and the more prosperous and enterprising natives, who doubtless built the villas, were quick, under settled conditions, to take advantage of it. They would be encouraged to do so, moreover, by the fact that the more open districts were already fully occupied by the villages and their adjacent fields. For it is necessary to realize that in Romano-British times practically the whole of Salisbury Plain, Cranborne Chase, and the Dorset uplands were under plough.

It is possible to detect two types of native village during the millennium of the Iron Age culture, between about 600 B.C. and A.D. 400. The earliest type is represented by pit-dwellings, such as those at All Cannings Cross, excavated by Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington, and those at

¹ *Excavations*, iii. 3–6, quoted at length in Heywood Sumner's *Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, pp. 70–2.

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Swallowfield and Fifield Bavant, excavated by Dr. Clay. The inhabitants lived in well-like shafts about 4 ft. to 6 ft. deep ; the sides were lined with straw and the tops covered in with a thatched roof. Access was by means of ladders. Other pits were used for storage. The later type, represented by Rotherley and Woodcutts, and probably also by the village on Gussage Cowdown (Plates XV and XVI), consisted of huts built above ground. The dwellings on Hod and Hambledon Hills have only been partially excavated, but seem to have been mixed.

III. ANCIENT FIELDS

In order to understand the Celtic field-system, it is essential that the description given in *Air Survey and Archaeology* should be read. It would be impossible to repeat or summarize that description, and it will therefore be taken for granted that readers are acquainted with it.

The most important new evidence with regard to the age of the Celtic fields is contained on Plate XXI *b* (Wudu-burh). If Dr. Clay's interpretation of the evidence is correct, it follows that some of these lynchets are older than I suspected when I first described them in 1923. For the earthwork which he has excavated is quite obviously later than the large, well-developed cultivation-banks upon which it is laid out. If it was constructed, as he concludes, by the finger-tip people, agriculture must have been an ancient industry already when they arrived. But indeed, since my original thesis was delivered, several stone querns have been discovered by my colleague in the ditches of the settlement at Windmill Hill near Avebury. The pottery associated with the querns may be called neolithic. My theory that agriculture was first introduced at a later date must therefore be abandoned. We are still ignorant of the field-system of the pre-Celtic cultivators, except in so far as it may be represented on Plates XX and XXI *b* ; perhaps air-photography will in due course reveal this to us. Two possibilities of doing this suggest themselves. One might discover a field-system closely connected with an earthwork of the same type as Knap Hill or Windmill Hill (in the way that the fields round Woolbury (Plate XXV) and Lidbury, for instance, are associated with those fortified sites). Or one might discover a system which could be proved to be earlier than a long barrow or a datable (Early or Middle Bronze Age) round barrow.

Plate XX provides another comment on my original theory, for the square earthwork on Coombe Bissett Down is clearly later than the cultivation-banks beneath it. True, the earthwork has not been excavated and cannot therefore be dated, but it is highly probable that it belongs to the Early Iron Age, like those at South Lodge, Martin Down, and the rest.

These observations, if correct, do not, of course, invalidate the facts set forth in *Air Survey and Archaeology*, and in my original paper published in the *Geographical Journal* (May 1923). The fundamental distinction between the earlier system which I called ' Celtic ' and the later system introduced by the Saxons, remains, because it is a fact. The prehistoric origin of the system remains ; indeed these lynchets had been recognized as prehistoric by many others before me, but close study, and mapping of any large group of fields had not been attempted until air-photography made this an easy task. Finally, I never denied the existence of pre-Iron Age agriculture, but merely called for evidence. I did, in fact, quote certain facts claimed as evidence for it, but at the time they were not conclusive.

A full account of his excavations at the critical site of Wudu-burh is given here by Dr. Clay himself (pp. 131-7). These excavations were deliberately undertaken by Dr. Clay to deter-

BARROWS AND OTHER MOUNDS

mine the age of the earthwork, and thereby of the lynchets. His conclusions therefore are of the utmost importance in dealing with the problem. Since the first statement of it, both he and I have had many opportunities of observing the relation between lynchets and other earthworks. So far as my own observation goes, the lynchets are clearly *later* than certain long barrows, round barrows, and camps. Some of the evidence will be found in this book.¹ It may be concluded, therefore, that at whatever date the system to which they belong was introduced, it did not reach its maximum extension until the Romano-British period. That is natural. During the Roman occupation, tribal warfare was impossible in Wessex. The population must have quickly increased—does not Caesar speak of an ‘incredible multitude’ even in his time?—and fresh land been brought under cultivation. There was, further, the stimulus of trade, for corn was one of the staple exports of Britain. Under these conditions it may perhaps be optimistic to hope to find many traces of an agricultural system that began nearly two thousand years before the Romans came. We should be grateful that so much is left of a system which became extinct nearly as long before our own time.

IV. BARROWS AND OTHER MOUNDS

Mound-burial was practised from the neolithic period down to the introduction of Christianity. It is generally assumed, and probably correctly, that only chiefs and other important people were buried in mounds, and that ordinary persons were buried in ordinary graves. For these burial-mounds the word ‘barrow’ is used in most parts of southern England. Since, however, precisely similar burial-mounds are called by other names in other parts of Britain, the word ‘tumulus’ has been adopted for use on the ordnance maps except for long barrows. (There is, of course, no difference of connotation between ‘barrow’ and ‘tumulus’—they are merely different names for the same thing.) Barrow is derived from the OE. *beorh*. Other words for the same thing are low (OE. *hlaw*), howe (ON. *haugr*), tump, ball, butt.²

The materials of which burial mounds were made differed in different regions. In stony country, stones, sometimes mixed with earth, were used, and a cairn (long or round) formed. It is probable that this was the normal procedure, and that earthen mounds were merely an attempt to reproduce the form of a cairn in regions where stone is scarce or unobtainable, for whenever, in such regions, an area of stone-producing country occurs (as on the Marlborough Downs) there is an immediate reversion to megalithic building and cairns. This is natural, for stoneless regions are the exception rather than the rule.

LONG BARROWS

A long barrow is merely the reproduction in earth of a characteristic form of megalithic burial. This, where stone was available, took the form of a burial-chamber or chambers, approached by a passage and covered by a long cairn of stones. This cairn was surrounded by a dry-stone wall or a row of boulders, and the plan of the whole was roughly rectangular. It is incorrect to imagine that a long barrow, whether of earth or stone, was normally in its original form oval or egg-shaped. The corners of the surrounding wall were nearly always rectangular at the west end, and sometimes at the east end as well. This attempt

¹ See, for instance, p. 28, photo No. 188, which shows ‘Celtic’ lynchets clearly later than the long barrow called the Giant’s Grave.

² See *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-names*, Cambridge, 1924, pp. 156–9.

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at rectangularity appears also in the flint-filled trench at Wor Barrow, which, as Pitt-Rivers said, was a wooden version of a chambered long barrow.¹ Seen from the air, the earthen long barrows of Wessex still have a decidedly rectangular appearance; this is not so apparent where their contours have been rounded by the plough, but on the open downs it is very noticeable.

Many so-called 'dolmens' or 'cromlechs' are merely the portals or burial-chambers of long barrows from which the covering mound or cairn has been removed. In Wales and Cornwall, however, though chambered long barrows do occur, it was more usual to place the burial-chamber in a round cairn, surrounded by one or more circles of stone.

No trace of metal has ever been found in a British long barrow, and it remains unproven, though not unlikely, that any long barrows were made after the introduction of the knowledge of metal. The term 'neolithic' therefore may be applied to them, in spite of the fact that this method of burial may have persisted after the arrival of the round-headed Beaker-folk, who apparently introduced metal. Long barrows were the family vaults of the long-headed natives.

ROUND BARROWS OF THE BRONZE AGE

It was the Beaker-folk who introduced the practice of burial in round barrows and round cairns.² The round barrow of Wessex was, like the beaker, a new thing; it did not develop from the long barrow. Thurnam's dictum 'long barrow, long skull—round barrow, round skull' remains as true to-day as when he made it. In Wessex therefore we need not expect to find transitional forms between long and round barrows any more than between the round-bottomed neolithic bowl and the beaker. Nevertheless, some round or oval barrows do retain in their method of construction traces of the older method. (An oval barrow of this kind near Danebury is seen on Plate XXX.) Such traces are rare, but this may be partly due to unscientific excavation. None of the earlier barrow-openers—Colt Hoare, Bateman, Jewitt, Greenwell, or Mortimer—were interested in the construction of the barrows, and they entirely ignored the surrounding ditch. It is the ditch which gives a clue, and it was Pitt-Rivers who elucidated it. In one of the round barrows in Cranborne Chase—Handley 27—he found the encircling ditch to have been dug deep into the chalk in discontinuous sections. It was the quarry from which the material of the barrow was obtained. The barrow itself proved to be of early date, and in the material of the mound were found fragments of ornamented Early or Middle Bronze Age pottery. The discovery of a shale slider with the primary inhumation confirms the early date suggested by the potsherds. Pitt-Rivers compared the ditch with that of Wor Barrow—a long barrow. In both the ditch was primarily the quarry for the mound. That indeed, is the obvious function of the deep side-ditches which enclose the mound of earthen long barrows.³

Now this practice—of building up the barrow entirely from the ditch—seems to have died

¹ *Excavations*, iv. 20.

² Some of the megalithic burial-chambers of Cornwall, and perhaps of other districts, are contained in round cairns; but the burial-place is a chamber, whereas the interments in the beaker-barrows and cairns were placed in pits or small cists of stone.

³ Wor Barrow was in all respects save one a typical long barrow. The exception is that the ditches were continued, with breaks or causeways, round the ends. The purpose of these causeways may have been utilitarian. Other similarly abnormal long barrows have been observed in the same district—on Gussage Cowdown, where the ditch is continued round the south-western end (see Plate XV), and Round Clump, near Great Yews in Whitsbury, Hants (46 SW.).

BARROWS AND OTHER MOUNDS

out early in the Bronze Age. The ditches which surround some Bronze Age barrows are quite inadequate for the purpose. They are shallow and symmetrical, instead of being, like the ones before-mentioned, deep and irregular in outline. Moreover, one bell-barrow which I excavated myself for Sir William Portal (near Micheldever in Hampshire) was entirely composed of scraped-up *soil*. It had evidently been piled up in basket-loads, obtained perhaps from the surface of cultivated fields. Round the skirts of the barrow was a layer of chalk and clay, thinning out upwards, derived from the shallow encircling ditch. This lay upon the *top* of the soil of which the mound was formed, thus proving that the ditch had been dug last of all, after the mound had been piled. The ditch therefore could not have been used as a quarry, and it may have been a ritual survival. The primary interment of the barrow was an undisturbed cremation,¹ but unfortunately there was no urn and nothing else to date it.

The normal types of round barrows in Wessex have long been known. They are classified according to their shape, and it is probable that, with the exception of certain kinds of bowl-barrow, they belong to the Early and Middle Bronze Age. They are as follows:

1. Bell-barrows.
2. Disc-barrows and saucer-barrows.
3. Ring-barrows.
4. Twin and triple barrows.
5. Bowl-barrows.

1. Some *Bell-barrows* certainly belong to the very beginning of the period, for beakers, flint daggers or knives, and copper knives have been found in them, with unburnt interments. They are probably, therefore, amongst the earliest of Bronze Age barrows. Examples of bell-barrows are to be seen on Plates XXXI and XXXIII *a*. The name is, of course, derived from the form. The mound is high, and is usually separated from the surrounding ditch by a narrow shelf or berm of natural soil. Outside the ditch is a bank. The interment was in a pit or cist, dug to a depth of several feet below the original surface, and generally found under the highest part of the barrow.

2. *Disc-barrows* resemble bell-barrows, except that instead of a large mound, there is a very small one. The surrounding ditch is often as much as 4 ft. or 5 ft. deep and 6 ft. wide across the flat bottom, and the material has been thrown outwards in the form of a bank. The whole monument is made with grace and symmetry. Examples are seen on Plates IV, XXXI, XXXIII *b*, and XXXIV *c*.

The normal disc-barrow is a perfect circle with a small mound in the exact centre. Sometimes, however, another mound has been added afterwards by the side of the first; and there are instances of disc-barrows with three and even four mounds (see p. 25). Before the air-photograph of Oakley Down (Plate XXXI) was taken, it was thought that all disc-barrows were perfect circles. But that photograph shows that one of them (No. 8) is a flattened circle, with two tumps symmetrically placed within it. This is the only example recorded so far.

The interment is in a cist, usually shallow, beneath the tump, and in every instance at present known the remains have been cremated.² The contents of disc-barrows suggested to

¹ See *Proceedings Hants Field Club*, ix. 190.

² Apparent exceptions are probably due to careless excavation. Mr. Peake and I found a Saxon skeleton (with iron spear-head) as a secondary interment in a disc-barrow on Botley Hill, Grafton (Wilts 43 NW.). This burial might possibly have been mistaken for the primary one, on account of the low elevation of the mound. But the primary cremation, with a bronze pin, was found below it.

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Colt Hoare that these might be the burial-places of women. The evidence, however, is hardly sufficient to establish this conclusion with certainty. It may be inferred from Thurnam's analysis¹ that, if cremation is a reliable test of age—and that is an assumption—disc-barrows belong to an advanced period of the Early Bronze Age; for whereas bell-barrows contain both inhumations and cremations, disc-barrows contain cremations only. Further light on their age may be obtained from the ribbed glass beads which have been found in at least five disc-barrows; that subject, however, demands special treatment, and I hope to deal with it at greater length on another occasion.

Two instances are known where a disc-barrow has had another attached to it, the two together forming a figure of eight. One is on Setley Plain (Hants 80 NW.),² the other in Grafton parish near Scot's Poor (Wilts 43 SW.). Is it fanciful to see in this arrangement a resemblance to the curious intersecting stone circles at Botallack near Land's End?³ Unfortunately, these are said to have been destroyed, and the accuracy of Borlase's plans has been questioned. If authentic, the instance is unique. In any case, these twin discs of Wessex may be compared with twin barrows.

Disc-barrows are most abundant in Wiltshire and Dorset. They also occur, however, in Hampshire and Berkshire, and instances have been recorded from Sussex, Somerset, and Oxfordshire (near Rollright; Stukeley, *Abury*, p. 12).

Saucer-barrows are sometimes described as disc-barrows, but they differ markedly from them.⁴ The mound covers the whole of the area within the ditch, that is to say, there is no berm; there is, of course, never more than one such mound, and the total over-all diameter is, as a rule, less than half that of disc-barrows. They resemble disc-barrows and many bell-barrows in that there is a bank outside the ditch. Little is known of their age; but in one on Gorley Common, on the western edge of the New Forest, Mr. Heywood Sumner found a cinerary urn of the 'collared' or 'overhanging rim' type, assigned to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. Two fine specimens are to be seen on the eastern slope of Windmill Hill near Avebury.

3. *Ring-barrows*. No examples of these are given in the plates of this book, and it is therefore not necessary to describe them. That is fortunate, for very little is known about them! They occur in Dorset and on the Welsh Marches and doubtless elsewhere. They resemble a disc-barrow without the central tump, and they are not entitled, therefore, to be called barrows at all, in the strict sense of the word. In many instances the ditch is known to occur *outside* the bank.

4. *Twin and triple barrows* (Plate XXXV). Twin barrows are merely two ordinary round barrows enclosed within a single ditch (either pear-shaped or oval); or tacked together so that the ditch forms a figure of eight. It has been conjectured, and there is some slight evidence in support, that they are the graves of husband and wife.

My colleague has already dealt fully with triple barrows (pp. 202-7) and I have nothing to add, except that, since his account was written, I have seen a large triple barrow in Cornwall (Sheets 14 SE. and 15 SW. parish of Advent, 2 miles east of Camelford). It consisted of three large round mounds, of about the same size, enclosed within a single ditch (filled with water at the time of my visit). I have also come across a note of another triple barrow on Bincombe Hill in Dorset (Sheet 47 SE.), but it is undescribed.

¹ *Arch.* xliii. 294.

² See Heywood Sumner, *Earthworks of the New Forest*, Plate xxii, pp. 80, 81.

³ See W. Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall*, 1769, Plate 16.

⁴ See Thurnam, *Arch.* xliii. 300.

BARROWS AND OTHER MOUNDS

5. *Bowl-barrows*. The majority of round barrows which do not fall into any of the above classes may be called *Bowl-barrows* (Colt Hoare invented the word). This is an 'omnibus' heading, however, devoid of much typological or chronological significance. It is often said that bowl-barrows have no ditch; but I believe this to be incorrect. Ploughing may have obliterated it; and even when the down on which the barrow stands seems never to have been ploughed, air-photography has now taught us that we may be wrong, for it has certainly revealed instances on Oakley Down of the partial obliteration (in prehistoric or Romano-British times) of barrow ditches. I regard many bowl-barrows as akin to bell-barrows, but less carefully and elaborately made; and I am profoundly suspicious of all such Wessex barrows (and larger earthen enclosures like camps) as are said to be ditchless.

IRON AGE BARROWS

The date of the beginning of the Iron Age in Britain is still unfixed. Typologically, the earliest iron objects discovered here are the spear-head and sickle in the Llyn Vawr hoard.¹ From this discovery and from the association, on the same inhabited site, of typical Late Bronze Age objects (such as bronze leaf-shaped razors and bronze socketed axes) with objects of iron, it must be inferred that, as Dr. Clay puts it, 'the [British] Bronze Age did not reach its climax until past the dawn of the Early Iron Age'.² In other words, the knowledge of iron was introduced by these same invaders, who, as I have shown,³ also introduced so many new (Continental) types of bronze weapons and implements. The date of their arrival is still uncertain, and it is probable that there were, as usual, several waves of invasion. At present there is no means of proving that they arrived here much before the first La Tène period, which began in France at about 500 B.C.; but I think it probable that some at least of them got here long before that date. The pottery of these people consisted of urns of bucket and barrel shape,⁴ usually ornamented with finger-tip impressions; of the red-burnished haematite ware found (with finger-tip pottery) at All Cannings Cross; and of globular urns of the Deverel-Rimbury type. Burials, therefore, in which pottery of these types occur, belong to the Early Iron Age. Unfortunately, *primary* interments in barrows with urns of these types are very rare, for burials were nearly always placed as secondary deposits in already-existing barrows, or took the form of urnfields. (The Deverel barrow, near Bere Regis, in Dorset, is the type-site of the former, and the Rimbury urnfield, outside Chalbury Camp, near Weymouth, of the latter.) Nevertheless Dr. Clay claims to have noticed a peculiar kind of barrow containing a primary interment of this period. It is difficult to describe, but seems to resemble a saucer-barrow without its surrounding bank; the mound merges almost imperceptibly into the ditch. His observation is confirmed by my own experience with a barrow near Inkpen that I opened twenty years ago. This was broad and low, and was surrounded by a well-marked ditch. The primary interment was cremated; it had been deposited in a shallow, basin-shaped cist, scooped out of the chalk, the sides being set with large flints. With the burnt bones was a typical leaf-shaped bronze razor, now in the Newbury Museum.

It is probable that amongst the barrows appearing on the plates in this book there are several of this type, but it would be difficult at present to single them out, nor indeed does this

¹ See a description by Dr. Wheeler in *Arch.*, vol. lxxi, 1921, 133-6.

² *W.A.M.* xliii, June 1926, p. 321.

³ *Ant. Journ.*, vol. ii. 27-35.

⁴ See *W.A.M.* xliii. 319.

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type seem to differ much from some of its Middle Bronze Age predecessors. Further study and field-work is required here.

In Yorkshire, burial mounds of the La Tène period occur. Some, described by Canon Greenwell, are called the Dane's Graves. They are situated in a small copse at the meeting-place of the parishes of Great Driffeld, Nafferton, and Kilham. I have not seen them, but, to judge from the 6-in. map (Yorks E.R. Sheet 144 SE.), they appear to consist of a number of small mounds, set close together. At present there are about 200, but originally there were more. The traditional association with the Danes goes back to the sixteenth century at least, but is, of course, erroneous. 'The grave mounds', says Canon Greenwell,¹ 'are not arranged with any regularity, but are scattered over the ground. Sometimes three or more are placed near to each other, constituting small groups; at other times a single mound is placed by itself. They are all of the same form, that of a shallow, inverted bowl, nor do they vary to any great extent in size, being from 10 ft. to 33 ft. in diameter, and from 1½ ft. to 3½ ft. in height. Many have a shallow trench surrounding them, close to the base, and possibly all had one when they were first thrown up.' The bodies were all interred without burning and in a contracted position.

There are similar groups elsewhere in Yorkshire.²

ROMAN BARROWS

The peculiar features of Roman barrows would appear to be these:

1. The sides are steep and the mound conical in shape.
2. The mound is sometimes surrounded at the base by a small bank placed *inside* the ditch.
3. They are often placed in a row by the side of Roman roads or tracks.
4. Single examples are often found near Roman villas.

Roman barrows are fairly common in East Anglia and in the counties of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Essex. The Six Hills near Stevenage, Herts, stand on the east side of what appears to be a Roman road. They were drawn by Stukeley;³ and Miss M. A. Murray⁴ records the presence of an encircling bank round them. They are steep-sided and conical in shape.

Dr. Cyril Fox remarks on the 'high conical profile of the Bartlow Hills (where Roman burials were found) and the Hildersham Barrow', which 'does not occur in our prehistoric tumuli'. A full account of Roman barrows in East Anglia will be found in Dr. Fox's *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, pp. 191-200.

An isolated Roman barrow at Holborough, near Snodland in Kent, was opened by Thomas Wright in 1844, but his account gives no clue as to the precise form of the barrow, nor is it clear whether it was surrounded by any bank or ditch.⁵ There are the remains of a Roman building near, and innumerable Roman remains in the district.

The best account of the excavation of a Roman barrow is that by Mr. Hazzledine Warren.⁶ The barrow was situated on Mersea Island, and contained the burnt remains of 'some person

¹ *Arch.* lx. 259.

² See 'Early Iron Age Burials in Yorkshire', by Canon Greenwell, *Arch.* lx. 251-324.

³ *Itin. Curiosum*, ii, Plate 85.

⁴ *Bedfordshire Express*, 23 January 1926.

⁵ *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, by Thomas Wright, 1854, pp. 183 ff.

⁶ *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* N.S. xiii, 1913, 116-39.

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of great importance. . . . The tomb consisted externally of a cist or chamber, substantially constructed of Roman tiles, mortar, and boulders. This contained a leaden casket, about 13 inches square, within which was a beautiful globular urn, of sea-green glass, nearly 13 inches in diameter, having a broad, flat, recurved rim. This glass urn held the incinerated remains of an adult. The contents of the tomb are now in the Colchester Museum.' The mound is 22 ft. 6 in. in height and about 110 ft. in diameter. The width of the flattened top is 16 ft. There was apparently no bank or ditch round it.

Another Roman barrow has been reported by Mr. E. K. Tratman, of the Bristol University Spelaeological Society. Both bank and ditch are present, and, to judge from Mr. Tratman's account, the barrow must closely resemble those at Badbury (Plate IV). The diameter, between the ditches, is 100 ft. It is one of four which lie in a row beside the Roman road along the top of the Mendips. The barrows are about midway between the village of Charterhouse and an inn called the Castle of Comfort (lat. $51^{\circ} 17' 17''$ N., long. $2^{\circ} 40' 41''$ W.). A description will appear in the *Proceedings of the Spelaeological Society* for 1926 (published in 1927).

An isolated barrow which is probably Roman occurs near Kingston Lisle, Berks (Sheet 13 SE.). Mr. Stuart Piggott, who has visited it, reports that it is about 15 ft. high and surrounded at the base by a ledge, which is probably the denuded remains of the original bank. It is steep-sided and conical in appearance. It is planted with pines, and in August last was so thickly covered with undergrowth and nettles that accurate observation was impossible. In the immediate surroundings of the barrow there are no prehistoric remains, and the district (lying at the foot of the Berkshire Downs) is not one where prehistoric barrows occur. On *a priori* grounds there is good reason to suspect that isolated barrows occurring in barren regions like this may be of Roman origin. Here, the suspicion is further justified; for close by is the hamlet of Fawler, lying half a mile to the west; and the name is derived from OE. *fagan flore*—spotted floor—a name given by the Saxons to tessellated pavements. At Fawler in Oxfordshire the pavement has actually been found in the middle of the village; but here Mr. Piggott failed to locate any Roman remains, nor apparently have any finds come to light. There can, nevertheless, be no doubt that a villa exists somewhere near.¹

Conclusion. It is now possible for the first time to recognize some barrows at sight as being Roman. When they appear conical in profile as represented by Stukeley, their Roman age and character may now be regarded as proven. When barrows occur in a row by the side of a Roman road, the same conclusion will probably be found correct, even if characteristic structural features are absent.

SAXON BARROWS

A few notes on Saxon barrows are added for completeness, although none (so far as is known) occur on the plates of this book. We may again infer that barrow-burial was reserved for important people. Three good examples may be quoted. The best is the Asthall Barrow, Oxfordshire (Sheet 31 NW.), excavated by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, F.S.A.² The primary cremation was found on the original surface-level beneath the mound. Another is in the old churchyard at Taplow, Berks. It has yielded magnificent Saxon jewellery, and it is reason-

¹ See my remarks on 'fagan flore' in the *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-names*, Cambridge, 1924, p. 143.

² *Ant. Journ.* iv. 113-26.

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ably inferred that it was the *hlaw*, or (burial) mound of Taepa, from whom the place derives its name.¹ The third Saxon barrow is Cwichelmeshlaew, on the crest of the Berkshire Downs above East Hendred. Though there is no proof that this is of Saxon origin, that is highly probable. The barrow is mentioned in the Old English Chronicle under the year 1006, and Cwichelm was an historical personage.² A fourth such mound may have existed on the site of the Three Legged Cross Inn, Hampshire, which stands on the crest of the Hampshire Downs by the side of the Newbury-Andover road. At this point meet the parishes of Highclere, Ashmansworth, and Crux Easton; and the point can be exactly fixed as the site of *hyldan hlæw* or *hyth waldan hlau* mentioned in some of the pre-Conquest bounds of adjacent land.³

The usual mode of burial in pagan Saxon times (A.D. 450-600) was, of course, in flat-grave cemeteries. There are, however, still at least two cemeteries in Kent where the graves were covered by mounds—those on Barham Down and in Greenwich Park. Those in the Park are still well preserved, and consist of round mounds of no great elevation, surrounded by a ditch. Most Saxon cemeteries occur on land (near the original and present village) which has been under plough, and the slight grave-mounds would soon vanish after such treatment. Is it legitimate to infer that they too had mounds? It is, of course, a physical impossibility to replace the whole of the earth in a burial-pit; small long barrows will cover most of us one day.

PILLOW-MOUNDS

This type of mound does not seem to have been previously recognized as a distinct type. It is of very widespread occurrence, and from its associations appears to be of prehistoric or Romano-British date. It is possible that some of the mounds in the following list have been wrongly included, but exact details cannot be obtained in every instance.

Minchinhampton Common, Gloucestershire. Several rectangular mounds between 'The Bulwarks' and Amberley Camp. Ditches are more conspicuous for green appearance of the grass than for depth, and they vary in width. One is 43 ft. long and between 19 ft. and 20 ft. wide; height, about a foot; ditch varies from 2 ft. to a yard in width. Another is 95 ft. long and 18 ft. wide; the surface of the mound is not quite flat, but not grooved. Another is 62 ft. long, 17 ft. wide, and about a foot high. There is a more or less continuous groove down the middle, with dents along it. There are two, and perhaps three, transverse grooves, not parallel and possibly caused by old tracks. Another is 132 ft. long, 27 ft. wide, and about a foot and a half high. It has a longitudinal groove—a series of small depressions connected by a small trench. The latitudinal grooves, about 18 in. wide, are not continuous across in every instance, and some are arranged *en échelon*. Another is about 160 ft. long with a longitudinal groove, and symmetrical, continuous latitudinal grooves. There are several others. There is a very well-preserved one just inside the north rampart of Amberley Camp, 57 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. For the above facts I am indebted to the Rev. R. Jowett Burton, of Chalford.

Giant's Grave, Wye Downs, Wye, Kent (Arch. Cant. xiii, 1880, p. 11). This is not a long barrow but a rectangular mound about 60 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. It runs straight up and down the bottom of a steep combe in the chalk escarpment, and has a shallow ditch on each side. There are two grooves across its breadth. There are a few rabbit burrows near, but none in the mound

¹ *E.P.N.S.*, Bucks, p. xiv. This barrow now stands on the lawn of Taplow Court.

² See F. M. Stenton, *Place-names of Berkshire*, 1911, p. 31.

³ See my *Andover District*, p. 67.

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Uffington, Berks. On the north brow of the hill, overlooking the Vale of the White Horse, between the camp and the White Horse itself, is a long, flat mound. It is 77 ft. long, 40 ft. wide at the west end, and about 3 ft. high. There is a hole in the middle, but otherwise it is perfect. (Visited and measured 19 April 1925.)

This is presumably the mound excavated in 1857 by Mr. E. Martin Atkins, of Kingston Lisle. Mr. Atkins died in May 1859, and it was left for Thurnam to write the only existing account of the results. It is published in *Crania Britannica*.¹ Forty-six skeletons were found; and the presence of Roman coins with several of them proved that they were buried during the Roman period. Thurnam also described the pottery as Roman, and 'in two instances there were at the feet many round-headed nails of military boots' [*sic*]. The coins being undecipherable, the exact date of the burials is uncertain. A mound close by, 'of very slight elevation and irregular figure-of-eight form', produced what appear to have been Anglo-Saxon burials.

Thurnam refers to the 'tumuli of like appearance . . . on Bathampton and Lansdown Hills near Bath, which are perhaps of the same character' (see Plate XXIII, Bathampton Down).

In Thurnam's account there is a plan of the interments in the mound, but none of the associated objects are illustrated, nor is it known what became of them nor where they are now; perhaps they were sent with the urns from the Seven Barrows at Lambourne to the British Museum.

Liddington, Wilts. On the south side of the camp opposite a gap in the rampart on the counterscarp is a long, flat mound. It is 72 ft. long, 20 ft. wide at the east end, and 22 ft. in the middle. (Visited and measured 9 April 1925.)

Lasborough, Gloucestershire 1,600 ft. north-west of St. Mary's Church, Lasborough, and on the opposite (west) side of the valley, is a long, low mound, about 50 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 2 ft. high. It stands on the edge of the escarpment, and is certainly artificial. In the middle is a stony groove.

Pilsdon Pen, Dorset. This fine camp stands about 900 ft. above sea-level, and contains two round mounds, and at least four, and perhaps five, pillow-mounds. They are all distinctly rectangular in shape. The dimensions (using for reference the figures on my 6-in. sheet, Dorset 28 NE.) are as follows:

1. Round.
2. Length 46 ft.; breadth 20 ft.
3. Round.
4. Length 37 ft.; breadth 21 ft.
5. Length 40 ft.; breadth 21 ft. (the highest).
6. Length 113 ft.; breadth 26 ft.
7. (Doubtful) length 118 ft.; breadth 27 ft. This last is superimposed upon the south-west side of a small squarish earthwork within the camp (NE. and SW. sides 144 ft.; SE. side 164 ft. Visited and measured 19 August 1924).²

Butser Hill, Hants. On the northern spur of Butser, overlooking the deep combe dividing that spur from Ramsdean Down, is an oblong mound of precisely the same character as some

¹ John Thurnam and Joseph Barnard Davis, London, 1865: 'Ancient Roman skull from a tumular cemetery on White Horse Hill, Berkshire.' Some of the Atkins manuscripts were recently acquired by the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, and are now in their library at Devizes. They do not, however, add much to the already published information.

² See Warne, *Ancient Dorset*, p. 84.

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of those inside Pilsdon Pen, but smaller. It is exactly half a mile west by north of the second milestone from Petersfield on the Portsmouth Road.

Marshfield, Gloucestershire. Between Marshfield and the Monkswood Reservoir, immediately below Trull Wood, are some very curious mounds and banks. They may be natural. One of them is 45 ft. long and 21 ft. wide. (Visited 29 January 1924.)

Bathampton Down, Somerset. See description of Plate XXIII, pp. 144-7.

Shillingstone Hill, Dorset. Some mounds on this hill, discovered by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington, may be of the same character. The hill in question lies opposite Hod Hill, on the south side of the Stour. When flying over Hod and Hambledon Hills, I caught a glimpse of this hill, which, from 5,000 ft., resembled a plateau entirely covered with rectangular 'Celtic' fields. It has long been known to be the site of an important prehistoric settlement. The mounds there, according to Mrs. Cunnington (letter dated 19. viii. 1925), may be of the same type as some of those on Steeple Langford Cowdown, 'but are less definite, and the ditches do not show all round'

Earl's Hill, Tarrant Gunville, Dorset. In the same letter Mrs. Cunnington describes another mound discovered by her and Captain Cunnington: 'It was a long, narrow mound, very even and regular, except at the west end, where rabbits and bushes obscured it. It was of the same width and height throughout, with a very distinct ditch all round it. The mound was of slight elevation, not more than 18 in. high; length 90 ft.; width 21 ft. It struck me at once as something unusual. I had not, at that time, seen or heard of the Steeple Langford mounds.'

Glamorganshire. Mrs. Cunnington also says: 'I remember years ago seeing mounds that appeared to be of this type in Glamorganshire; there was a group of mounds, some round and some oblong, but I cannot now remember whether they had side-ditches.'

Bury Hill Camp, near Bristol (Glouc. 77 NE.), 5½ miles NE. of Bristol Bridge. Pillow-mounds inside this camp are, at the time of writing, being excavated by members of the Spelaeological Society of Bristol University. According to information received from Mr. E. K. Tratman in a letter dated 4th May 1926, one of the mounds is '39 feet long and 12 feet wide and is surrounded by a ditch. The surface of the best example is broken up into divisions by a number of shallow but quite distinct grooves. The former owner tells me that when one of these sites was dug by "trespassers" a complete "flue" was found.' A preliminary account of the camp, with a plan, by K. M. Willmore and E. K. Tratman, is published in the *Proceedings of the Spelaeological Society* for 1925 (published July 1926), pp. 294-7.

Sodbury, Gloucestershire. In a paper on Sodbury Camp, Witts gives a plan (scale 1 : 4,800) showing the inner camp (called 'Roman') and an outer enclosure on the north; in the northern area are marked three long mounds, which are not long barrows. The plan is of interest in other respects. The dimensions of the mounds are given as follows:

	Length.	Width.	Height.
	ft.	ft.	ft. in.
C. . .	93	21	3 6
D. . .	51	21	—
E. . .	75	24	3 6

I have not visited the camp.¹

¹ See *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* viii (Bath, 1883), pp. 74-8, Plate 3.

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Wimblington, Cambridge. Between March and Chatteris is a Romano-British settlement whose earthworks still survive. It lies on gravel and is under grass. The site is called Honey Hill, and through the good offices of Mr. Bellerby Lowerison of Heacham and Mr. F. M. Walker of Manea, the very interesting earthworks there have been inserted on the revised 25-in. ordnance maps (Cambs. xxi. 2 and xxi. 6). I have not visited the site and can only describe it therefore from the map; it seems to represent a habitation-site, for trial-diggings by Messrs. Lowerison and Walker in 1924 yielded Romano-British pottery, bone tools, and a brooch.

The main feature of the site, however, is the earthworks. Some of these are low mounds or earthen rings which, to judge from a photograph, are exactly comparable with the 'buns' at Steeple Langford. Here there are fifteen of them. There is also a raised causeway like a Roman road, superficially at any rate, and several enclosures of irregular shape and with more or less straight sides. Most interesting of all, there are several terraces which have all the appearance of Celtic lynchets. The site is bounded on the north-west by the sixteen-foot drain, which must have cut through the edge of it. Probably there are other similar sites on other gravel-islands of the Fens; one near Somersham (Hunts 15 SE.) seems to be of the same kind and has yielded Romano-British relics; others are the earthworks of a supposed camp in Latches Fen, 2½ miles north of Honey Hill.

High Beech, Essex. This site lies in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross (Essex 57 NE.). It is easily accessible, being in front of the King's Oak Hotel in Epping Forest. The altitude is between 300 ft. and 360 ft., and the geological formation Bagshot Sand. The exact position is lat. 51° 39' 51"-58" N. and long. 0° 2' 15"-28" E. Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren, F.G.S., has kindly contributed the following description of the pillow-mounds which we visited together a few years ago:

'Mr. Crawford has asked me to give a brief account of some curious banks at High Beech. By a strange chance I have just carried out a partial examination on behalf of the Essex Field Club. The Council of the Club has granted me permission to give an outline of the results in advance of the publication of the Report in the *Essex Naturalist*.

'This group of banks or mounds is situated on the western edge of what one may describe as the Epping plateau: it is a commanding position overlooking Waltham Abbey and the Lea Valley, and the Hertfordshire plateau beyond.

'The banks, which are over 20 in number, vary a good deal in size, the average would be about 80 ft. in length by 30 ft. in width. Some are in line, some parallel, some at right angles, some at oblique angles, one to another. They do not form any recognizable plan, and would be useless for military defence. They extend over an area of about 250 yards either way.

'There are two large hill-forts a little farther back on the plateau, Loughton Camp, less than a mile to the south-east, and Ambresbury Banks, 2½ miles to the north-east.

'Our trenches showed that the banks were originally much narrower than they now appear, and that through weathering and the work of rabbits they have spread laterally to an extent of from 5 ft. to 7 ft. upon either side beyond their original margin. Their present height is seldom more than 2 ft. above the original surface, but would be nearer 6 ft. in the centre if all the sand washed into the side ditches were replaced.

'The ditches ran all round the mounds, and their deepest part, only about 2 ft., was situated

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just at the foot of the slope of the mounds. The inner margin of the ditches was carefully finished to a slope which evidently corresponded with the side slopes of the mound. On the outer side, the floor of the ditches sloped upwards very gradually, and it was not easy to identify the outer margin. The soil had evidently been gathered up as far as needed to obtain material for the mound.

' At some places our trenches showed a later ditch, dug straight down by ordinary spade digging through the floor of the original ditch. Quite a different class of digging from the original work. At these places also, the side slopes of the mounds were much steeper than elsewhere, and they appeared to have been more recently made up.

' The lowest layer of several of the mounds that we trenched I called "baked sand". Sand is the natural soil, and the same peculiar condition may be seen beneath the sites of large bonfires. In places the "baked sand" was as much as 18 in. in thickness, and its association with the construction of the mound seemed to be quite definite.

' I have been assured by old inhabitants of unimpeachable veracity that the mounds were constructed for rabbit warrens within their own memory, some 50 or 60 years ago. The area was certainly enclosed and preserved as a rabbit warren up to the time that Epping Forest was taken over by the Corporation of London. One cannot doubt that this opinion has reliable foundation, but it is a long time to carry memory back and to be certain that there were no mounds there previously.

' Our digging disclosed clear evidence of some later partial reconstruction of the mounds, and I think it is this that is remembered. The rabbits probably chose the mounds for their home on their own initiative, and the later enclosure and preservation was secondary.

' The extensive weathering and lateral spread of the mounds seems too great to have taken place within 50 or 60 years. Again, if the first origin is only of that period, it is not easy to date the later reconstruction which must have been subsequent to the weathering down of the original work. Yet within my own knowledge, this later reconstruction looked much as it does to-day more than 20 years ago.

' The "baked sand" yielded a number of fragments of prehistoric Iron Age pottery; I have also found a large number of very small pieces of similar pottery thrown out of the mounds by the rabbits. So far as our digging went we found no trace of anything of later date which could lay any claim to be contemporary with the mounds; no broken clay pipes, glass, or stoneware which workmen so often leave behind them.

' It may well be that the Iron Age pottery was, in a sense, quite accidental. The value of its evidence for dating consists in the fact that insufficiently fired pottery is lacking in durability, and soon disintegrates and disappears unless buried beneath the surface.

' I have searched very diligently, but have not succeeded in finding a single fragment of Iron Age pottery in the surface soil outside the mounds: it has all (except where protected by the mound being over it) disintegrated and disappeared many centuries ago.

' Our digging did not disclose any evidence of interment, but the "baked sand" with its abundance of reddened flints (not pot-boilers) indicated hot fires of some sort. The idea of the "slain in battle" has at times been so much overdone that one is afraid to mention it; but after all, it certainly did happen.

' As a pure speculation, and not as a conclusion, one may suggest that if an armed force set

out from one or both of the neighbouring camps to meet an enemy coming up from the Lea Valley, our site is just the strategic point where one would expect the clash of arms to take place. If the slain were laid out in rows where they fell, say a score here, and a dozen there, and the mounds were thrown up over the ashes of the funeral pyres, then what we should find is precisely what we do find.

‘There may be nothing in that, but it seems difficult to think of anything else which will not come into conflict with the facts.’

Referring, in a letter, to the rabbit-warren theory, Mr. Warren says :

‘At High Beech the rabbits use the pillow-mounds very extensively—but the whole area is an exceptionally favourable one for them ; it is all like a natural bank of dry Bagshot Sand, and the rabbits burrow in the natural surface quite freely. . . . The site would certainly be a rabbit warren even if the mounds were not there ; but being there, the rabbits show a preference for them. I take it that in most cases [elsewhere] the pillow-mounds are on sites unfavourable for rabbits, and that they are not high enough to be artificially favourable.’

While agreeing with Mr. Warren that the rabbit-warren theory is open to grave objections, it is rather remarkable nevertheless that it should be current locally in three separate parts of the country (Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire ; Malvern Hills, Herefordshire ; and here in Essex) ; and that it should have had so redoubtable a supporter as General Pitt-Rivers.

Malvern Hills. There are two pillow-mounds here. One is in the SE. part of Hollybush Camp (Herefordshire 42 NW.), and was excavated in September 1879 by Mr. Hilton Price. It is 150 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and about 3 ft. to 4 ft. in height. A slight trench runs round it. In shape it is rectangular.

‘The earth thrown out, although mixed in parts with large fragments of Laurentian rock, &c., was for the most part fine, such as would be found in a garden ; pieces of Upper Llandovery sandstone and quartzose grit were the only remains we met with that did not belong to the hill, proving to us that it was made earth we were digging into.’

In one of the trenches dug ‘at a depth of 3 ft. the earth became much blacker as it was thrown up ; upon examining it we found it contained fragments of charcoal, cinders, two small pieces of burnt brick, one having the impression of a dog’s foot, and a thin copper or bronze ring ; this blackness was a mere patch, as below, the substance of the mound bore the same appearance as what we had thrown out before’.

The other mound is ‘on the slope of a hill south-east of the Herefordshire Beacon Camp, a little to the north of the Divination Stone [so-called], and due west of Clutter’s Cave’ (Herefordshire 36 SW.). It is 89 ft. long, 17 ft. broad, and between 2½ ft. and 3 ft. high.

‘All the earth thrown up was of the same quality, being fine and suited to a garden. Whilst occupied at this mound, General Pitt-Rivers arrived, whose opinion I at once solicited ; he informed me that it would be only waste of time to continue the digging, as he, in company with Canon Greenwell and Professor Rolleston, had opened precisely similar mounds in Oxfordshire, Surrey, and elsewhere with like results. But whilst at Dartmoor, some years back, he observed some of these raised mounds, and upon making inquiries, ascertained that they were thrown up as artificial rabbit burrows, and had been in use for many years for the purpose with great success. They are even made there at the present day (1879). . . . General Pitt-Rivers having fully convinced me that this mound and the so-called long barrow on

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Hollybush Hill . . . had been raised as an artificial rabbit warren, perhaps a few hundred years ago, I ordered the men to fill up the trenches at once.¹

I have seen the Hollybush mound and it certainly resembles some of those described above. It must not, however, be assumed that all the mounds here described are necessarily of *identical* character (though similar), nor of the same date and origin. General Pitt-Rivers's opinion is necessarily of importance, but one wishes he had elaborated it. A similar explanation has been put forward independently by Mr. Fyffe to account for the pillow-mounds on Minchinhampton Common. The presence of many stones in the Minchinhampton mounds, their regular size, and, above all, the symmetry of the grooves, and the median line—all these facts seem incompatible with the rabbit-warren theory. Supporters of the rabbit-warren theory have to account for the following facts: (1) the presence of foreign stones, charcoal, cinders, burnt brick, a bronze ring, and many fragments of stones foreign to the locality in the Malvern mounds; (2) the presence of a large number of stones in the Minchinhampton mounds, and the symmetrical arrangement of the grooves; (3) the association of pillow-mounds with Iron Age earthworks at Pilsdon, Sodbury, Steeple Langford Cowdown, Malvern, Bathampton Down, Minchinhampton, Butser, and perhaps at Uffington and Lidbury; (4) the apparent futility of making artificial warrens—especially evident in some instances—where excellent potential burrows are at hand in the ramparts of the camps.²

Laverstock Down. An excellent example of a pillow-mound, well preserved and of some size, was revealed by an air-photograph of Squadron-Leader Insall's, who thus drew attention to it. It is about a mile and a half NE. of Salisbury Cathedral, on a rather steeply sloping piece of down (Wilts 66 SE.). The mound is 21 yards long and 10 yards wide and (at a guess) between 2 and 3 ft. high. The top of the mound conforms with the slope of the hill. Round it is an unbroken ditch 1 yard wide. A few yards to the north is a round, flat-topped mound 10 yards in diameter. The two are described as 'tumuli' on the 6-inch map. The rectangular mound is cut by the 300-foot contour line. The down to the north has many lynchets. (R.A.F. photo references: 'No. 1 F.T.S. 148 and 149; taken 2.30 p.m. 1 December 1925, from a height of 1,500 feet.')

Bowdens, Melcombe Horsey, Dorset. Under the name 'Brow Dun' Warne describes what seem to be several very interesting mounds. The downs in this neighbourhood (Dorset 32 NW.) abound in remains of ancient cultivation-banks and villages. The mounds in question are said to be near Nettlecombe Toot; two figured by Warne (*Ancient Dorset*, 1872, pp. 83-4) are like square hot-cross buns.

¹ Quoted from 'Camps on the Malvern Hills', by F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., *Journ. of Anthropol. Inst.*, Feb. 1881. I am indebted to Mr. Arthur Bennett, F.G.S., of Malvern, for drawing my attention to this article, and for the loan of a separate copy of it. Mr. Bennett tells me that some recent excavations 'revealed nothing to throw light upon the meaning of the [Hollybush] mound'.

² Since the above notes were in type Mr. R. C. Bosanquet has sent the writer some very interesting notes on pillow-mounds in Wales and Scotland. In some cases these seem to support the rabbit-warren hypothesis. As it is too late to quote them here, they will be published in an early number of *Antiquity*.

III. LIST OF SOME UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORS DURING 1924, WITH NOTES ON FEATURES OF INTEREST

2. *Durrington Walls* (A.K.); Wilts 54 SE. This shows only the SW. portion, but an arc of the ditch is very clearly revealed by the lighter colour of the corn. The conformation of Durrington Walls is complicated by later agricultural operations, and cannot be described here.

3. *Porton Firs*, south of (A.K.); Wilts 60 NE. An oval dark ring in a field 200 yds. NW. of the cross-roads SE. of Porton Firs, midway between the cross-roads and spot-level 402 (edition of 1901), on the NW. side of the track. Probably the site of an oval or twin barrow.

9. *Groveley Castle*, part of (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 59 SE. Shows *modern* boundary-bank passing through the camp.

13. *Fore Down*, Winterbourne Stoke (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 54 SW. Shows prehistoric 'ditch' between two villages.

14. *The Coniger*, High Down, Winterbourne Stoke (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 53 SE.

18. *Amesbury Down* (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 60 NE. The photograph shows a fine disc-barrow, and a small four-sided earthwork. The down on which they are lies SW. of a derelict aerodrome, between it and Porton Firs. Only the disc-barrow is marked on the map. The diameter between the ditches is 63 yds. It contains no less than four mounds, in a line across the centre from SW. to NE. Only the largest (in the centre) shows any signs of having been disturbed. The four-sided earthwork has a gap in the SE. side, and the length of the sides is about 24 yds.

The whole of this down is in a natural state, and appears never to have been ploughed up in modern or prehistoric times. It seems highly desirable that some steps should be taken to safeguard it (and similar patches of virgin downland). In addition to the objects enumerated above, it contains: (a) two most peculiar banks, running nearly parallel for 600 yds. and not later than some Celtic lynchets to the NE. of them; (b) another smaller, four-sided earthwork; (c) a round barrow, low in elevation but certainly never opened; (d) many ancient tracks, probably of no great antiquity; (e) some very fine fungus-rings, seen on the air-photograph.

19. *Groveley Castle*, part of (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 59 SE.

24. *Barbury Castle*, part of (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 22 SE. Shows interior to contain innumerable pit-dwellings.

27. *Silbury Hill* (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 28 SW. The western part is unfortunately cut off by the edge of the photo.

28. *Waden Hill*, Avebury (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 28 SW. Shows in the ploughed field between the allotments and the new pond, immediately overlooking the village of Avebury, at least four unmarked tumuli. Another, now marked on the ordnance-survey map, much flattened, lies on the side of the fence, in a grass field. It is shown in Stukeley's *Abury*, Plate xxii,¹ where it is given the misleading appearance of a long barrow. Stukeley marks here a disc-barrow and three other round barrows (*Abury*, Plate xxiii); and from the name he gives to this end of the hill, Windmill Boll, it is probable that one of the barrows once carried—or was supposed to have carried—a windmill. See my 'Notes on field-work round Avebury, December 1921, *W.A.M.* xlii. 52-63. Of the four newly revealed barrows appearing on this photograph, one has a much greater diameter than the rest, and is evidently Stukeley's disc-barrow.

39. *Snail Down*, Collingbourne Ducis (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 48 NW. A low-altitude view (about

¹ Not xxi as referred to by me in *W.A.M.* xlii. 61.

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500 ft.) of the twin barrow, Lukis's 24 and Goddard's 4. The photograph reveals a hitherto unsuspected circle between 22 and 24, presumably a disc-barrow; and signs of prehistoric or Romano-British cultivation. The latter is no doubt responsible for the partial effacement of the disc-barrow and of the banks and ditches of some of the other barrows, as on Oakley Down (Plate XXXI in this book).

48, 49, 64, 67, 68. *Grateley*. Site of the Roman villa (o.g.s.c.); Hants 31 NW. A Roman villa has been found and partially excavated in this field (see *Proc. Hants Field Club*, vi. 341-2), and when flying over it I constantly observed marks and streaks in the corn. I believe that, under favourable conditions, it would be possible to obtain a photograph showing the complete plan of such a villa, outlined by the young corn, but neither of us succeeded in obtaining one.

53. *Doily*, Hurstbourne Tarrant (o.g.s.c.); Hants 16 NW. Shows Celtic lynchets on ploughed land which as late as 1841 was covered with a huge wood (part of Doily Wood).

54. *Binley*. Site of Roman building (o.g.s.c.); Hants 8 SE. Shows a clearly marked, dark rectangular patch and two small round ones near it.

56. *Clatford*. NNW. of Barrowhill Farm (o.g.s.c.); Hants 23 SE. The photograph is a bad one, and part of the site is cut out; but it was one that I frequently observed myself from the air, and I have no doubt that it was the site of a native prehistoric or, more probably, Romano-British village. There are no indications visible on the ground. The photograph shows clearly the lines of irregular enclosures with, in one place, the incurving ditches of an entrance; but the width of the ditches is very small—much too small for a camp.

57. *Pavey's Grave*, near Andover (o.g.s.c.); Hants 24 NW. and SW. The site is so named on the O.S. map. Four new barrows are revealed (as dark circles on the corn).

61-3. *Kent's Barrow* (o.g.s.c.); Hants 31 NW. These photographs reveal:

- (1) The site of a Roman building.
- (2) A long, low mound, possibly the remains of a long barrow.
- (3) Ditches (narrow and probably either for drainage or boundary purposes, but ancient).
- (4) Two round barrows (marked on the MS. O.S. map of 1807-8).

The exact site of Kent's Barrow itself is not known. It was excavated on the 20th September 1854, by J. Y. Akerman. Skeletons are said to have been found in making a plantation of firs to the east of the barrow, and traces of old foundations 'in the adjoining field north of this barrow'. See *Archaeologia*, xxxvi, 1855.

65. *Quarley and Grateley* (o.g.s.c.); Hants 30 NE. A group of six new barrows (one a disc-barrow). They lie in a row near a new farm-house, near the junction of the parishes of Newton Toney (Wilts), Quarley, and Grateley. Most of them are in Grateley parish, but one stands in a plantation on the boundary between Quarley and Grateley. These barrows were discovered independently by Squadron-Leader Durston, whose photograph of them appears in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort a. M.), vol. xxix (1925, Heft 18), p. 357.

66. *Eight Acre Wood* (near), Quarley (o.g.s.c.); Hants 22 SE. and 30 NE. A fine series of prehistoric or Romano-British fields revealed on ploughed land.

71. *Everley Down* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 48 NW. The land between Snail Clump and Wether Hill Firs is covered with faint earthworks. There are two large circular enclosures (part of one of which appears on this photograph), ditches, mounds, and cultivation marks. The

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circumference of the larger circle is 193 yds. I observed yet a third circular enclosure SW. of Alma Clump, and a fourth in the corn near Windmill cottages (see p. 31).

78, 82, 83, 90. *St. Catherine's Hill*, Winchester (o.g.s.c.); Hants 50 NW.

84-6. *Chilcombe Down* (o.g.s.c.); Hants 51 SE. A fine area of prehistoric or Romano-British cultivation, now partly downland, partly arable.

92. *Aughton Down* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 42 SW. The eastern part of this earthwork has been nearly levelled by prehistoric or Romano-British ploughing. Several lynchets are visible on the photograph.

96. *Martinsell* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 36 NW. and SW. Shows south part of the camp only.

100. *Kingstone's Farm*, parish of South Savernake (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 36 NW. (called St. Michael's Farm in 1773). This photograph extends also up to New Buildings, and over the area that would be traversed by the continuation of Wansdyke, if it did continue beyond the point now marked as its terminus. The photograph shows no signs whatever of such a prolongation; and while this does not furnish absolute proof, it does, in combination with my own deliberate observation from the air on several different occasions, provide strong negative evidence.

101. *Pantawick*, south of Marlborough (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 29 SW. Shows site of Pentewick Lodge (1773), and the course of a medieval woodland or park enclosure-ditch.

102. *Granham Hill* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 29 SW. Shows ancient settlement site and the Marlborough White Horse.

105. *Pickledean*, West Overton (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 28 SE. Shows many sarsens, including some set in rows, and what appears to be a roughly circular arrangement of sarsens, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE. of Pickledean Barn (Pyttel dene, A.D. 939).

107. *Totterdown* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 28 NE. Shows sarsen rows on the edge of ancient fields, and a probably contemporary ditch.

108. *Fyfield Down* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 28 NE. Shows ancient fields of prehistoric or Romano-British age.

109. *Fyfield Down* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 28 NE. and SE. Shows continuation of the same.

110, 111. '*Langdean*', East Kennet (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 35 NW. Shows the Ridgeway, lynchets, stone rows, and the small '*Langdean*' Circle.

112. *Tan Hill*, eastern part of (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 35 NW. Shows Wansdyke intersecting two earlier ditches, four-sided earthwork (like that on Plate XLV), and several tumuli.

114. *West Overton* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 28 SE. Shows two barrow-circles (i.e. the dark circle of the ditch revealed by young corn) in the field on the north side of the Bath Road, east of North Farm. Roman road faintly visible. When I took this photograph I also observed the marks of a larger enclosure near, but it is doubtful whether this appears on the photograph. There are practically no signs of the barrows on the ground.

139, 140. *Newtown*, Isle of Wight (o.g.s.c.); Hants 89 SE. These photographs were taken because it has often been said that the medieval streets of Newtown were visible in the corn. The present village is undoubtedly smaller than the former one, but the photographs reveal no sign of old streets.

142. *Afton Down*, Isle of Wight (o.g.s.c.); Hants 93 SE. Having been taken at 11.25 a.m. the barrows are practically invisible.

151-5. *Stonehenge Avenue*, course of (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 54 SE. These were taken to see

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whether the course of the Avenue through the clumps was as visible in 1924 as in 1921. The result (as visual observation had predicted) proved that the Avenue was almost invisible. The curving portion can be seen quite plainly, but only occasional fragments of the last part. Not one of the barrow-circles can be seen although the photographs are excellent.

Part of the land east of the Avon was included, since it had been suggested that the Avenue might possibly have been continued across the river. But there is not a sign of this, nor do other (R.A.F.) photographs of the area reveal the slightest confirmation of this suggestion.

160-2, 177-84, 210, 211, 223 (O.G.S.C. & A.K.). A series of photographs of Rowbury and immediate surroundings. These have been used to compile the map on p. 248 (fig. 59).

166. *Juniper Down*, Over Wallop (A.K.); Hants 30 NE. Shows course of ancient boundary-ditch, and site of a round barrow—neither of them on map.

Round the clump on the top of the hill, between Juniper Down Farm and Martin's Farm, can be seen a faint, broad belt, slightly darker than the rest of the down. At first we thought there might have been a camp here—the situation is excellent. But digging proved that there could have been no such thing, for solid chalk was encountered everywhere.

168. *Figsbury Ring* (A.K.); Wilts 67 NW. Taken 6.33 p.m., 26 June 1924, at the time of the excavations by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington, and shows their trenches.

169. *Old Sarum* (A.K.); Wilts 67 NE. Shows citadel, cathedral, and part of bailey.

173. *Snoddington Hill* (A.K.); Hants 22 SW. and SE. Shows a fine area of ancient fields.

175. *Old Sarum* (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 67 NE. Shows practically whole of area, but photographically defective.

185, 186. *Holmes' Clump* (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 48 SW. Shows ancient boundary-ditch, and large rectangular enclosure (244 × 278 ft.). The area is covered with lynchets, but these are barely visible on the photograph. The rectangular enclosure is shown up by a thin dark line in the turf. This part of the area (with the 'L' of Holmes' Clump) has been under plough in modern times. Not the faintest vestige of the enclosure can be seen on the ground, but it is visible on some R.A.F. photographs. The corners are sharp and angular.

187. *Lidbury*. Littlecot Down, Enford (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 47 NE. This would have been a good photograph had it not (in common with several others) been taken on one of a batch of defective plates. The cultivation-banks of the inhabitants of the camp are very clearly brought out, and they are even more striking when seen from the air, where their association with the camp is quite obvious.

Lidbury was excavated by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington in 1914, and found to be pre-Roman. Most of the pottery was of the same type as that found at All Cannings Cross. The excavators suggest 400 B.C. as the earliest date for the occupation of Lidbury. Romano-British potsherds were found superficially. See *W.A.M.* xl (December 1917), 12-36.

188. *Giant's Grave*, Fyfield Down (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 42 NW. A poor photograph (on account of clouds). The object (which was scarcely attained) was to show a long barrow lying in the midst of typical 'Celtic' lynchets. The series of lynchets on the brow of the hill is a very fine one, and it is interesting to observe the way in which the cultivators left the long barrow unploughed.

189. *Easton Hill* (O.G.S.C.); Wilts 42 NW. Shows 'Celtic' lynchets and banks on the north slope of hill, overlooking the Vale of Pewsey.

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190. *Upavon*, between the village and Widdington Farm (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 41 SE. (extreme SW. corner of sheet). A new camp, small and single-ditched. Seen as a dark ring in the corner. This camp was discovered later independently by Squadron-Leader Insall, V.C., R.A.F., who has taken a good oblique photograph of it from the air, showing an entrance with incurved sides on the east. At the time of taking the photograph I observed another enclosure of the same kind, not far off.

192. *Casterley*, part of (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 47 NW. An Iron Age camp fully excavated by Captain and Mrs. Cunningham. See *W.A.M.* xxxviii (June 1913), 53-105.

193, 194. *Lynchets near Casterley* (o.g.s.c.).

195. *Milk Hill* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 35 NW. Shows what appear to be three round barrows in a corner of a field, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE. of the earthwork on the end of the spur. The earthwork does not come on the photograph.

196. *Knap Hill* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 35 NW. Shows eastern part only of camp and is obscured by clouds.

198, 199. *The Stonehenge Avenue* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 54 SW. and SE. These were taken to see if any traces could be detected of the missing northern branch. But no traces of it can be seen on these photographs, nor on any R.A.F. photographs of the area, although many excellent photographs have been taken of it. The ground here, however, has been much disturbed by sewage works for Lark Hill Camp.

203, 204. Kite-shaped enclosure (o.g.s.c.); $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW. of *Druid's Lodge*, parish of Stapleford; Wilts 60 NW. This enclosure belongs to the same class as Soldier's Ring (Plate XLIX) and the North 'Kite' (Plate L), where a full account is given of them. The area of this one is $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The lay-out and structure of the banks is quite un-British in appearance. The banks are later than a 'Celtic' lynchet which they cut through at the NW. corner. There is a smaller square enclosure in the SE. corner.

213, 224, 228-30. *Bere Hill*, Andover (o.g.s.c.); Hants 24 NW. These photographs reveal two barrow-circles and the angle of a double ditch, or perhaps rectangular enclosure. They lie south of Mount Pleasant and the Winchester Road, in the angle formed by that road and the Ladies' Walk. Near the 'angle' referred to are several large dark spots, of about the same diameter as the barrow-circles. One is nearly circular.

216. *Chatgrove Hill*, Longstock (o.g.s.c.); Hants 31 SE. Site of Roman villa partially excavated by Mr. E. A. Rawlence, F.S.A., and his son (*Proc. Hants Field Club*, ix. 2 (1922), pp. 288, 290). The interesting point brought out by the air-photograph is the presence of a dark band (representing the ditch). This must have enclosed the villa. On other (R.A.F.) photographs are suggestions of broader lines, possibly those of a camp.

219. Between 216 and *Shepherd's Bush* (o.g.s.c.). Of three new tumuli, visible on the ground, at least one, which can be seen to have been opened from the side, is shown.

232. *Bulberry*, Abbot's Ann (o.g.s.c.); Hants 23 SE. Small parallelogram in a field called Bulberry on the Tithe-map, lying in the fork between the two roads which meet at the chalk-pit at the south end of the village. Observed in the corn 24th June, and photographed on the 12th July. The discovery was quite accidental, and it was not until afterwards that I found, on referring to my 6-in. map, that I had noted the suggestive name 'Bulberry' in going over the Tithe-map.

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236. *Rybury Camp* (A.K.); Wilts 35 NW. Fogged, but just shows whole of camp. The best view is No. 281. The interior of the camp has been entirely dug over and ruined by flint-diggers.

276. *Solsbury*, near Bath (o.g.s.c.); Somerset 8 NW. An unsatisfactory photograph. Shows remains of modern cultivation within the camp.

277. *Ranscombe Bottom*. { (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 27 SE. Show traces of medieval and later cultivation as described under Plate XXVIII (No. 278). No. 279

279. *Calstone Down*. { shows also about a quarter of a mile of prehistoric boundary-ditch.

281 (o.g.s.c.). See No. 236.

282. *Adam's Grave* (o.g.s.c.), on Walker's Hill, Alton Priors. Shows the long barrow, the parallel tracks of the Ridgeway descending the hill, ancient ditches, and marks of medieval cultivation.

283. *Woodborough Hill* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 35 SW. Shows lynchets of Saxon type on the south face of the hill.

284. *Picked Hill*, Woodborough (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 35 SE. Shows a ring which looks like a barrow immediately south of the trees on the top.

288. *Old Sarum* (o.g.s.c.); Wilts 67 NE. Shows citadel and part of bailey.

IV. LIST OF SOME NEW SITES DISCOVERED BUT NOT PHOTOGRAPHED

28th May. A square earthwork revealed by crops on Porton Down near Porton Down Farm (Wilts 61 SW.). Exact site uncertain.

28th May. A close association was observed between camps and ancient fields, particularly at Barbury, Quarley Hill, Yarnbury, and Lidbury. Those near Lidbury are especially prominent and the association with the camp is particularly clear, for there are no other ancient fields near it on the plain.

10th June. A rectangular earthwork (sides measuring 35 yds. by 40 yds.) observed lying 185 yds. west of the two long barrows on Moody's Down. Between it and the north-western long barrow is a narrow ditch 600 ft. long. Both were revealed by the crops (oats) and have since been photographed by the Royal Air Force (No. 10 Group). The marks in the corn were clearly visible on the ground in 1924, and a handful of oats pulled from above the ditch was seen, when held side by side with another handful pulled from elsewhere, to be of a very much darker green. The dark-green plants were sent for an opinion to Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden. The following reply was received: 'Your letter and samples of oats are to hand. . . . Upon examination we can readily understand that the differences would show up well on an air-photograph. We think you are right in ascribing the difference [of colour] to the moisture of the soil. It has been our experience that a silty subsoil retains the moisture very well. We remember a particular case on the Norfolk Fens, when a market gardener pointed out a particular part of his land which was always more moist than the rest, and hence grew better plants; and the difference was found to be due to a subsoil composed of 60 per cent. of fine sand and the rest silt. It seems likely this would about represent the kind of material which would collect in an old drain.'

22nd June. A small darker green oval, revealed by corn, on the south-western slope of Windmill Hill, Avebury (Wilts 28 NW.). Probably the ditch of a ploughed-out twin barrow.

SITES DISCOVERED BUT NOT PHOTOGRAPHED

22nd June. Darker green markings in the corn on the hill between Gore Down and Marlborough Cottages, Everley (Wilts 48 NW.). These may represent the site of a prehistoric or Romano-British village.

22nd June. In the field outside Avebury Circle and immediately adjoining it on the SE., north of the Kennet Avenue, a number of pits were observed. These are recorded on account of their proximity to the Circle, but no opinion is expressed as to their age.

25th June. A large enclosure about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile due west of Windmill Cottages, Everley (Wilts 48 NW.). Probably the remains of a small plateau camp.

12th July. A small enclosure in the extreme north corner of Laverstock Parish (Wilts 66 NE.). The centre of the enclosure is approximately 800 ft. due east of the third milestone from Salisbury, on the Amesbury Road, and is marked by the figures '24' on the 6-in. sheet (edition 1901).

14th July. A long barrow between Fussell's Lodge Farm and Figsbury Rings, parish of Clarendon Park (Wilts 67 NW.). The long barrow lies on level ground between 300 ft. and 400 ft. above sea-level, about 400 ft. south of the parish boundary, and is in a field which has been under plough at no distant date. A visit to the spot on the 16th July confirmed its authenticity, and enabled measurements to be taken by Mr. Keiller. It is 171 ft. long and 5 ft. 4 in. high. There are many large flints over the east end, which, as usual, is the highest.

14th July. A possible long barrow on Cockey Down, above the Winterbourne (Wilts 66 NE. or SE. or 67 NW.). Owing to the junction of four sheets falling here an exact location was difficult. There are many crop-marks visible here, but ground-work has failed to discover the site.

14th July. The tumulus marked on Dorset 15 NW. in the extreme NE. corner of Tarrant Hinton parish, a few yards NW. of Thick Thorn Farm, was observed, and was considered, from the character of the side-ditches, to be an undoubted long barrow. This had not previously been suggested, but the opinion was forced upon one from its appearance from the air.

14th July. The 'tumulus' about 1,100 yds. SE. of the last, in the extreme SW. corner of Dorset 15 NE., parish of Gussage St. Michael, immediately SE. of a mutilated earthwork, was observed to be a long barrow. A visit to the spot confirmed this diagnosis, and enabled measurements to be taken by Mr. Keiller. It is 153 ft. long and 7 ft. 3 in. high. It stands on the open down, on the NE. side of the road from Farnham to Ringwood, and has never been under plough.

14th July. One furlong SE. of the last and on the same sheet are marked three tumuli. Two of these are mutilated round barrows; but the third and largest appeared from the air to be a short but authentic long barrow. Since, however, the ditches pass round the ends, and the mound itself is rather small, it might be safer not to regard as proven that it is a long barrow. It is 123 ft. long, 8 ft. 7 in. high at the *centre*, which is the highest point.

14th July. On Shillingstone Hill (Dorset 14 SW.) a very fine area of 'Celtic' cultivation was observed, covering the whole of the top of the hill.

14th July. On Luton Down, parish of Tarrant Monkton (Dorset 24 NE. and 25 NW.), north of Buzbury Rings, a number of markings were observed in the corn, probably indicating the site of a Romano-British or prehistoric village.

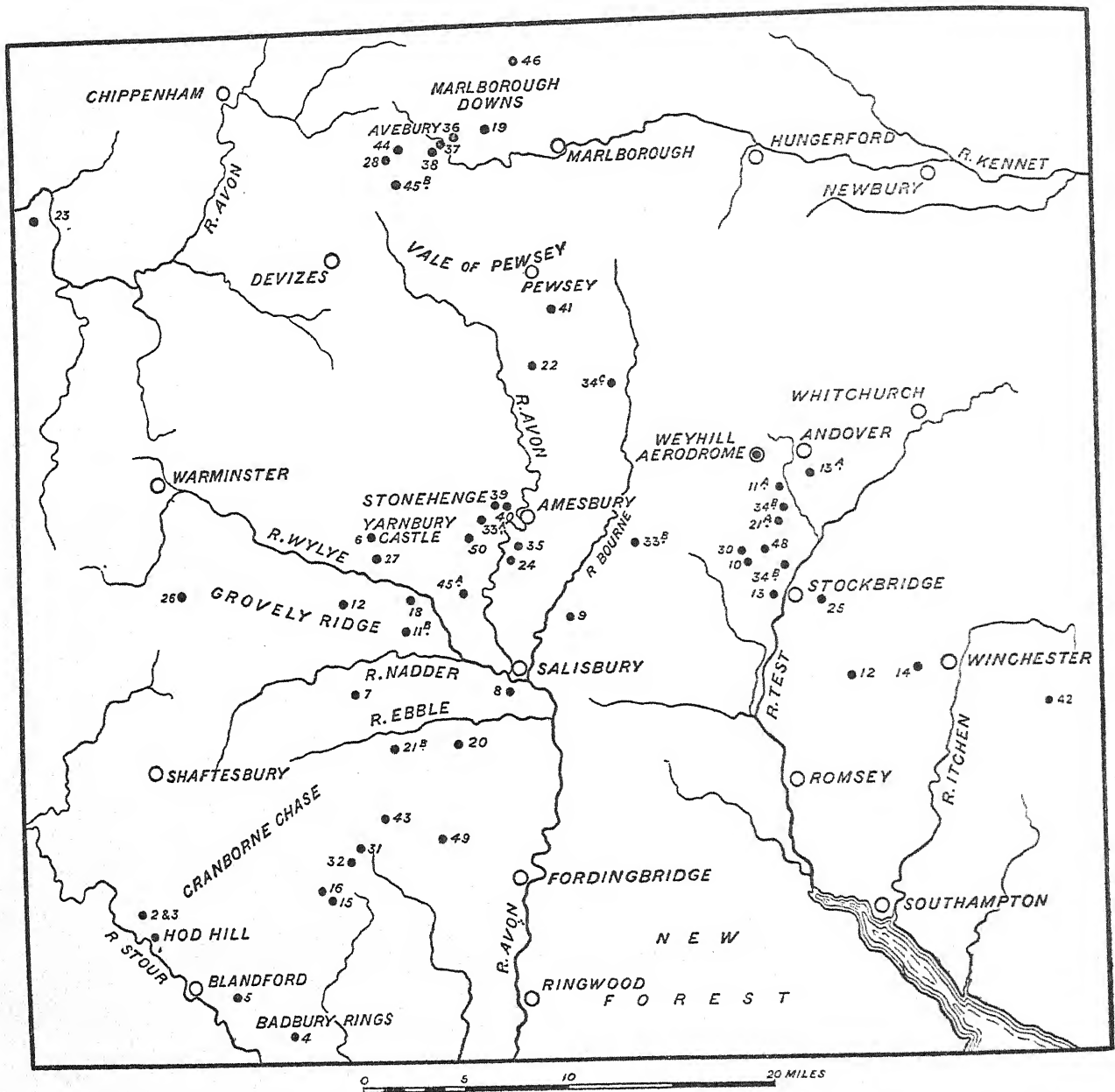


FIG. 1. Index-map of sites photographed, 1924. The numbers correspond to the Plates in this book.

THE PLATES AND
DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

NOTE ON THE HEADINGS TO THE DESCRIPTIONS

THE REFERENCE NUMBER is that given by Mr. Keiller and myself to the negatives (in our catalogue).
The numbers following the county refer to the 6-inch Ordnance sheets on which the site is to be found, and the figures in brackets refer to the Popular 1-inch Ordnance sheet : thus
Wilts 28 NE. means that the site is on that quarter-sheet of the Wiltshire 6-inch maps ; and 112 : D. 6 means that it falls in square D. 6 of the 1-inch map, sheet 112.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Arch.* = Archaeologia, the annual publication of the Society of Antiquaries of London (Burlington House).
Ant. Journ. = Antiquaries' Journal, the quarterly publication of the Society of Antiquaries of London.
Arch. Journ. = Archaeological Journal, the annual publication of the Royal Archaeological Institute (19 Bloomsbury Square).
Cart. Sax. = Cartularium Saxonicum, edited by W. de Gray-Birch, 3 vols., 1885-93.
Cod. Dipl. = Codex Diplomaticus, edited by J. M. Kemble, 6 vols., 1839-48.
E.P.N.S. = English Place-name Society (head-quarters at Liverpool University).
Mon. Brit. = Monumenta Britannica, by John Aubrey ; a seventeenth-century manuscript, bound in two volumes, never transcribed or published as a whole. It is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the reference in the catalogue being ' Gough, Gen. Top. 25 '.
- O.S. = Ordnance Survey.
W.A.M. = Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, the biennial publication of the Wiltshire Arch. Society, Devizes.

Plate I

HOD HILL

Plate I HOD HILL

Reference No. 246.

County. Dorset. 14 S.W. (130 : D. 11, E. 11).

Parish. Stourpaine.

Latitude. $50^{\circ} 53' 40''$ N. Longitude. $2^{\circ} 12' W.$

Height above Sea-level. 400 ft. (121 metres); summit,

471 ft. (143 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 7.2 p.m., 14th J.

Height of Aeroplane. 5,200 ft. (1,585 metres).

Speed of Shutter. 1/90th of a second.

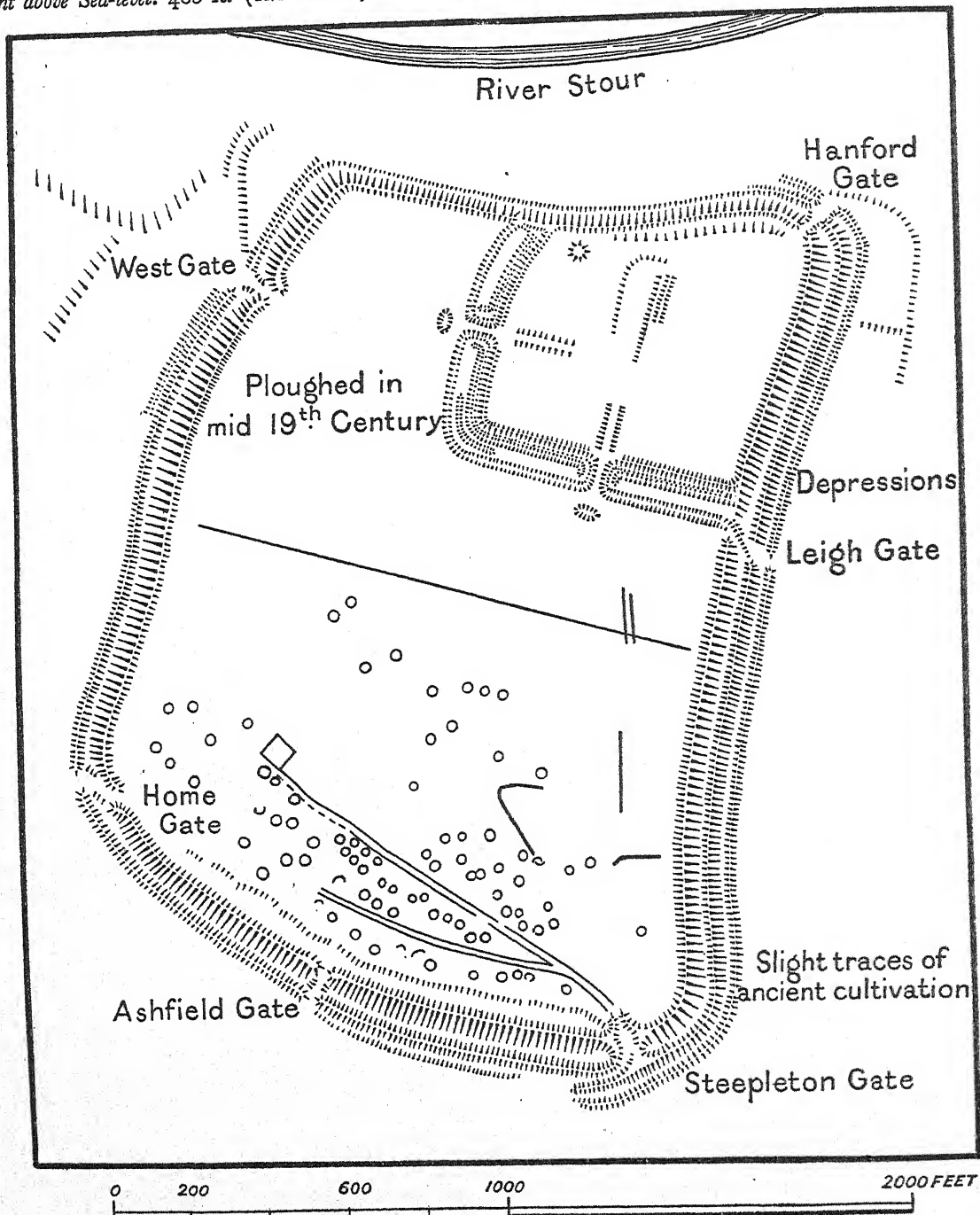
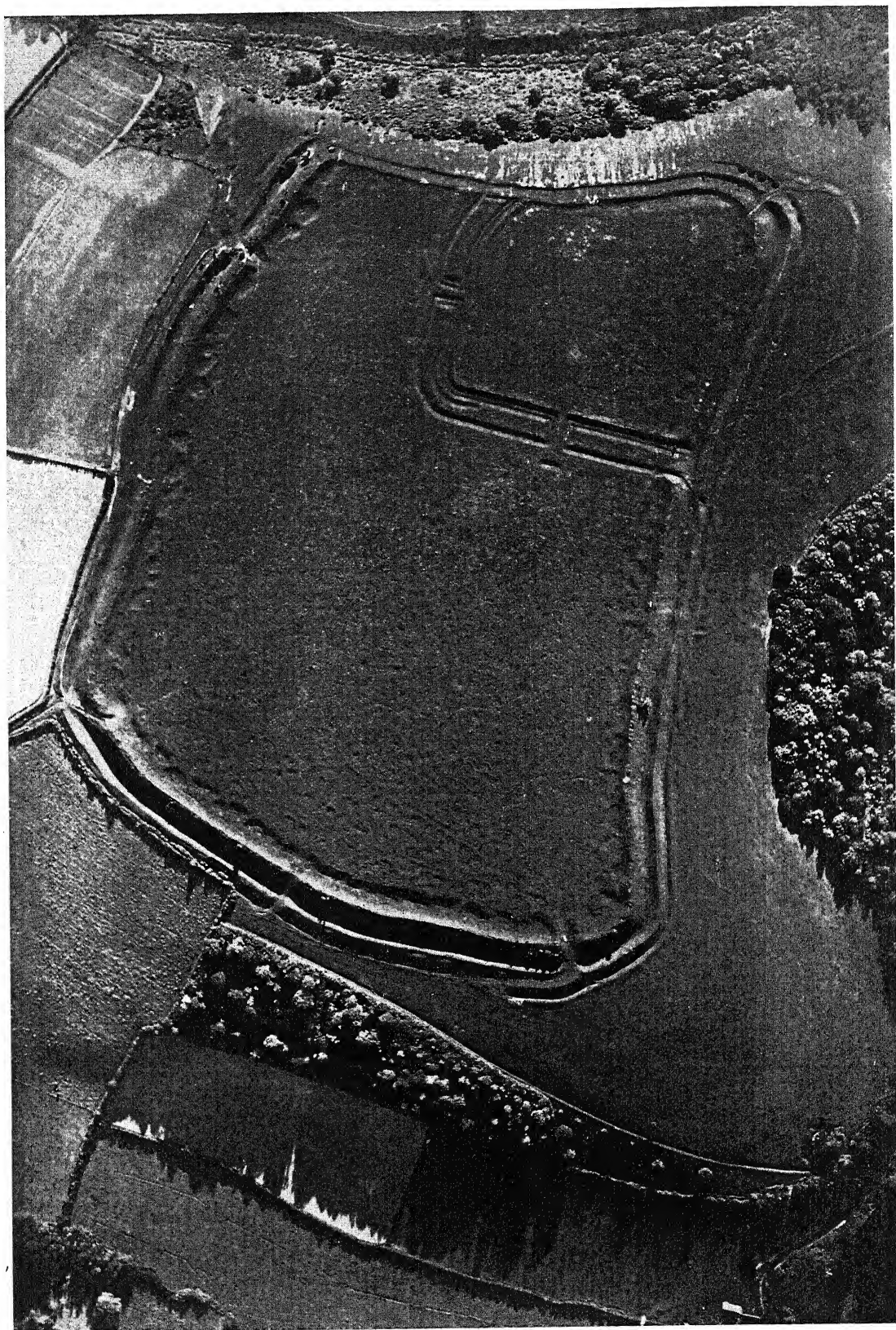


FIG. 2.

uly.



I. HOD HILL

ABOUT midway between Salisbury and Dorchester, the River Stour enters the chalk region of Dorset. There is thus formed in the steep escarpment of the downs a pass or natural gateway through which communication is possible between the ports of Poole and Christchurch on the English Channel and Somerset and the Bristol Channel. To-day this gateway is of little importance, though used by road and rail; and the two bastions which Nature has left there—Hod Hill and Hambledon Hill—are no longer inhabited. Formerly it was otherwise; not only were these two hills occupied by fortified villages, but so also were at least three others near by. It is possible that this concentration of hill-forts along the sides of the Stour Valley may have been due to the need of an abundant perennial water-supply; it is certain that this need influenced the choice of a habitation-site; but the presence of similar hill-forts elsewhere at a distance from perennial streams proves that other considerations must here have influenced the choice. Amongst them we may reasonably put considerations of strategy; for if the builders of these hill-forts were related to the tribes whom Caesar fought in Gaul their military prowess must have been of no mean order.

‘The fortress of Hod Hill,’ wrote Sir William Boyd Dawkins in 1900, ‘four miles to the north-west of Blandford, forms one of a series of strongholds on the River Stour. To the north of it, at a distance of about a mile, is that of Hambledon; to the south-east, a distance of four and a half miles, is the fort of Buzbury Rings, and at about nine miles that of Badbury Rings. These four are on the east side of the river. On the south-west, Spettisbury Rings overlooks the ford at Crawford Bridge. All, with the exception perhaps of the last, from their size are clearly fortified *oppida*, capable of protecting a comparatively large population with their flocks and herds.’

We cannot do better than quote Mr. Heywood Sumner’s description of the earthworks themselves: ‘The camp on Hod Hill was surrounded on the north, the east, and the south sides by triple entrenchments; and on the west by double entrenchments along the steep scarp that falls abruptly to the Stour Valley. The outer bank and ditch on the east and south sides have been partially effaced by cultivation, but they can be traced all round, with gaps in their continuity. The Ordnance Survey ignores this continuity; hence the frequent description of Hod Hill Camp as being surrounded by double entrenchments.’

‘At the south-western corner, the entrance from the Stour Valley (i.e. the West Gate) is commanded by an outer, flanking bastion, and here the defences are specially strong. The inner bank rises to the prodigious height of 41 feet above the ditch, with a rise of 1 foot in 2 feet. To scramble up such a bank with a measuring-rod is not easy; imagine such a scramble with a fierce stone-throwing Briton above! We get some idea of the defences of these camps even by peaceful survey.’

‘This may be supposed to have been the most important entrance, as it would always have been needed for the defenders of the camp in order to obtain access to water—the Stour. There is another specially defended entrance on the eastern side above Steepleton (i.e. the Steepleton Gate). Here the approach to the camp winds between ramparts that must have commanded an enemy on their left flank as they struggled up the narrow pathway of danger; while the incurving horns of the inner bank gave further protection to the defenders of the area. Besides these there are three other entrances which may or may not have been original.’

Mr. Sumner then describes the smaller enclosure in the north-western corner, which has been proved, both by its castrametation and contents, to be a Roman camp of the first or early second century. The camp was formed by cutting off a corner of the bigger one; and it has therefore only two 'Roman' sides. Otherwise, both in size and appearance, it closely resembles the westernmost (D) of the Agricolan camps at Cawthorne, Yorkshire (see Fig. 4). Mr. Sumner calls to our notice the resemblance in execution between this camp and Soldier's Ring (Plate XLIX). Both have the characteristic neatness and precision of Roman earth-work. Mr. Sumner continues:

'Hutchins's *History of Dorset*, vol. i, 1861, p. 306, gives a "Plan of British and Roman entrenchments on Hod Hill", and the following extract gives a description of the area of the Roman camp, since ploughed up. "The whole appears to be formed with the greatest regularity and precision, and the same order seems to have marked out the disposition of the interior. The marks of tents or huts may still be traced at regular intervals, and appear to have been placed in lines facing the front of the camp, three or four deep, with a large open space between them and the entrenchments. Wide level roads intersected the camp from each entrance. There can be but little question as to the origin of this work; every surviving portion answers perfectly to the system of encampment followed by the Romans, and so minutely described by Polybius (bearing in mind, of course, the difference rendered necessary by the smaller size of this work); and the imagination is wonderfully assisted by the configuration of the surface in supplying the doubtful links. This camp therefore acquires extraordinary interest, if we call to mind that in all probability it is one of the most perfect known of the Roman entrenched camps."

'After reading the foregoing description of what was to be seen within the area of this small Roman camp, it is very disappointing to turn to the plan that was taken in 1858 (Hutchins, p. 307). The area is a mere blank! Hutchins gives some account of numerous relics that have been dug up from time to time within the area of the camp on Hod Hill. They were in Mr. Durden's collection at Blandford, but are now in the British Museum. Roach Smith (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi) says of them: "These antiquities have been collected by Mr. Durden during a considerable number of years in the course of agricultural operations." From which it appears that there had not up to then been any systematic excavation at Hod Hill. The iron weapons found point to occupation during the later portion of the prehistoric Iron Age. The Roman camp, or Lydsbury Rings, as it is called, yielded a number of Roman relics, turned up apparently by the plough. The coins found give a very early date to the Roman occupation of this portion of Hod Hill.

'The disappointing plan given in Hutchins's *History of Dorset* was "taken in 1858, just as the workmen were paring the turf preparatory to cropping the western portion of the area, and prior to the ancient traces being obliterated". Lydsbury Rings had not then been disturbed, but its area was subsequently ploughed over. In the preface to *Dorsetshire: Its Vestiges, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish*, by Charles Warne, 1865, he says: "Thus, and that very recently, the Roman Castrum within the Celtic camp and Oppidum on Hod Hill has, to the lasting disgrace of those concerned, been ruthlessly destroyed; the plough has passed over its Praetorium, and the site once occupied by the surrounding host, with all its details

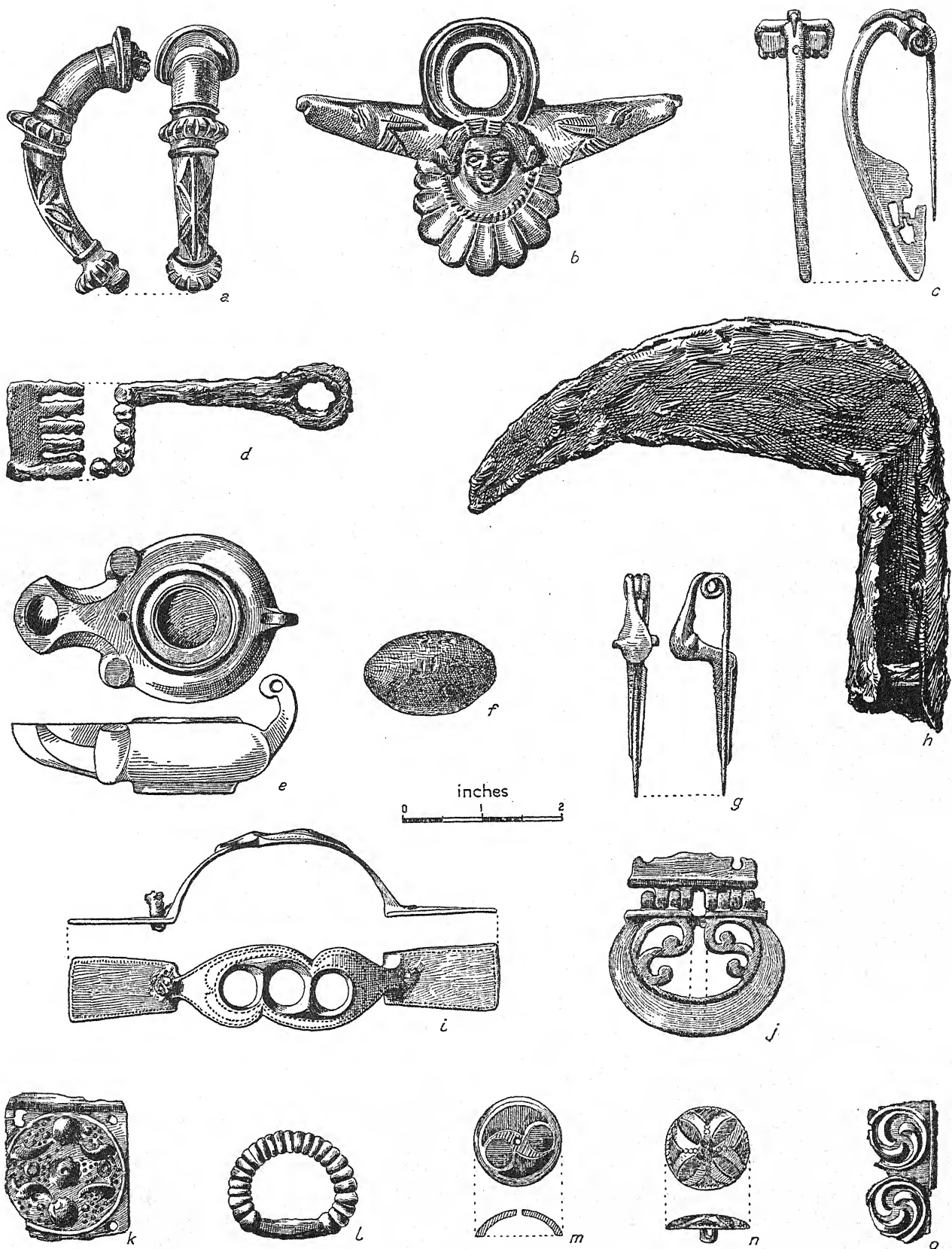


FIG. 3. Objects found at Hod Hill, now in the British Museum.

Plate I HOD HILL

"so well defined, is now no longer to be traced; thus an example of Roman castrametation
"the finest of its kind, in fact unique, has been obliterated, and that without a voice being
"raised or an effort made to stay the hand of the despoilers."

'Accordingly, from these two extracts we may assume that the whole of the area of the Roman camp and part of that of the outer camp have been ploughed over.' The actual area once ploughed can clearly be seen on the air-photograph. It occupies about half the total area of the outer camp; the straight furrow-lines can still be distinguished, giving to the western portion a texture or graining quite different from that given by the unploughed turf of the eastern half.

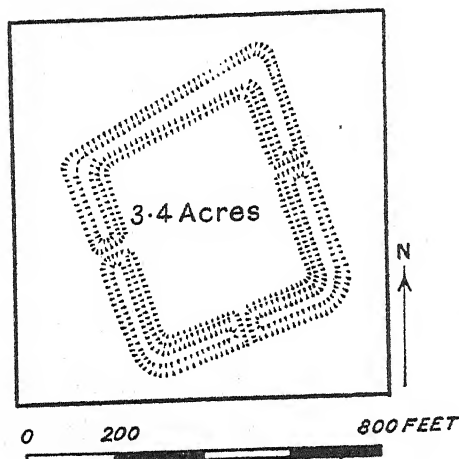


FIG. 4. Roman Camp at Cawthorne,
Yorks, N.R.

'In the autumn of 1899 excavations were carried out within the area of Hod Hill Camp by Sir Talbot Baker, under the supervision of Professor Sir William Boyd Dawkins; and the results are recorded in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lvii, 1900. Circular hut enclosures and pits were the earthworks that were examined, and from the relics found in them, "it may be inferred that
"the settlement on Hod Hill continued to exist from the
"pre-Roman age well into the time when the Roman
"influence was dominant in this district". No sections were cut through the defensive banks and ditches, con-

sequently there is no positive evidence as to the original construction or date of the outer defences of Hod Hill Camp. . . .

'The inner rampart that defends the great circuit of the camp on Hod Hill seems to have been strengthened—raised—on three sides, north, east, and south, by means of excavations from the inside. In places these take the shape of semicircular hollows from which spring the ramparts, in other places the shape of a broad and shallow ditch. The summit also of this inner rampart is humpy and irregular, while the summits of the outer ramparts are even and continuous. This may be well seen from below, looking up at the camp from the Steepleton and Hanford road. . . .

'The spacious area of this camp is covered with low humps and shallow hollows—now too much wasted by cultivation for definite survey record. They suggest that this site was sought after and fully occupied in prehistoric times.

'The excavations by Professor Sir William Boyd Dawkins . . . showed that Roman relics were only found within and near Lydsbury Rings. Apparently but a small portion of the area was occupied by the Romans. And the coins found suggest that their stay was short. When the military necessity of occupying this outpost ceased, the site seems to have been abandoned. There are no signs of continuous occupation throughout the Roman period, such as General Pitt-Rivers found by his excavations at Woodcutts, Rotherley, and Woodyates.'

A visit was made to the hill in December 1925 to see what remains were visible inside the Roman camp. The two raised causeways, leading from the entrances to the centre, are still plainly visible; and so is the traverse outside the southern gate. (This is barely visible on the

plate on account of the lighting.) For the rest, a few flinty banks, mostly running east and west, are all that remain.

In the unploughed eastern area of the large pre-Roman camp are innumerable hut-circles. These are perfectly preserved, and are in every instance round. For the most part they consist of a depression, sometimes surrounded by a raised bank, usually more accentuated on the upper side of the depression. Between these hut-sites run two tracks, still quite easy to follow, forming the village streets. At the end of one of these is a square banked enclosure measuring 57 ft. each way. Other less regular banks occur elsewhere.

O.G.S.C.

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Arch. Journ. lvii. 52.

C. Roach Smith, *J.B.A.A.* iii. 94-9 (Roman camp); xx. 202.

„ „ *Coll. Ant.* vi. i, Pls. i, ii, iii. (Vol. iii. 10 says no coins later than Claudius, but see *Arch. Journ.* lvii. 65.)

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Hutchins's *History of Ancient Dorset*, 1861, vol. i, pp. 306-7.

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NOTE. I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., for several of the above references.

Plates II and III
HAMBLEDON HILL

Plates II and III HAMBLEDON HILL

By ERIC GARDNER, M.B. (Cantab.), F.S.A.

Reference Nos. 244 and 245.

County. Dorset. 14 NW. (130: D. 11).

Parish. Child Okeford.

Latitude. $50^{\circ} 54' 45''$ N. Longitude. $2^{\circ} 13' 13''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 600 ft. (182 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photographs. About 7.0 p.m., 14th

July.

Height of Aeroplane. 5,200 ft. (1,585 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

FOR beauty of position and interest of detail the great camp on Hambledon Hill, six miles north-west of Blandford, is unsurpassed by any other earthwork in Dorset. A great isolated mass of chalk rises boldly out of the Stour Valley, and from its summit 600 ft. above sea-level three bold spurs diverge. One runs south and then turning east overhangs the village of Steepleton: another thrusts its great bulk eastward over the little hamlet of Shroton: while the third, girt with the mighty ramparts of the camp, at first runs north-west, and then swelling out into a broad promontory points northwards to where a little to the west the thin line of the Mendip Hills can be seen as a blue haze on the distant horizon. Immediately south of the Steepleton spur is another isolated chalk hill, a great squared mass whose flattened crest is crowned by the ramparts of Hod Hill Camp.

At a very early date man discovered Hambledon to be an ideal situation for his primitive needs. From its summit he could safely watch an enemy climb its steep sides from the forest land filling the valley 300 ft. below. Its broad spurs would provide accommodation for his flocks, while east and west the open chalk land of Ranston Hill and Shillingstone Hill would give him a full view of the people, be they friends or foes, who lived there. To the south from the Steepleton spur he could overlook the whole summit of Hod. He lived there secure from surprise, and two long barrows and some flint flakes point to neolithic man as being the first of many who have left their traces on the hill-top: indeed, he may have built the earthwork now to be described, although this cannot be stated with any certainty in the absence of relics.

THE SMALL CAMP

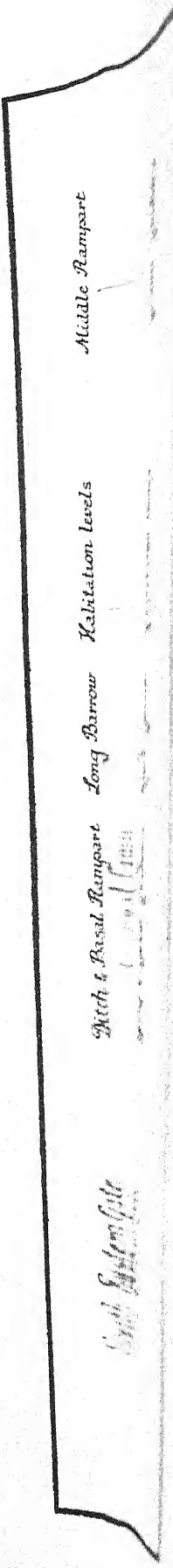
On the dome-shaped summit of the hill, whence the three spurs diverge, can be traced the outlines of a very old circular camp. It is admirably shown on the air-photograph, and easily traced on the ground except on the north where time has nearly obliterated it on the steep hill-side. Its ramparts are very wasted and are mutilated by numerous cart tracks, so much so that it is impossible to be sure of the position of the original entrance, if it ever had one, for it may have been entered by a movable ladder, as the central area undoubtedly was at Clovelly Dykes in Devon.

In the plan the ramparts are shown diagrammatically without any gaps, but their true condition can be seen in the air-photograph. A good section shows them as rising 5 ft. out of their ditch and measuring about 30 ft. over all (sections D E).

As a defence against attack delivered from the flattened tops of the spurs double scarp-to-scarp ramparts are stretched across the bases of the spurs close to the camp; their profile is much the same as that of the camp itself except on the northern spur where they are much bolder, having been incorporated into the southern defences of the later and greater camp. A long barrow, alined nearly north and south (length 92 ft., breadth 41 ft., height 6 ft.), lies



II. HAMBLETON HILL



Middle Rampart

Habitation levels

Long Barrow

Pitch & Road Rampart

Gravelly Soil

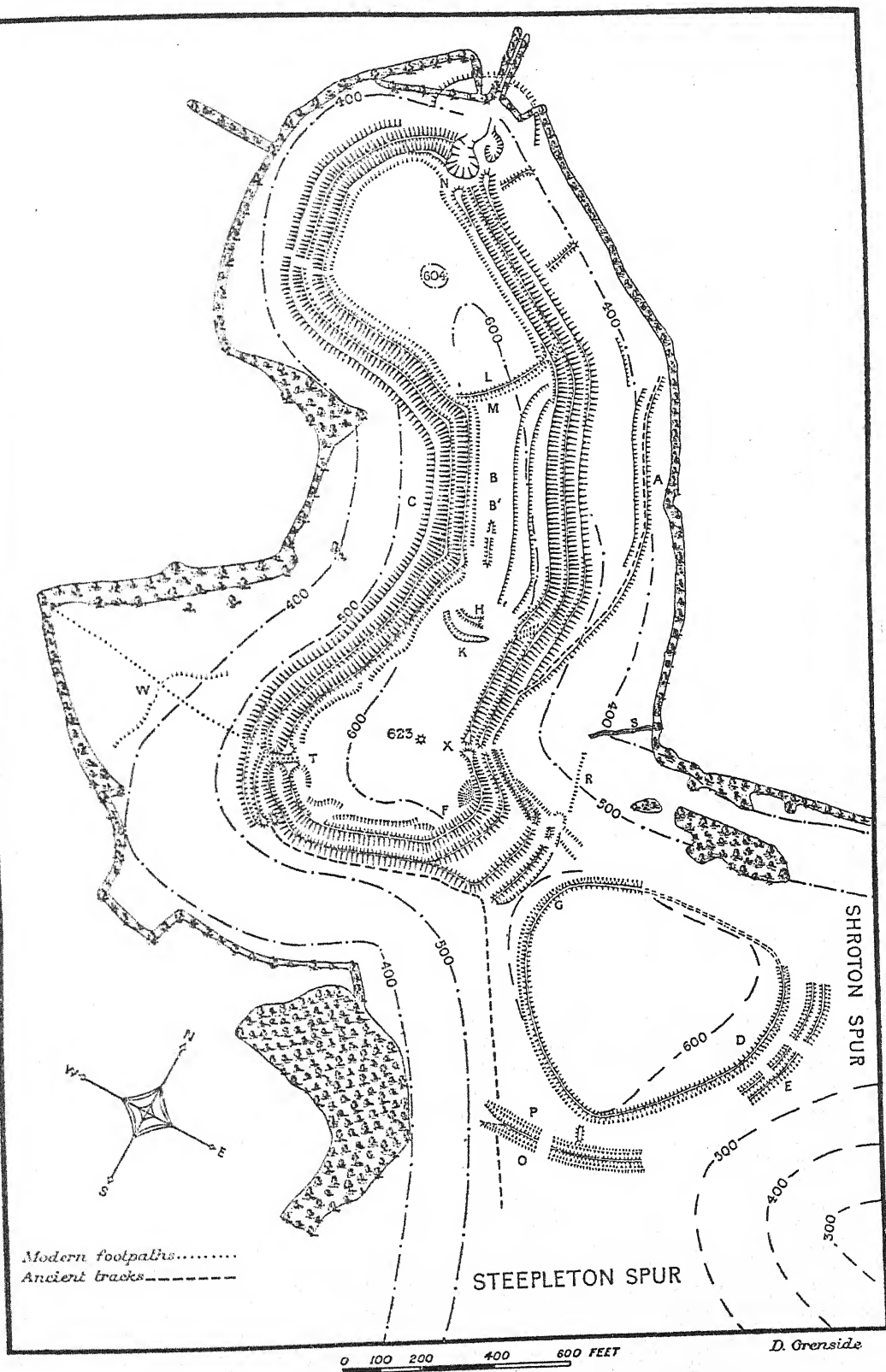
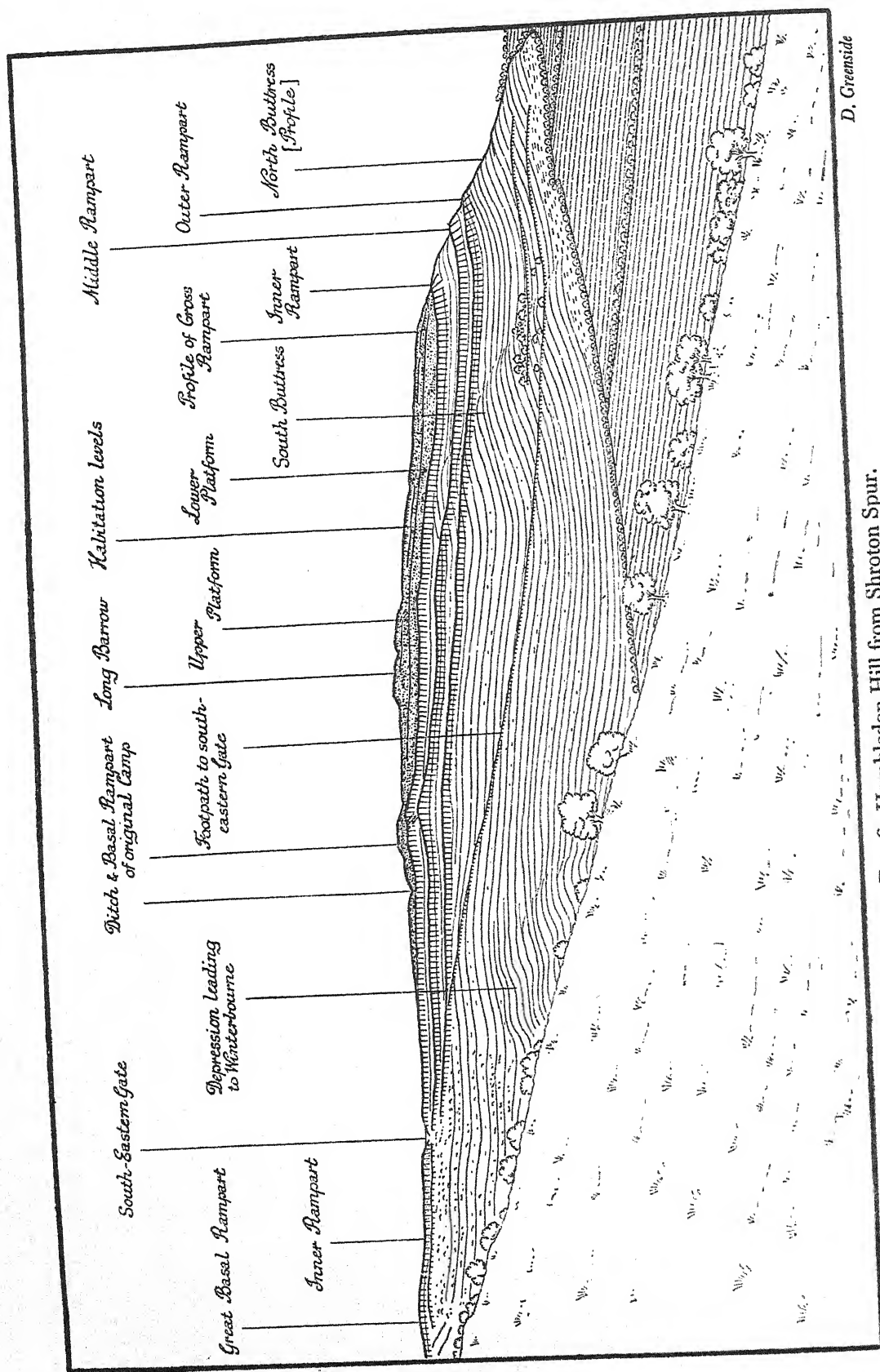


FIG. 5.



D. Greenside

FIG. 6. Hambledon Hill from Shroton Spur.

between the circular camp and the scarp-to-scarp defences on the Steepleton spur. A further defence is provided by another cross rampart farther down the Shroton spur, others can be seen near the point of the Steepleton spur, and probably if a careful search were made it would be found that all easy access to the spurs had been rendered difficult by scarping.

Just to the north of the circular camp and running from the eastern end of the scarp-to-scarp defences of the northern spur can be seen a faint bank (R), which makes its way straight down the deep hollow between the northern and Shroton spurs. Its faint outline would connect it in date with the circular camp, and it points down hill to where in a fold of the hill-side is a spring (s), always damp in summer, and which still flows as a winter bourn.

The whole area of the circular camp has for many years been the site of extensive flint digging, and its pitted surface as seen in the air-photograph is a graphic record of this activity. No habitation sites can be detected now, and except for a few flint flakes and a scraper no relics are known to have been found there, though careful inquiry has been made of the workmen.

THE GREAT CAMP

The whole of the northern spur is defended by three tiers of ramparts enclosing an elongated area of about 25 acres, with entrances at the north, south-west, and south-east, respectively. It will be demonstrated by what can be seen on the ground and by the assistance given by the air-photograph that the camp was not built as it appears to-day, but was evolved from a smaller and simpler plan. It is the noting of differences in the construction of existing ramparts, tracing the fragmentary remains of others, examining the camp at different times of the day under the rays of the morning or evening sun, and so piecing the whole story together that make the study of Hambledon so fascinating.

It was first planned early in the days of hill camps before really great ramparts were used, when the defence was the steepness of the hill-side helped by scarping. Vulnerable points were specially strengthened, but everywhere the size and position of the ramparts were dictated by the requirements of the defence. In some camps, either later in time or the work of different peoples, the builders were more expert in the art of defence, and realized that the rampart itself could provide the best protection from the enemy.

It is instructive in this connexion to examine Payhembury Camp near Honiton, after seeing Hambledon, for there the defence of the great triangular promontory consists of three tiers of ramparts which are so vast that it was unnecessary to spare any thought on the vulnerability of any part of the hill. Viewed from the north-west corner the mighty ramparts compel an expression of wonder as they are seen precisely alined, cutting deep into the hill-side, regardless of the labour involved in their construction and providing in themselves a defence sufficient to meet all requirements.

If the Hambledon Camp be entered by the south-eastern gateway the area is found to rise everywhere above the ramparts, and immediately in front of the gateway, on the highest point of this end of the camp, is a round barrow (indicated by the height-figure 623) from which a general survey can be made by walking northwards along the crest of the ridge.

The camp is divided by two cross ramparts into three areas: a southern, middle, and

Plates II and III HAMBLEDON HILL

northern. The southern area, entered by two gates, is bounded on three sides by ramparts, and limited on the north by a rampart, here called the *South Cross Rampart* (H K), which suggests a mutilated rampart with a ditch on its south side; north of this is the central area narrowing into a high ridge, on the top of which a long barrow lying north and south forms a familiar landmark; northwards, again, the northern area, encircled by ramparts and rising to a height of 600 ft., swells out into a massive promontory, and is separated from the central area by a narrow wasted rampart (L M), the *North Cross Rampart*, which can be traced from one side of the camp to the other.

It appears from an examination of the earthworks that the small circular camp with its scarp-to-scarp ramparts is the earliest defensive work on the hill. The northern spur was fortified at a later date by building a camp that was limited on the south by the *South Cross Rampart* (H K) and divided by the *North Cross Rampart* (L M), the whole of the southernmost area being added very much later.

From a point near the round barrow it is interesting to note the sweep of the triple ramparts along the west side of the hill. As they pass northwards, instead of continuing at the level they occupy when they form the boundary of the southern and central areas, all three, at the junction of the northern and central areas, drop almost vertically a hundred feet down the hill-side, and continue at that lower level as they disappear from view round the northern end of the hill. By doing this they enclose a very much larger area at the northern end of the camp.

At this point it will be well to examine the western ramparts in some detail. Walking northwards from the south-western gate (T) the parapet of the inner rampart is seen to rise two to three feet above the sunken track on the edge of the area, which will be referred to as the 'Area Path'; this is about 30 ft. wide and can be followed almost completely round the camp, but is indistinct on the south and south-east. To the right the area of the camp rises high above one, while from the parapet the rampart falls about 35 ft. into a ditch which has a parapet of about 4 ft. throughout its course. The second rampart falls about 25 ft. on to a flat shelf, below which the third rampart can be seen as a mere scarping of the hill-side, having a vertical height of about 20 ft.

The three main ramparts follow a somewhat meandering course to adapt themselves to the shape of the hill as they run from the south-western gate to the west end of the *South Cross Rampart*; but then they turn at a sharp angle and for some distance run absolutely straight, forming the boundary of the central area. At this angle the inner rampart is heightened and its parapet widened, and the middle rampart, whose parapet is also raised and widened, is drawn up to a great height, and measures no less than 40 ft. vertically and nearly 100 ft. on the slope. The outer rampart ignores the turn and continues past the angle in an unbroken curve. The heightening of the ramparts is explained by the acute turn they make at this point, for wherever a rampart turns sharply there is more soil available for its construction, which explains why rectangular camps are higher and wider at the corners than elsewhere.

It can easily be seen that such heightening is particularly advantageous at this angle on Hambledon for it both strengthens and steepens the defences at a vulnerable place, because the turn taken is determined by a fold in the hill-side and the approach is consequently a little less steep at this point. Further than this, the angle is important for it marks the junction



III. HAMBLETON HILL



where the older northern part of the camp is joined by a southern and more recent extension. The outer rampart is thought to date from the time of this southern extension, and if this be a fact it explains why it sweeps so boldly past the angle and takes no part in it.

Both the inner ramparts are heightened north of the long barrow, where they make another sharp turn, descend the hill, and then run round the head of the promontory; the inner one following the 500-ft. contour which until this point had been the level followed by the lowest. They all three then continue round the hill towards the north gate, but before reaching it the lowest dies out in a series of sheep runs, while the inner loses its parapet for some distance before the north gate is reached, but this parapet reappears close to the gate and forms one of its lateral defences.

All these little variations in the ramparts have been mentioned at some length because of their importance. It is probable that when by means of excavation more camps have been accurately dated it will be found that certain types of rampart are characteristic of the work of different peoples. Here at Hambledon a rampart was obtained by scarping the hill-side; but it was constantly being brought up to date, so to speak, and other ramparts were added by people who knew better how to build them. They were, however, always handicapped by having to conform more or less with the original plan, so that the final result—the wonderful camp that we see to-day—may after all have been awkward in shape and unsatisfactory and difficult to defend. This may be the reason why a new and thoroughly up-to-date camp was built at the end of the first century B.C. on the neighbouring hill of Hod.

Be this as it may, it is of great interest to study Hambledon, a primitive camp depending for its defence upon the natural difficulties of the hill-side, helped by scarping and later by the addition of big ramparts. How different it is to Winkelbury (Dorset), a primitive camp with no later additions: to Payhembury, whose mighty ramparts plough through the hill-side regardless of natural features and constitute in themselves the actual defence: to Castle Neroche, where the three great ramparts on the south side are constructed at enormous labour across an almost level piece of ground: and to those numerous camps, such as Whitsbury, Yarnbury, and Great Stockton, whose great ramparts hardly require the assistance of natural features to help the defence at all.

But to return to Hambledon. Unfortunately the north gate (N) is almost entirely destroyed by a chalk-pit that has deeply scarred the hill-side. Only a very steep and narrow path is left, winding round the outcurved end of the inner rampart on the east; but from an examination of existing remains it is probable that the path found its way to the bottom of the hill between the overlapping, outcurved, and swollen ends of the other ramparts.

Right at the bottom of the hill, best seen from the fields on the north, but broken into and destroyed by cultivation, are the remains of a semicircular platform which obviously had to be negotiated by any one seeking to enter by the path that ran up between the ramparts. This platform is reminiscent of that which forms an integral part of the interesting northern entrance of Sidbury (Devonshire).

The east side of Hambledon is even more interesting than the west. It does not form a continuous curve from the north gate to the south-eastern entrance, but is divided into three nearly equal portions, a central section and two flanks. The central section is gently curved inwards and the straight flanks are rather sharply bent back from it, and at their junction two

Plates II and III HAMBLEDON HILL

rounded natural *Buttresses* run from the level of the area of the camp down the hill-side to its foot. They form noticeable features of the hill as seen from the Shroton spur (Plate II).

The three ramparts that constitute the defence on this side adapt themselves to these natural features. They are all slightly more accentuated as they cross the two *Buttresses*, so that the second and third have just been able to catch the slanting rays of the evening sun when the air-photograph was taken.

The inner rampart has a parapet as it approaches the north gate, as it crosses the *Buttresses*, and between the southern buttress and the south-eastern gate. The middle rampart has a parapet throughout its whole length which is heightened as it crosses the *Buttresses*, and it is on the *Buttresses* only that the outer rampart has any trace of a parapet.

At the foot of the hill close to the field hedge is a path which crosses the space between the *Buttresses* from north to south, and then runs obliquely up the hill to enter the outer ditch near the south-eastern gate (x): it is a well-defined ancient trackway and the only means of approach to that gate. Above it, in the lower part of its course, the hill-side is scarped, probably to prevent any attempt to reach the ramparts up the little combe between the *Buttresses*.

Two deep hollows run down the face of the inner rampart on this side of the camp and are features of considerable interest, for they mark the course of the ditches of the *North* and *South Cross Ramparts* through the inner rampart into its ditch, and prove that these transverse banks are not mere divisions of the area but are definite ramparts running right across the camp. The *North Cross Rampart* is very wasted now and can only be traced with difficulty, but a very definite ridge across the *Area Path* on the east shows that formerly it ran right up the inner rampart on this side. The line of its ditch through the inner rampart is clearly shown in the air-photograph as a deep hollow which can be traced on the ground immediately south of a small but conspicuous thorn tree growing on the crest of the main rampart.

The ditch of the *South Cross Rampart* on the east is also plainly traceable, as it cuts through the parapet of the inner rampart leaving a well-defined notch, and then ploughs its way down the face of the rampart to reach the ditch. When this rampart was being built the ditch of the *South Cross Rampart* had to be filled up: its filling has settled and has left the notch in the parapet and the scar down the face of the rampart. Some of the filling, however, fell into the main ditch, was cleared up, and piled on to the middle rampart, heightening and widening its parapet at this point into a very definite little platform.

If an observer stand in the area and look towards the inner rampart, the notch in its parapet will be seen as a very noticeable feature, and on each side of it, that is on the north and south, the parapet is raised into two very definite prominences of which the northern is the larger. For some time these were rather difficult to explain, until it was realized that the *South Cross Rampart* itself is really the old basal rampart of the original camp on the northern spur, and therefore if the notch in the parapet represent its ditch, the prominence to the north of it marks the line of the old rampart itself and that on the south marks the parapet on the outer lip of its ditch.

It is just possible that the little platform on the middle rampart was used for observation purposes, for it is only from its summit that a view of the path ascending the hill to reach the south-eastern gate can be obtained.

The southern defences of the camp consist of the inner and middle ramparts which sweep

Plates II and III HAMBLEDON HILL

round from the south-western gate across the narrow ridge that joins the northern spur to the dome-shaped summit of the hill, and then turn north to reach the south-eastern gate.

Near the south-western gate the inner rampart has a high parapet which soon fades out altogether, but it reappears, and continues about 3 ft. in height to the western edge of the ridge. As it crosses the ridge it is raised to a height of 20 ft. above the area of the camp, and falls no less than 30 ft. into its ditch outside. Depressions at the edge of the area show clearly where the soil was obtained to build it, and it forms one of the most impressive features of the camp as it stands out, gaunt and slender, towering above the steep combs that flank it, a mark against the sky for many miles. East of the ridge the rampart turns north and continues towards the south-eastern gate, swelling out and curving inwards as it reaches it.

The middle rampart conforms to the one just described, but across the ridge it has been mutilated to provide material for the modern path to the south-eastern gate, and east of the ridge as it runs northward it has been nearly levelled for the same purpose.

Outside this second rampart on the ridge is a berm of about 100 ft., which is succeeded by two scarp-to-scarp ramparts which are the enlarged representatives of the other scarp-to-scarp defences across the necks of the Shroton and Steepleton spurs.

A modern path to the south-eastern gate has been cut through both these scarp-to-scarp ramparts, completely detaching their eastern ends: it is flanked on its passage to the gate by the lowered middle rampart on the left and by a slight bank which is all that is left of the outer rampart on the right. Outside these remains of the outer rampart some further scarping is visible on the edge of the combe, but all ancient features have been obscured in this region by the construction of the path and consequent mutilation.

It is very doubtful if there were ever any means of entering the south-eastern gate from the direction of the dome on the top of the hill. There is no sign in the air-photograph of an ancient track pointing towards it, and the only means of access seems to have been by the oblique path that climbs the hill from the bases of the two great *Buttresses*. After all, it was only a very narrow entrance between the swollen and incurved ends of the inner rampart.

The important gate at this end of the camp was the south-western entrance (r), which will be seen to be a replica (reversed) of the north-eastern gate of the neighbouring camp on Hod Hill. As it pierces the main defences it is flanked by the massive, incurving ends of the inner rampart, and then by the swollen ends of the middle rampart, while beyond that it is covered by a curtain formed by the third rampart, and a prolongation of the middle which sweeps round and defends it, so that a forced entry would be a matter of extreme difficulty. Half-way down the hill a steep scarp (w) has been made to give further protection to the gate against attack from the west.

The air-photograph gives a very clear indication of the main approach to this entrance. A well-defined track runs northwards, cutting through the scarp-to-scarp ramparts on the Steepleton spur, thus proving that they are older than the track, and then passing west of the circular camp it runs along the edge of the combe incorporated in a modern cart-track under, and exposed to attack from, the whole length of the southern defences. It then turns to enter the gateway, and passes between a knob-like promontory on the enfolding rampart on the left and a small square platform cut in the side of the middle rampart on the right. Should an enemy succeed in passing the southern ramparts he would still have to negotiate this narrow

Plates II and III HAMBLEDON HILL

entry, thronged on both sides by the defenders of the camp, and after that converging ramparts would lead him to the inner gate set in the midst of the main defences. The entrances of many prehistoric camps are interesting, but few show such subtle ingenuity as this south-western gate of Hambledon.

It is most remarkable that the ancient track leading to the south-western gate, shown so clearly on the air-photograph, should at midday be absolutely invisible and untraceable on the ground; but gradually, as evening approaches, an observer resting on the southern rampart will see its whole line and course mysteriously emerge, take form, and rise into view as the setting sun strikes it with his slanting rays.

If such observer now turn and look northwards he will see a new picture. The whole area of the camp is dotted with the outlines of pits and banks never before suspected, and the *North Cross Rampart* rises up as a feature of considerable proportions. Hambledon is a wonderful place: no one visit will reveal all there is to see, for every hour of the day has its special revelation. Each will show something new according to the position of the sun. The air-photograph has confirmed all that has been noted, has amplified a good deal more, and has shown clearly what had previously been only matters of surmise.

Throughout the camp the area rises above the ramparts like the crown of a hat above its brim, but especially at the northern end where it stands 100 ft. above its defences. The northern area of the camp is studded with circular depressions marking the sites of pits; it is bounded east and west by the triple ramparts, and is entered at the north by the mutilated northern gate (N). On the south it is limited by the *North Cross Rampart*, which is more easily traced on the west than on the east.

The central area, bounded on the north by the *North Cross Rampart* and on the south by the *South Cross Rampart* is of particular interest. On the west, where it is bounded by the three main ramparts, it calls for no comment, but on the east it is divided into several tiers which should be examined not only on the ground but from the Shroton spur, from which a good general view can be obtained (Fig. 6).

On the extreme eastern edge of the central area is the great inner rampart, which is almost devoid of any parapet, though a slight tilt in the ground gives the appearance of one in the air-photograph. Immediately inside the rampart, and running the whole length of the area, the *Area Path* has been elaborated into a bold flat platform, 32 ft. wide, which for convenience of reference has been called the *Lower Platform*. Above it, on the top of a scarp, 25 ft. high, is another platform, the *Upper Platform*, which also runs from one end of the central area to the other: it, too, is about 32 ft. wide. Above this the hill-side slopes gently to the summit, and is more or less divided into two tiers; both these tiers are covered with the outlines of rectangular pits of varying size but measuring roughly 15 to 19 ft. across. Above this habitation-level is the ridge of the hill, on which lies a long barrow (208 ft. long, 55 ft. wide, and 11 ft. high) pointing NNE. and SSW.

The southern area, bounded on the north by the *South Cross Rampart* and elsewhere by the main ramparts of the camp, has but few features of interest. It is entered by the south-eastern and south-western gateways, a round barrow stands on its highest point, and only two or three pits can be seen. A well-defined track (see air-photograph) runs northward from the south-western gate past the west end of the *South Cross Rampart* to reach the ridge in front of the

long barrow, and continues north between a line of circular pits on the west and a similar line of rectangular pits on the east: it appears to end at the *North Cross Rampart*, but it may have continued over it. In the latter part of its course it is somewhat reminiscent of the 'mid street' described by General Pitt-Rivers as running down the centre of the northern area of Winkelbury.

The *South Cross Rampart* forms the southern boundary and completes what is thought by the writer to be an old, and probably the original, camp on the northern spur. Entrance was obtained to this camp by means of a gate placed at the west end of the *South Cross Rampart*, for no trace of a continuation of its ditch can be found cutting the main rampart on the west. Many triangular camps on promontories have lateral basal entrances, such as Hawksdown and Muzbury near Axmouth, Pilsdon Pen, and Eggardon; at Buckland Rings the basal entrance is central.

The defences of this older camp probably consisted of a rampart which ran down into a ditch, below which the hill-side was scarped. In the middle of the west side of the camp rabbits have burrowed into what is now the middle rampart and have penetrated into what must be the bottom of the ditch of the inner rampart; their scrapes contain many pottery fragments of a particular character, similar to that which has been found elsewhere in the camp at a place shortly to be described.

This primitive camp was divided into two parts by the *North Cross Rampart*, which in size—35 ft. over-all measurement across its ditch and rampart—is comparable with the cross rampart of Winkelbury (Dorset), where the over-all measurement is the same although its profile is bolder: moreover, both the cross ramparts resemble each other in that their ditches communicate with the main ditch of the camp on one side only.

Winkelbury is an interesting camp built on a chalk spur projecting northwards over the village of Berwick St. John. It is divided into two parts by a cross rampart, its northern area is dotted with pits, and the highest part of the area is over 100 ft. above an encircling rampart which has in many places slipped and foundered into its ditch below. It is convenient to compare Hambledon with Winkelbury, for Winkelbury was excavated by General Pitt-Rivers (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, ii), and his conclusions may be briefly summarized.

He found a good deal of pottery of various types, all of which he considered to be contemporary and pre-Roman; one type was new to him. All the pottery was distributed over the area of the camp and under the rampart: whoever built the camp must have been responsible for the pottery, for no relics pointing to a later date were found except a few fragments of Romano-British pottery which were admitted to be without significance. It is possible to look upon Winkelbury as built as a whole and not reconstructed afterwards.

Although Pitt-Rivers was unable to identify some of the pottery he found at Winkelbury, it is now known that it is comparable with that discovered by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington at All Cannings Cross and assigned by them to the transition period when the culture of the Early Iron Age was beginning to replace that of the Bronze Age, and its date in Wiltshire is about 500 B.C. Mrs. Cunnington, commenting on the pottery from Winkelbury, says: 'All the Pottery from Winkelbury illustrated in Plate CLVIII (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, ii) with the exception of Figs. 7 and 10, Romano-British wares, might have come from All Cannings Cross' (*All Cannings Cross*, p. 198).

Plates II and III HAMBLEDON HILL

The evidence at Hambledon is much the same : a hill-top camp divided into two by a cross rampart of low profile, with an area 100 ft. above its defences which consist of a rampart formed by scarping a steep hill-side, running down into a ditch, below which the hill was probably scarped at vulnerable points. The pottery already stated to have been found in the rabbit scrapes on the west of the hill is typical All Cannings Cross ware and the same as that found at Winkelbury.

But another and more important site where pottery has been found is at the north end of the camp. It will be remembered that as the inner rampart approaches the west side of the northern gate a slight parapet appears on its lip just on the edge of the *Area Path*, adjacent to the gate. Children from all the villages round Hambledon spend many happy hours every summer evening tobogganning down the ramparts on sacks, trays, and planks of wood, and the northern slopes provide a specially good run for this amusement. In clambering up the steep face of the inner rampart they have worn a deep path right through the parapet about 2 yds. west of the chalk-pit : this has been worn deeper year by year by the winter rains, so that now a clear section has been cut from the *Area Path* through the parapet and down the face of the rampart. Deep in this section, lying under the parapet, is a thick layer of pottery and charcoal : in other words, the parapet has been raised on an old cooking-place, and all the pottery found in it is All Cannings Cross ware and can be assigned to the Early Iron Age.

The manner in which this pottery came to lie where it does is fairly obvious. Hambledon is a vast place and must have taken a long time to build, and it is probably not straining the imagination too far to picture the Early Iron Age people of the Halstatt period as living on the hill, possibly before, but certainly during, the building. There would undoubtedly be a strong force living on the *Area Path* at the north end of the camp round about the north gate, and their cooking-fires would be made on the ground. The parapet of the inner rampart on the west of the gate is an integral part of the gate, and when it was raised it covered the pottery and hearths then lying on the ground : the main gateway, and consequently the camp to which it gave entrance, cannot possibly be of earlier date than the pottery found under the parapet. That is to say, it was not built before the beginning of the Early Iron Age and probably actually dates from that time.

The outline of the northern end of the camp with its area rising high above the ramparts has given rise to the suggestion that its defences in the Early Iron Age were alined on an even earlier plan, but there is not sufficient evidence at the present time to support this. Well-worked flint scrapers are numerous at the north end, but they are even more numerous at Winkelbury. It should be noted that Pitt-Rivers found absolutely nothing to cause him to assign Winkelbury to an earlier date than that indicated by the All Cannings Cross pottery. If the two camps are comparable, as they appear to be, there seems no reason to claim for Hambledon a date earlier than the beginning of the Early Iron Age, about 500 B.C.

The northern and middle areas together formed a complete camp which probably served the needs of its builders for some considerable time, but, as the years passed, alterations were made to the original plan, and the southern area of the spur was included in the circle of its ramparts. It seems reasonable to suppose that the second rampart of the older camp was then altered to conform to the new middle rampart of the southern extension : a walk round the camp shows how uniform this middle rampart is throughout its course. The third and lowest rampart is also thought to belong to this period of southern extension, for reasons already given.

But the most important evidence of the date of the southern extension is that given by the ramparts themselves, and especially by the south-western gate. That gate is built on a definite and complicated plan identical with that of the north-eastern gate of Hod Hill which lies across the valley on the south: whoever built the one must have built the other. Hod Hill was excavated by Professor Boyd Dawkins in 1897 (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. lvii), and from these excavations we learn that in the north-west corner of the camp, inside pre-existing ramparts, a Roman fort was constructed in the early days of the Claudian conquest; the main ramparts are therefore pre-Roman, and from the evidence of numerous relics found inside these ramparts in the shape of human bones, pottery, coins, ornaments, and implements it is possible to 'point out unmistakably that it' (i.e. the camp) 'belongs to the later portion of the prehistoric Iron Age, immediately before the Roman Conquest'.

The story of Hambledon Hill seems, then, to be briefly as follows: Neolithic man buried his dead in two long barrows on the hill-top, and *may* have constructed the circular camp with its outlying defences at the intersection of the three spurs, but it must be admitted that at present it is not possible to identify a neolithic camp by its construction alone. Knap Hill Camp, excavated by Mrs. Cunningham, and Windmill Hill Camp, Avebury, now being excavated by Mr. A. Keiller, have both been proved to be neolithic, but whether their defences, which are entered by numerous causeways crossing their encircling ditch, represent the only type of stronghold made in neolithic times is not yet known. However, the circular camp at Hambledon if not neolithic is certainly older than the great camp on the northern spur, for one of its outlying defences has been incorporated with the defences of that camp, and another is crossed by the trackway leading to its principal gate.

The camp on the northern spur was built at different times, the earlier northern portion dating from about 500 B.C., while the southern ramparts were not added until late in the first century B.C. and possibly not until the early years of the first century of the present era.

The principal features of the earthworks on Hambledon Hill have now been discussed in some detail, and certain conclusions have been reached, but no description of a camp can be considered final which is not based on careful excavation, and the major secrets of Hambledon still lie beneath its unopened ramparts. However, it is sometimes permissible to peep between the uncut pages of a book and so glean some idea of its contents, and that is what has been done here. Information has been wrung from pottery fragments found in a fortuitous section and in many rabbit scrapes, ramparts have been traced, and half-obliterated banks and ditches, trackways and pits have been dragged from semi-obscurity by means of aerial photography and made to tell their tale: so the whole story has been built up. No final conclusions have been reached, and care has been taken to infer nothing that is incapable of demonstration.

LITERARY REFERENCES

The references to Hambledon are, for the most part, short and of little value. The first reliable description is that by Mr. Heywood Sumner.

C. Warne, *Ancient Dorset*, 1872, p. 325 (note).

E. Cunningham, 'Hambledon Hill, Dorset', *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, 1895, xvi. 156-7.

Heywood Sumner, *Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, 1913, 15-17, Plate II.

Plate IV
BADBURY

Plate IV **BADBURY**

Reference No. 257.

County.

Dorset. 25 SW. (131 : G. 1).

Parish.

Shapwick.

Latitude.

50° 49' 32" N.

Longitude.

2° 3' 3" W.

Height above Sea-level.

About 320 ft. (97 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk, with a small cap of Reading Beds.

Time and Date of Photograph.

7.10 p.m., 14th July.

Height of Aeroplane.

5,000 ft. (1,523 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/90th of a second.

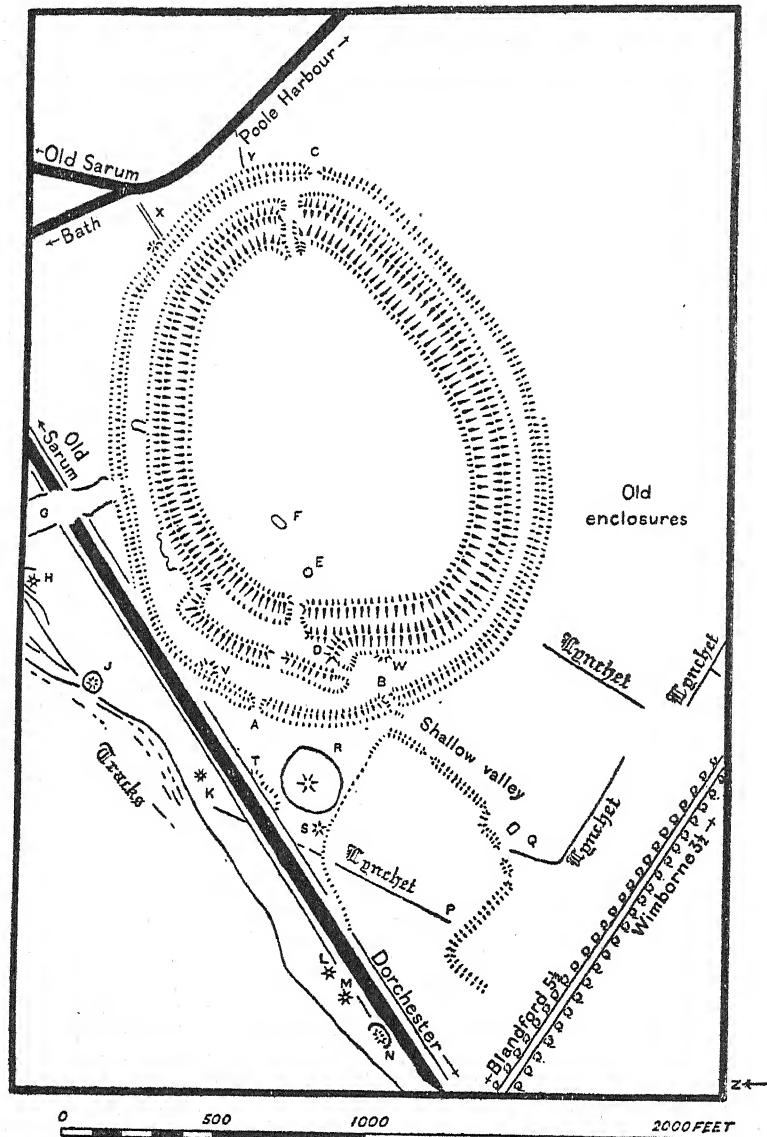
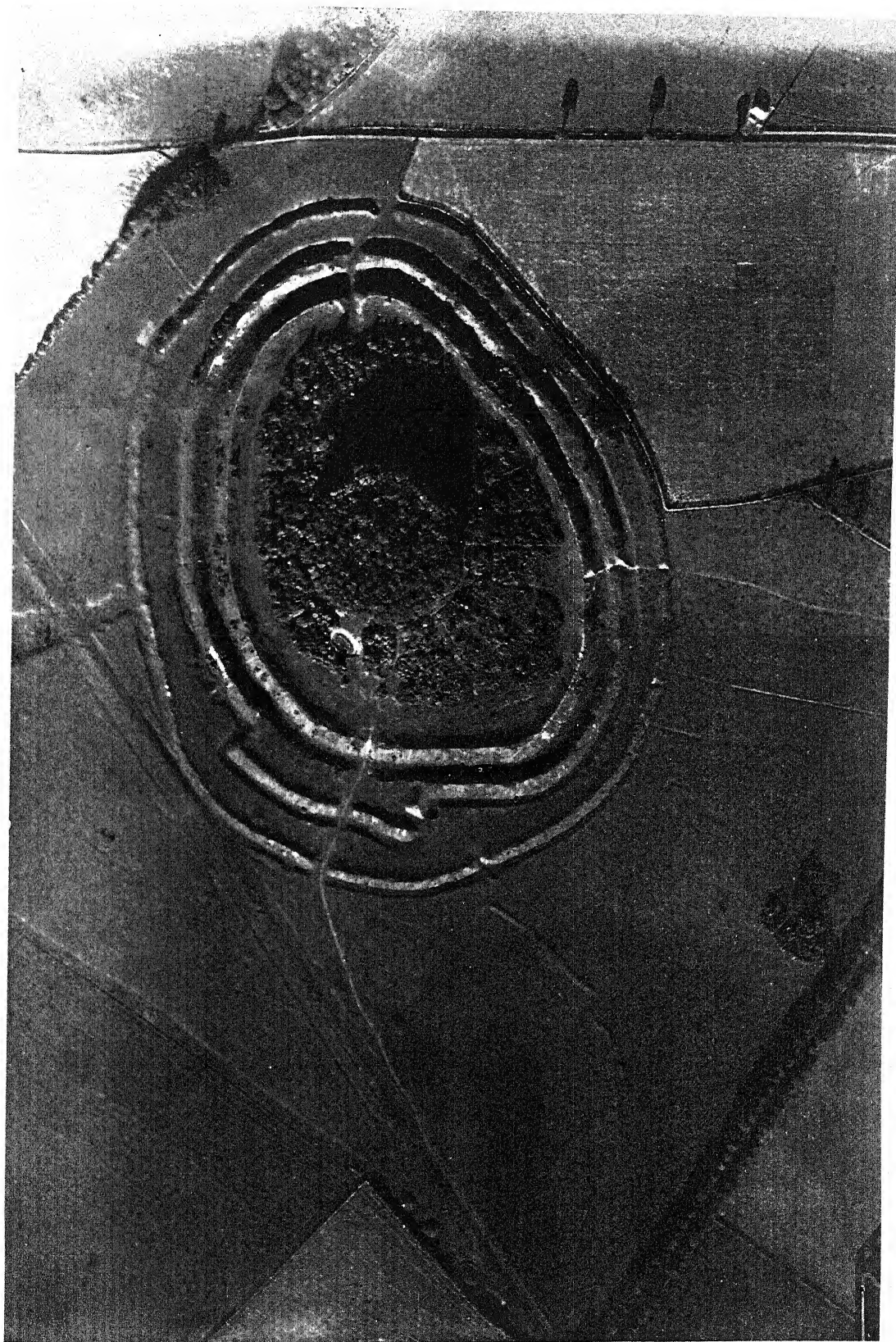


FIG. 7.

BADBURY is one of the most beautiful of the hill-top camps of Wessex. The hill is a landmark; though only a little over 300 ft. high, and only about 100 ft. above the surrounding country, its neat round clump of pines can be seen for miles. The summit is capped by an outlying deposit of pebbly loam, thinly spread over the interior of the camp. Consequently there has sprung up a growth of brushwood, a natural covert and resort of foxes.

The defences consist of a double line of ramparts, surrounded by a third. There is a berm separating this outer rampart from the other two, but all three may be contemporary, and it is clear that the outer rampart is not earlier than the rest, for it sweeps outward to include the protecting arm of the western gate. A similar rampart encloses the defences of Danebury. There are three gaps in this outer rampart; that at B is certainly original, and those at A and C may be. For the rest the air-photograph may be left to tell its own story. But, in addition



IV. BADBURY

to the defences, there are many small features of interest. Most of the interior is too thickly overgrown for observation, but a deep depression at E is undoubtedly a hut-site, and so also is a shelf at D, near the main entrance. The pond at F looks old, but may not be. By far the most striking object, however, is the causeway of the Roman road and its accompanying side-banks. The causeway itself is 13 yds. wide—an unusual breadth—and the distance between the banks is 40 yds. The banks have their small ditches on the inner side in each case.

At first sight it might appear that the outer bank of the hill-fort had encroached upon, and was therefore later than, the Roman road, but a close scrutiny of the air-photograph and on the spot shows that this impression is wrong. The Roman road quite clearly breaks into the ditch of the entrenchment; this is best seen in the south-west part. The wide cutting at G is later than the Roman road, for it has broken through the side-banks (what appears on the photograph to be a continuation of the south-eastern side-bank across the cutting is only a modern track). Nevertheless the cutting G is of considerable antiquity, for the tracks near H J K deliberately converge at a point (just off the plate) where the cutting ends, and one at least of these tracks is *earlier* than the mound J. This mound is peculiar in character, and though it has been much dug over, it is, I fancy, of the same age and character of the mounds L M N, which are Roman. It may be suggested therefore that the cutting G *may* be of Romano-British or slightly earlier age. If begun from the lower or north-west end, as it must have been, and before the Roman road was made, all the facts would be satisfactorily accounted for.

The conical mounds L, M, and N are all three quite certainly Roman burial-mounds, erected by the side of the Roman road. The largest, N, is of oval shape and is surrounded by a curious steep little bank. The mound itself is unusually steep-sided and quite unlike the burial-mounds of the Bronze Age. It has the appearance of a large pile of earth that has been tipped there; the mound makes a sharp angle with the natural surface at its foot, quite unlike the smooth curve of a prehistoric barrow. There is no record of the opening of the mounds, and their present appearance suggests that they are intact; the author of that strange book *The Barrow Diggers* (London, 1839) says, however (p. 62), that 'they appear to have been opened'.

At the top of the plate the curve of the Poole Road is just discernible, but the branches to the north are invisible. On the ground they are plain, and in the same field may be traced without difficulty the junction of all these roads. The writer examined them in March 1919, and was the first to discover and record the course of the Bath Road between Badbury and the Salisbury-Blandford Road.

To the south and south-west of the hill-fort are remains of 'Celtic' cultivation. One of the lynchets (K P) is clearly older than the Roman road, for it reappears beyond it. Old enclosures have no doubt obliterated the remains here to some extent, and the parallel marks of the plough are plainly visible on the plate. Strangely, however, the character of the turf is not such as to suggest recent disturbance of the soil; possibly a rainwash of loam from the Tertiary cap may be responsible for this rapid regeneration. Between the 'shallow valley' and the Roman road is an irregular enclosure of Romano-British date. It conforms to the Roman road, and within it a few Romano-British relics were found by sporadic and very cursory trowel-digging. A station is certainly missing from the fifteenth Itinerary of Antonine. The meeting-place and aiming-point of four roads cannot have been without some kind of settlement, whether mentioned in the Itinerary or not, and it was probably located here.

Plate IV BADBURY

Outside the Romano-British enclosure at q is a small rectangular pillow-mound; and on the north side, in the triangle between the hill-fort, the enclosure, and the Roman road, are three mounds. r is a large disc-barrow, somewhat flattened and irregular; s is a small barrow earlier than the enclosure; and t is a curious long mound, of irregular shape and older than the Roman road. v and w are mounds, probably barrows, partly covered by, and older than, the ramparts of the hill-fort. It seems as if there had been a small group of barrows like those on Oakley Down before the camp was made or the Romans came.

x and y are enclosure-banks of comparatively recent origin.

Gough records the discovery here in 1665 of 'Roman coins, urns, and a sword'. Another 'sword' in the Durden Collection was described by Sir John Evans; it is now in the British Museum. It should more properly be described as a rapier, and is $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $2\frac{9}{16}$ in. wide at the base above the rivet-holes. Mr. Syer Cuming records that it was found in ploughing,

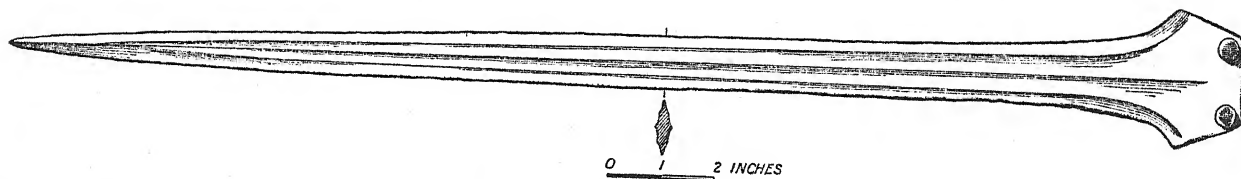


FIG. 8.

22nd November 1851, about 100 yds. from, and in front of, the principal entrance of the camp, not within the camp, as wrongly stated by Sir John Evans.

Hutchins records the finding of the remains of Roman buildings 'within a hundred yards of the camp'.

It was at Badbury that Ethelwald assembled his band of adventurers in 901; he was supporting a claim to the throne of Wessex, vacant by the death of Alfred the Great. The rising, however, was unsuccessful. Perhaps this isolated and temporary occupation of the old camp was responsible for Leland's idea that the Saxon kings had a castle at Badbury; that statement is clearly incorrect, for it is plain that Leland regarded the existing ramparts as of Saxon age.

Badbury last figured in history in 1645, when the Clubmen of Wilts and Dorset (4,000 strong) issued from it their proclamation against the Cromwellians.

In its later days Badbury is thus associated with lost causes. A claim has been made by Dr. Guest that it was the scene of King Arthur's great defeat of the Saxons at the end of the fifth century or beginning of the sixth.¹ This battle was called by Gildas 'Mons Badonicus'. The claim is based on similarity of name; but it is quite impossible that the Baddan byrig of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle can be connected with Badonicus.

Badda was a fairly common OE. personal name; and the name of Badby in Northants was originally identical in form with that of Badbury. Professor Stenton, whose help on the philological side I wish to acknowledge, points out that there are equal objections to connecting Badonicus philologically with Bath. The site of the battle, therefore, still remains unknown; but wherever it was, there is no more reason to associate it with Badbury than with, say, Hod Hill, or any of the other hill-forts of Southern England.

O.G.S.C.

¹ The exact date is doubtful; see Oman, *England before the Norman Conquest*, p. 200.

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Gough's *Camden*, 1806, vol. i, p. 73.
Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wiltshire (Roman Era)*, pp. 35-6.
Hutchins's *History of Dorset*, 3rd ed., 1868, vol. iii, pp. 175-7.
H. Syer Cuming, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1859, xv, p. 228, Plate 23, fig. 1 (rapier).
Sir John Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 1881, p. 250 (rapier).
A. Hadrian Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, 1908, pp. 108-10.
Heywood Sumner, *Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, 1913, pp. 18-20 (plan, Plate 4).
E. Guest, *Origines Celticae*, vol. ii.
J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, 'The Roman road from Badbury to the Wiltshire boundary near Ashmore', *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, vol. ix, 1888.
J. H. Austen, 'Some Vestiges of Roman Occupation in Dorset', *Journ. of the Brit. Arch. Institute*, vol. iv, 1867.
C. Warne, *Ancient Dorset*, 1872, pp. 34-8.
Proc. Dorset Field Club, xxvii. 1-11 (Walter Fletcher); xi. 16-26 (T. Wake Smart).

Plate V

BUZBURY RINGS

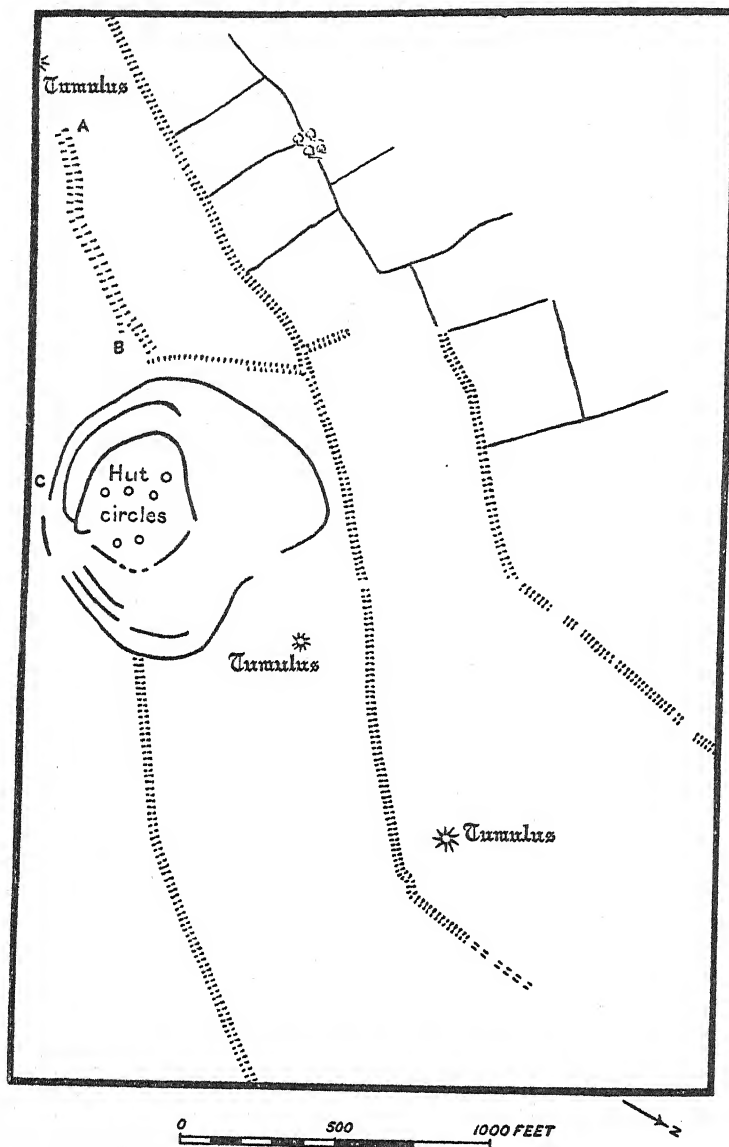


FIG. 9.

Plate V BUZBURY RINGS

Reference No. 256.

County.

Dorset. 24 NE., SE. (130 : F. 13).

Parishes.

Tarrant Rawlston, Tarrant Keynton, and Langton Long Blandford.

Latitude.

50° 51' 7" N.

Longitude.

2° 6' 58" W.

Height above Sea-level.

330 ft. (100 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

7.5 p.m., 14th July.

Height of Aeroplane.

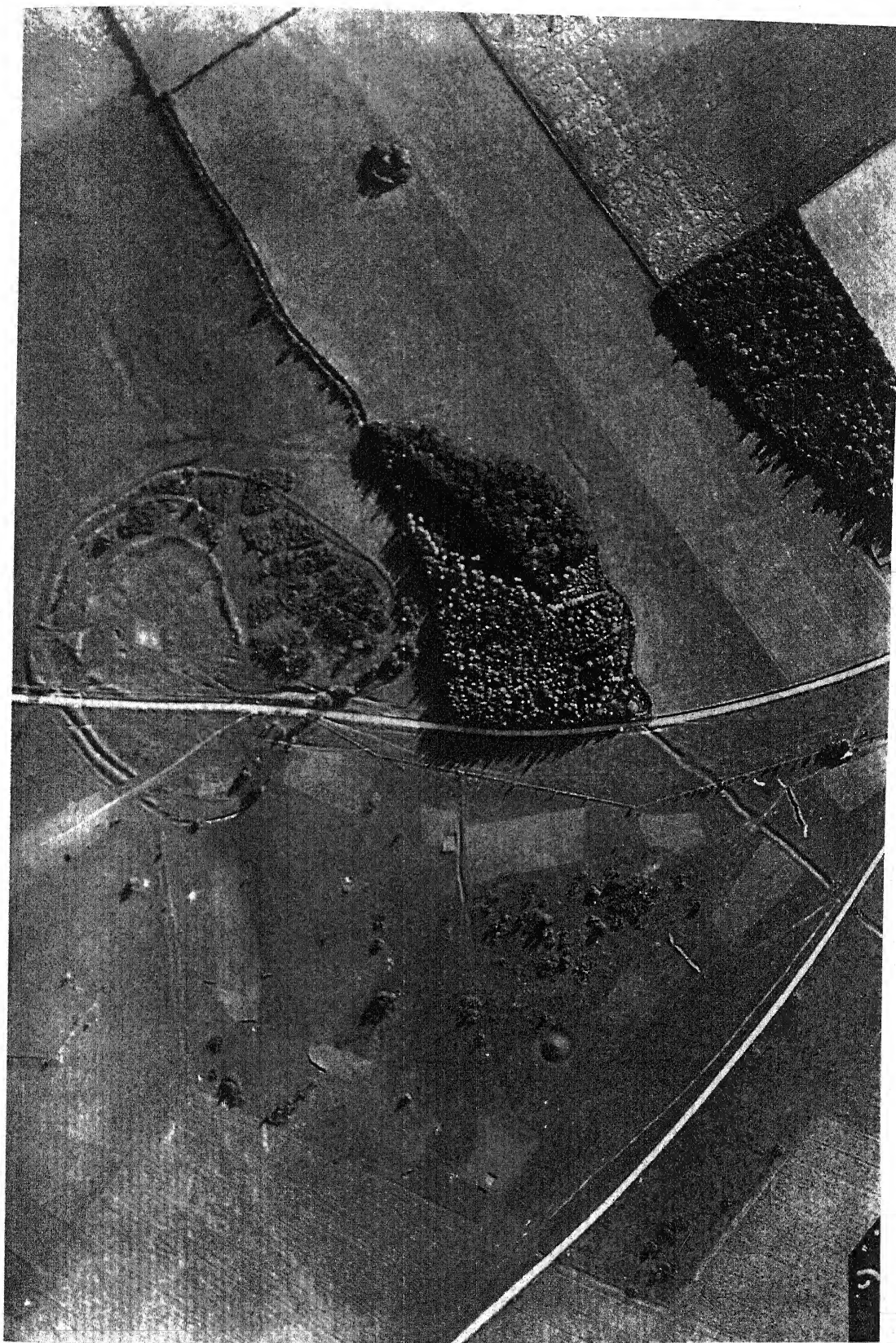
5,080 ft. (calculated) (1,548 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/90th of a second.

BUZBURY RINGS is a small defensive earthwork standing on high ground, but it is much smaller and less impressive than Badbury, Hod, or Hambledon. A comparison of this plate with the four preceding ones shows this clearly enough, for they were all taken at approximately the same height. Buzbury consists of an outer and inner enclosure; and within the inner enclosure are several circular depressions where huts stood. Formerly it was possible to pick up hundreds of potsherds within the area; but since it was turned into a golf-links, the mole-hills have disappeared, and sherds are no longer so abundant. When I visited it some years before the War, I found many sherds of a coarse reddish ware, freely mingled with flint grit, and several perforated lugs or handles. The date suggested by these is pre-Roman.

Like so many hill-top camps, Buzbury is the point of convergence of several wandering ditches. These are plainly connected with and contemporary with the Celtic fields. One,



V. BUZBURY RINGS

A B, is, however, much wider than the others and may well have been a road, worn hollow by traffic. It is significant that it is aiming at the river.

The Blandford and Wimborne Road runs through the middle of the camp. The route is an old one, and the earlier pack-horse tracks, worn by traffic before a metalled and confined track was formed, can clearly be seen. Bounding them on the east is the straightly alined bank of the parish boundary, set with thorn-trees.

There are three tumuli within the area of the photograph; all are shown on the ordnance maps. That in the top left-hand corner is not visible on the photograph, and has been ploughed low and flat. Nothing is known about their history or contents.

Just beyond the limits of the plate at c is a curious structure of the so-called 'circus' type. It has been lowered by cultivation, but has not vanished, as stated by Mr. Allcroft (p. 593, note). On Luton Down, also outside the photograph, I saw a number of streaks at the time of taking this photograph. They probably represent the site of a prehistoric village.

O.G.S.C.

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Warne, *Ancient Dorset*, 1872, pp. 43-5.
Proc. Dorset Field Club, iv. 95-7 (C. Rickman).

Plate VI

YARNBURY

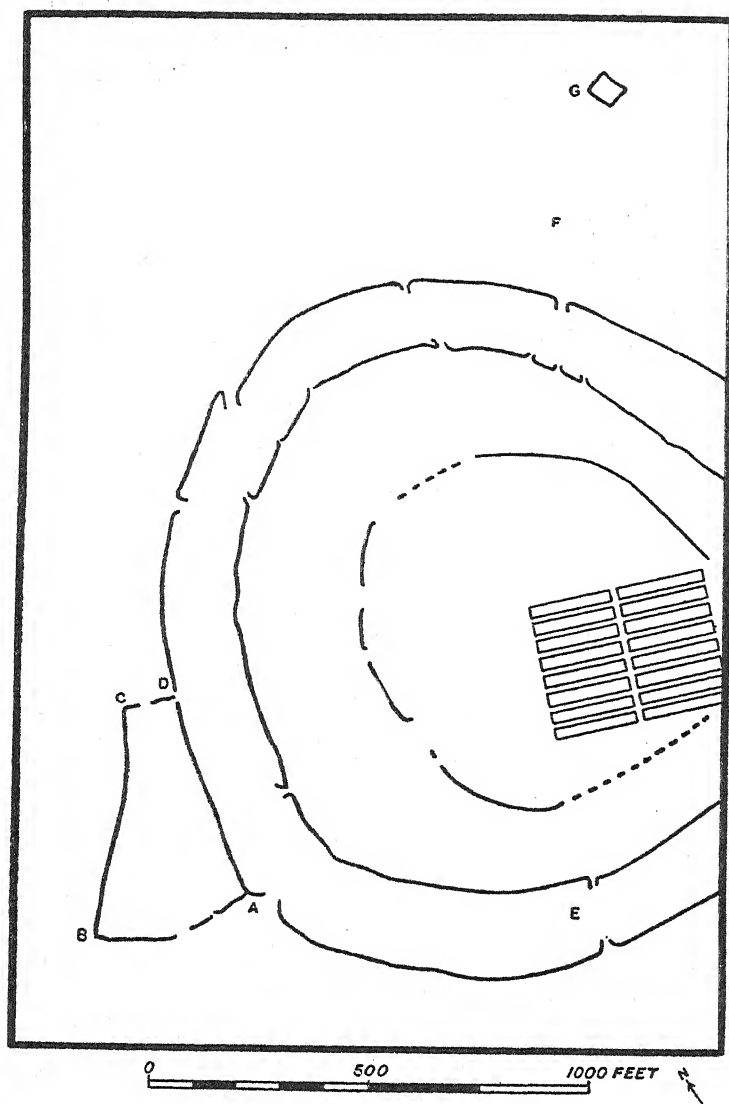


FIG. 10.

Plate VI YARNBURY

Reference No. 268.

County.

Wilts. 59 NE. (122 : D. 3).

Parishes.

Steeple Langford and Berwick St. James.

Latitude.

51° 9' 40" N.

Longitude.

1° 50' 7" W.

Height above Sea-level.

510 ft. (155 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

7.25 p.m., 14th July.

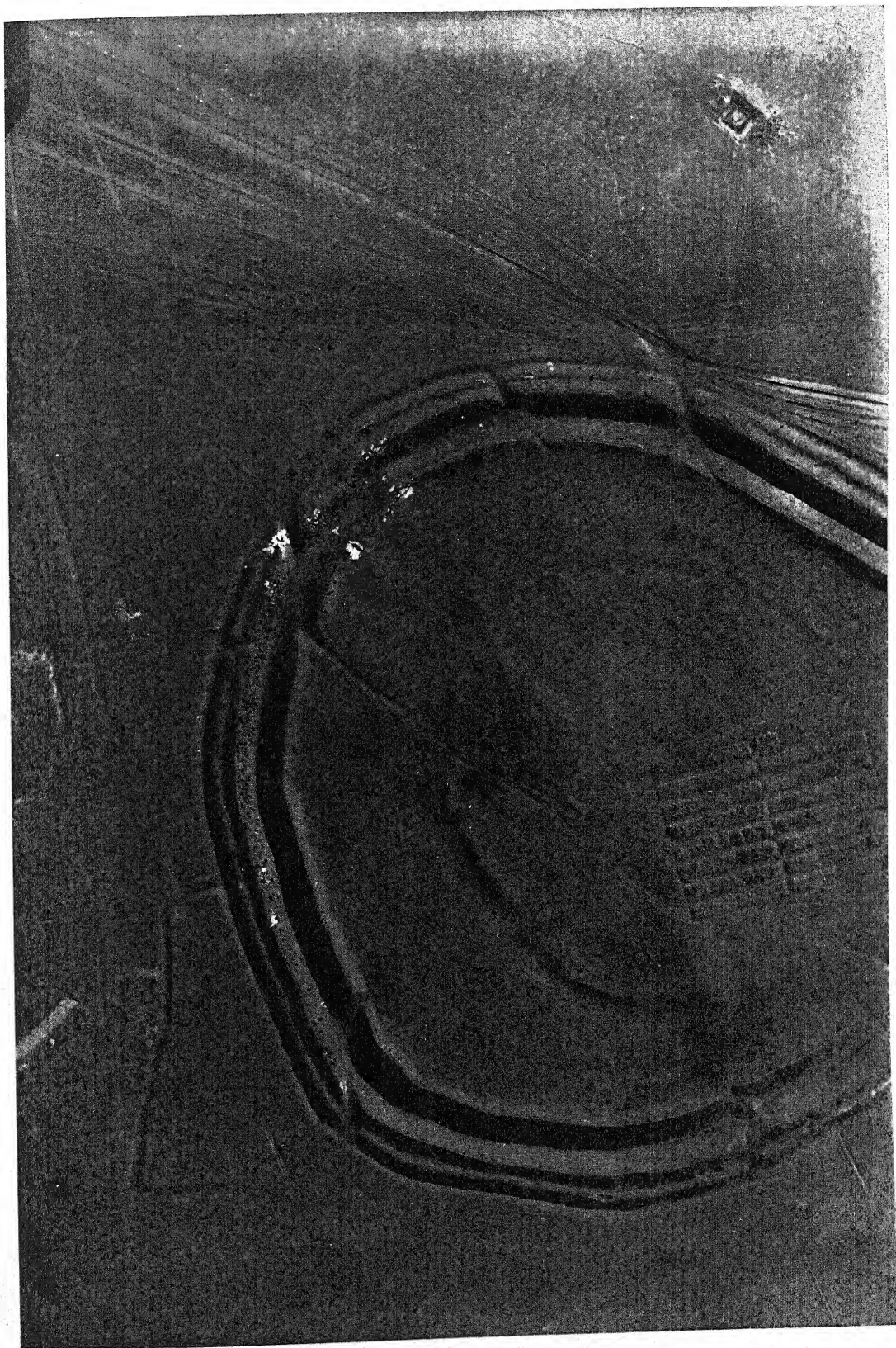
Height of Aeroplane.

3,800 ft. (1,158 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/90th of a second.

THOSE who marvel at the enormous defences of such camps as Hambledon Hill and Herefordshire Beacon, scarped out of the steep hill-side, do not always realize what an infinitely greater expenditure of labour has been required to throw up banks, even if only of half the size, upon the level plain, as at Yarnbury, one of the largest and best-preserved of the type of earthworks known as Plateau Camps. The encircling defences of Yarnbury, exclusive of what I will later refer to as the 'annexe', enclose an area of $28\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This area is defended by three valla and two—in places three—ditches. Remarkable unanimity, unusual as regards camps in England, has always prevailed among authorities as to the maximum height of the largest vallum, and what is more remarkable still is that in each case an error of no less than 100 per cent. has occurred. Sir Richard Colt Hoare (1) gives the height as 52 ft.; Mr. Hadrian Allcroft (3) and the late Mr. Hippiisley Cox (4) each refer to it as 50 ft. The actual height of the highest point of the vallum taken at point E on the photograph is only 25 ft. This error



VI. YARNBURY

is quite explicable on the assumption that subsequent writers have followed Colt Hoare's original statement without checking it, while Colt Hoare himself measured the length of the slope on the ground instead of the actual vertical height of the vallum.¹

A section taken at this point E gives the following dimensions: The outermost ditch is 3 ft. 7 in. below the level of the surrounding ground. The top of the outermost vallum is 9 ft. 8 in. above the outermost ditch and 3 ft. 6 in. above the bottom of the middle ditch. The middle vallum is 11 ft. 5 in. above the middle ditch and 20 ft. 8 in. at a slope of $25^{\circ} 30'$ above the bottom of the inner ditch, while the inner and highest vallum is 25 ft. at a slope of $28^{\circ} 50'$ above the bottom of the inner ditch and 15 ft. above the level of the area within.

There are six entries to the area, but only one can reasonably be considered as ancient, that upon the east, which most unfortunately is not included in this photograph, which was primarily taken for the purpose of showing clearly the shape of the annexe at the west. I would refer any one desiring an air-photograph of the whole, from a much greater altitude but showing the entrance, to my colleague's *Air Survey and Archaeology* (5). This entry is not of complicated form but is of very great strength, consisting of a large bastion-like erection entirely outside the camp's defences, but guarding the entry in what would appear to be a most effective manner. The innermost vallum is very distinctly recurved inwards at this entrance. The numbers of modern entrances is doubtless accounted for, as well as some at least of the many tracks which may be seen on the north converging at F (above the large pond at G), by the fact that for many years a big sheep-fair was held annually within the camp on the 4th October, until 1916, when, Mr. R. S. Newall states, it was removed to Wylve, and has since dwindled to comparative unimportance. The site of this fair can clearly be seen in the photograph as a rectangular figure with gridiron lines running across it. The earth for this was evidently originally scooped out of the south-east corner of the inner vallum. This rectangle has been laid upon a portion of a circle, the remainder of which may quite easily be seen upon the photograph, and also, although not quite so clearly, on the ground. This ring is actually the most interesting feature of Yarnbury, and represents, there can be no doubt, the remains of an earlier camp. Mr. Newall (5) claims that the ditch is on the inside of the bank in this ring, but the photograph does not seem to justify this suggestion, nor can I find any evidence of it on the ground. It is, moreover, unlikely by analogy with other camps, e.g. Scratchbury in Wiltshire and The Trundle in Sussex. This ring appeared on the ordnance-survey maps of 1808, but was thereafter omitted, and, as Mr. Newall says, came to be forgotten until revealed from the air. It has now been reinserted on the ordnance maps since the large-scale revision of 1924. The actual difference in level between the bottom of the ditch and the area within this ring is 5 ft.

The example of an older ring within the area of the single bank and ditch earthwork overlooking Goodwood Racecourse called The Trundle was also revealed by an air-photograph, taken in August 1925 by the Royal Air Force, and had, I understand, not previously been observed on the ground, although when I went down to examine it in December 1925 I found

¹ That this is what has in the past occurred may be deduced with certainty. At the point above referred to, the length of the slope of the vallum is actually 52 ft., while the angle of slope is $28^{\circ} 50'$. Now if BC represents the vertical interval or perpendicular, AC the slope or hypotenuse, and α the angle of slope at A , then $BC = AC \sin \alpha = 25.077$ ft., which, to within negligible limits, is the result at which I arrived by other means.

Plate VI YARNBURY

it obvious enough, with a difference in level of no less than 7 ft. The ring within Scratchbury was referred to by Colt Hoare (2) as follows: 'This camp is rendered particularly interesting by several tumuli, and another earthen work within its area. This latter inclines to a circular form and occupies the apex of the hill; but the whole of the area having been formerly in tillage, its shape has been much mutilated. On the north-west side, which is the most perfect, there is some appearance of an entrance; the opposite side has been much defaced by the plough.' None of these circles have hitherto been excavated and it is therefore impossible definitely to assign to them a period, but the evidence to be obtained by examination on the ground leads me strongly to the belief that they are of very early date. The possibility must not be overlooked in a case like Yarnbury or The Trundle of the later defences having been placed upon an outer ditch of an older camp, thus obliterating it.

As Yarnbury Camp has never been properly excavated, it is impossible to fix the date of the later defences either. The number of Roman coins found within it has always been remarkable, and is referred to by Stukeley (6) and by Gough (7), as well as by Sir R. Colt Hoare (1), who writes: 'Within the area of this camp, several slight excavations mark the site of ancient residence, which is confirmed by the various articles we have found on opening the ground; such as coarse British, as well as fine Roman pottery, querns or mill-stones, brass [i.e. bronze] fibulae, Roman coins, iron, etc., etc.; and a few years ago, on digging near the centre of the area, an entire human skeleton was found, laid with its head towards the north, and having round one of its fingers a plain brass [i.e. bronze] ring; and amongst the bones there was another nearly of the same size.'¹ There is also a record of a bronze looped palstave (8) having been found at Yarnbury Castle. At the date of the record (1911) the find is referred to as having taken place 'several years previously', and the palstave was at that time in the possession of Mr. V. Moore of Wilton. A drawing of this palstave is now in the Devizes Museum Library. Finally, Mr. J. U. Powell (9) reports that brick-flues were found at Yarnbury.

There remains only to be dealt with, as far as the photograph is concerned, the 'annexe', which looks as if it was attached to the western side of the main entrenchments, and which is marked A B C D. Again it is impossible without excavation to date this curious earthwork, indeed it is not even possible to state with any certainty whether it is later or earlier than the main camp. There is no entrance into it from the camp, nor would it appear to have an entrance of its own, since the openings in each of the shorter sides seem to be modern, as well as the entry on the south, shown as a white line on the photograph, of the cart-track which now traverses its area. Colt Hoare was inclined to believe it to be earlier. The point near D, which shows white in the photograph, appears on the ground to be the remains of some small excavation over which the grass has never grown well.

A section of the ditch of this annexe taken beside A gives the following dimensions: the bottom of the ditch is 2 ft. 5 in. below the level of the ground without, and 1 ft. 10 in. below the area within, while above this area a small bank on the inside of the ditch rises another 10 in. The breadth of the ditch at this point from top of bank to ground outside is 22 ft.

A.K.

¹ A note in a manuscript book of C. H. P. Wyndham, a friend of Sir R. Colt Hoare, now in the possession of Mr. R. S. Newall, gives the date of the excavation of this skeleton as 1800, and states that the rings were retained in the possession of Mr. Cunnington of Heytesbury (*Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xxxix, p. 401).

LITERARY REFERENCES

- (1) Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wiltshire*, 1812, vol. i, p. 89.
- (2) *Ibid.*, p. 70.
- (3) Hadrian Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, p. 127.
- (4) R. Hippiusley Cox, *Green Roads of England*, p. 108.
- (5) O. G. S. Crawford, *Air Survey and Archaeology*, 1924, Plate xi. Article by R. S. Newall, F.S.A., p. 34.
- (6) Dr. William Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Iter. VI, p. 137.
- (7) Gough's translation of Camden's *Britannia*, 1806, vol. i, p. 149.
- (8) *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 1912, vol. xxxix.
- (9) *Ibid.*, 1906, vol. xxxiv, p. 272. J. U. Powell, M.A., 'South Wiltshire in Romano-British Times'.

Plate VII
CHISELBURY CAMP

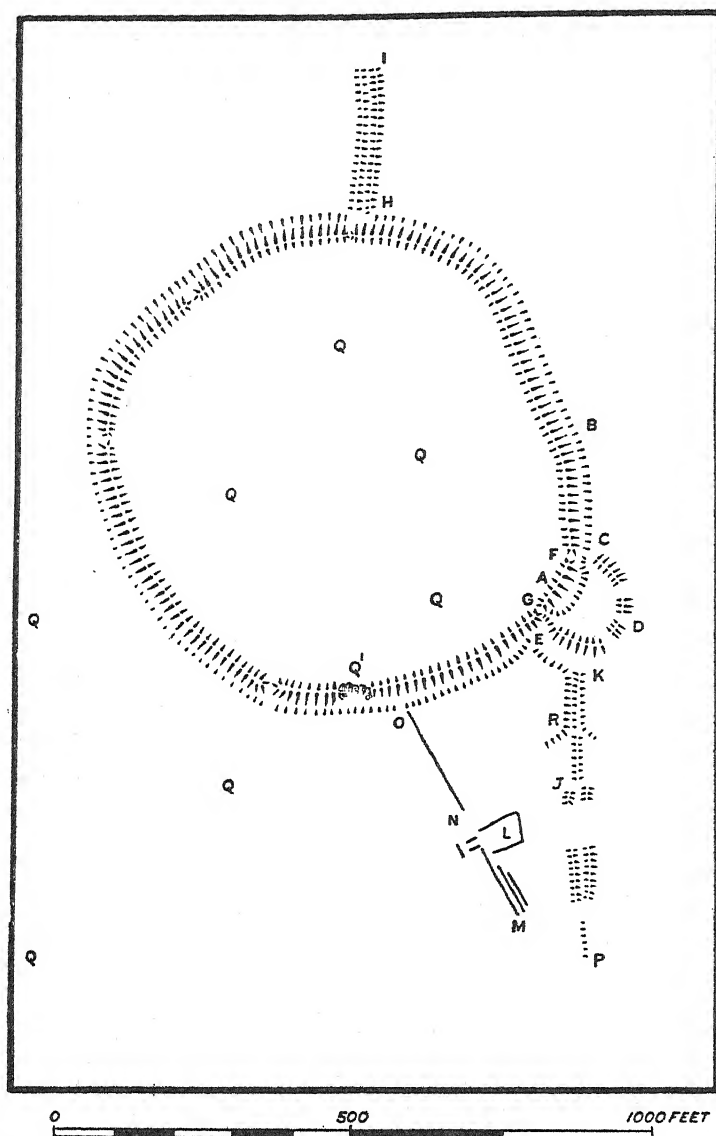


FIG. 11.

Plate VII CHISELBURY CAMP

Reference No. 272.

County.

Wilts. 70 NW. (122 : H. 3).

Parish.

Fovant.

Latitude.

51° 3' 5" N.

Longitude.

1° 58' 25" W.

Height above Sea-level.

660 ft. (201 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

7.35 p.m., 15th July.

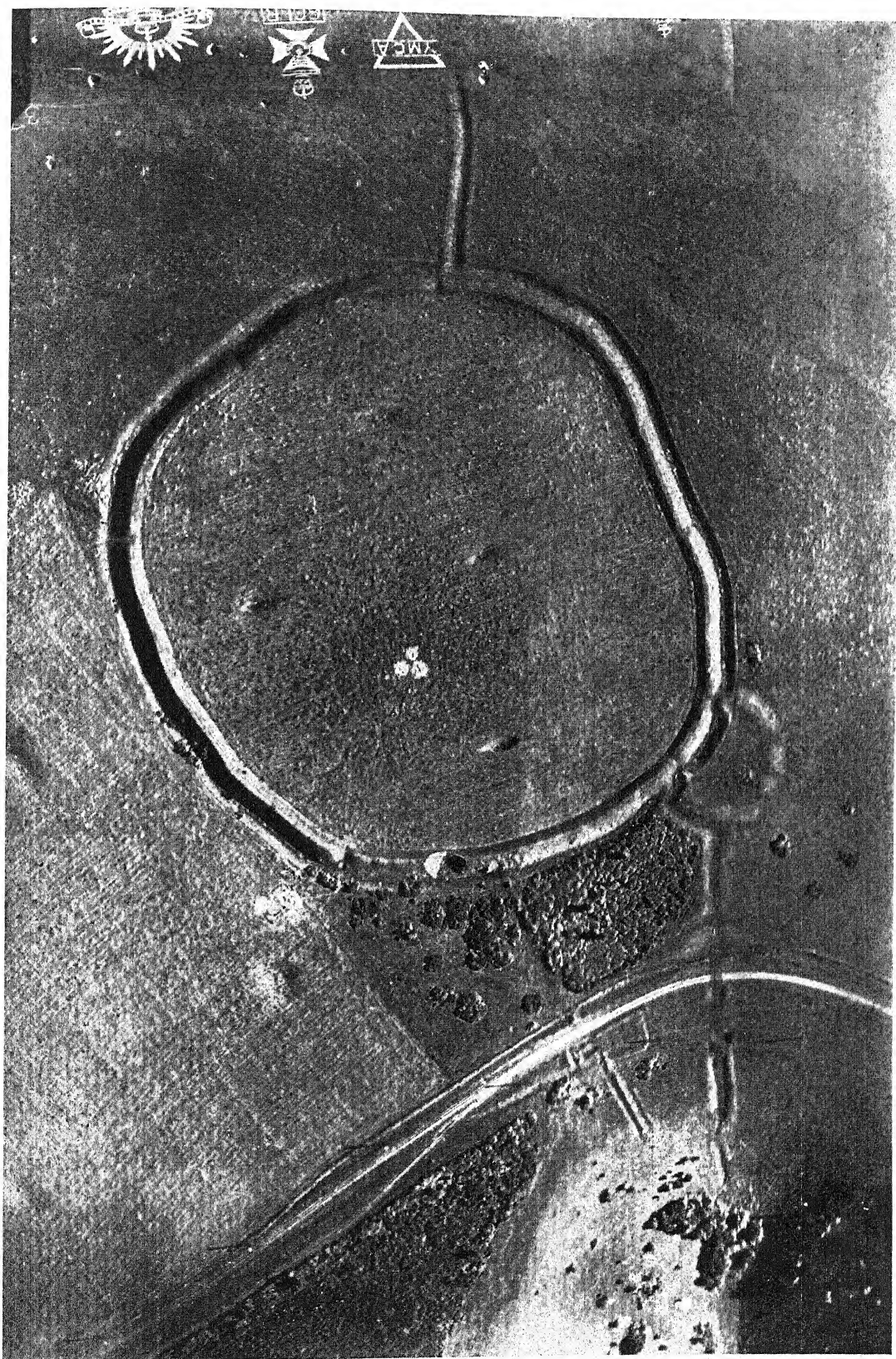
Height of Aeroplane.

3,000 ft. (915 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/90th of a second.

ON the chalk escarpment on the south side of the Nadder Valley there stands, a mile and a quarter south-east of Compton Chamberlayne, the camp of Chiselbury. This site is very easily recognizable from the Wilton-Shaftesbury Road, as it stands just above the enormous regimental and other badges cut in the chalk by the troops stationed nearby during the recent war. Three of these badges can just be seen in the photograph, that of the Y.M.C.A. next to that of the 6th County of London Rifles, and, near the corner of the photograph, part of a very well-cut badge of the Australians. Chiselbury is a camp of unusually regular form consisting of a single vallum and ditch enclosing some 10 acres, to which there are now several entrances, but only one, that on the south-east, which could possibly have been original. The whole of the area is under plough and has been for some time, as is also all the flat ground to the west.



VII. ♥ CHISELBURY CAMP

Half of that to the east is now open down, but has at one time been very heavily ploughed, as may be seen by the indistinct appearance of the outwork at the entrance.

The height of the single vallum has been variously stated by different authors. Colt Hoare (1) gives it as 27 ft., owing presumably to his having followed his unsatisfactory custom of measuring up the slope instead of vertically.¹ The Rev. E. H. Goddard (8) and Mr. Heywood Sumner (5) each give it as 11 ft. Mr. Goddard does not state where his section is taken, but, owing to the agreement with Mr. Sumner, one may assume that it is at the point A on the photograph at the entrance to the camp where Mr. Sumner took his measurements. A measurement taken in proximity to an entrance of a camp is not always representative, and an alternative section taken at B gives the following dimensions: the bottom of the fosse is 3 ft. 8½ in. below the level outside, and 9 ft. 2½ in. below the top of the vallum at a gradient of 22° 20'. The top of the vallum is 3 ft. 8½ in. above the area. The bottom of the fosse, as nearly as one can measure it, is 7 ft. across, while the top of the vallum, which is much flattened, is 4 ft. 6 in. broad.

The single entrance, as may be seen in the photograph, is of unusual shape, having behind a semicircular outwork, C D E, two distinct entries, F and G, into the area. Before being ploughed down this outwork may well have been of considerable strength. Several old maps and plans of Chiselbury Camp are available, as for example that to be found in Camden (4), a very crude drawing from which no information can be gleaned. In his description of the camp Camden, or rather Gough, quotes Aubrey freely, and his plan was probably taken direct from that author's manuscript. Colt Hoare (2) also illustrates Chiselbury, but should any reader desire a modern plan in which he may find more detail than is possible upon even the large-scale ordnance map, I would refer him to Mr. Heywood Sumner's plan of the camp and its immediate surroundings (5) which, like all his work of this kind, is not only of archaeological value but is also a thing of much beauty. Even in Camden's plan, as in all subsequent ones, notice is taken of the feature which forms one of Chiselbury's chief problems, viz. the ditches running from the edge of the defences in three places to the edge of the steep escarpment. The ditch on the north, H I, is one of those consisting of a ditch with a bank on either side, which have come to be known by the confusing name (first given by Colt Hoare) of 'covered ways'. Dr. Clay, whose very plausible theory is that these ditches were used for herding cattle between areas of cultivation, has suggested the alternative and certainly preferable term of 'cattle ways'. The depth of the ditch below the banks is 2 ft. 10 in. It is 5 ft. across its silted-up bottom, but as much as 23 ft. 8 in. from the top of one bank to the top of the other. It ceases entirely on reaching the escarpment just above the corner of the Y.M.C.A. triangle. On the south-east there is a ditch which appears to be simple on the ground, but the photograph shows it to be a ploughed-out ditch with double banks; it runs from the entrance at G, following the line of the outwork as far as K, where it turns southwards towards the road even across which, at J, the site of this track may be traced in the photograph by a slight dark shadow. Between K and J the ditch appears at one point, R, to spread itself in a crescent shape on either side. This feature is marked upon Colt Hoare's map, and was very probably clearer in his day than now. On the south side of the road it reappears as a ditch of the true 'covered-way' type; here it is 4 ft. deep, and it may be traced down the extremely steep escarpment towards the bottom of the combe as far as the remnant at P, with one or two slight interruptions.

¹ See my note on p. 69.

Plate VII CHISELBURY CAMP

The third ditch is not very noticeable on the photograph but may be seen best a little farther to the west and just south of the four-sided earthwork, L, abutting on to the road. This ditch, which actually consists of three banks and two ditches, the highest bank being in the centre, disappears at the edge of the steep portion of the combe at M, but may be faintly traced, from N to O, to the north of the road in the direct line of the ditch through the short scrub between the camp and the road, this northern portion being marked very definitely on Colt Hoare's plan, although curiously enough he takes no notice of the 'covered way' J P. Mr. Sumner doubts the antiquity of this ditch, as also does Dr. Clay, who connects it with the earthwork at L. Mr. Sumner suggests that the north and south ditches may at one time have joined each other, but the air-photograph would have shown that this has never been the case even had Dr. Clay not trenched across the area, to prove or disprove this suggestion, in 1921.

The road, which is still quite good enough to drive a large car along, is the remains of the old Wilton-Shaftesbury main road to which Dr. Stukeley refers (6), calling it 'The Ten Mile Course'. On Andrews and Dury's Map of Wiltshire of 1773 a turnpike is marked beside the camp, and this is without any doubt the earthwork L, together with the modern cuttings in its vicinity. The chalk-pits, Q, within the area and also in the field to the south-west are quite modern. The large pit at Q' on the rampart is later still.

Dr. Grundy in a paper on 'The Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire' (7) gives the bounds of Fovant. From the fixed Saxon boundary-mark on the present boundary between Fovant and Compton about 100 yds. due east of the camp, the bounds pass to the 'place where the flowers grow', then to the 'heathen burial places', and so to the 'Ridgeway'. If the Saxon boundary corresponded to the modern boundary with its right-angled south-eastern corner, then 'the place where the flowers grow' and the 'heathen burial places' must be on the straight line, a hundred yards long, between the already fixed point due east of the camp and the point where the boundary meets the 'Ridgeway' at right angles. For this interpretation, and indeed for drawing my attention to Dr. Grundy's paper in this connexion, I am indebted to Dr. R. C. C. Clay, who has made a special study of this camp. He identifies 'the place where the flowers grow' with a patch of willow herb between the two ditches, E J and O N, just south of the ditch of the camp. He informs me that this flower does not spread, is very resistant, and comes up year after year, and suggests that there is probably some special condition necessary for its growth. There is no more of this flower for a considerable distance. Dr. Clay dug all over the limited area in question in order to find the 'heathen burial places', but found nothing at all. He considers that these must be identified with the two barrows marked on Colt Hoare's Map of Station VIII (3) about 100 yds. south-west of the camp, although in the Charter the ordinary Saxon words for barrows are not used. These barrows have now entirely disappeared, but had Colt Hoare placed them correctly on his map, they would have just come within this photograph, and there is no doubt but that we could have identified them. They must, I think, have lain just a little farther to the west.

Although no positive evidence exists, various considerations would point to Chiselbury being a camp of fairly late date. For example, as Dr. Clay points out, the almost entire absence of flint implements in the vicinity suggests that the camp was erected after the Bronze Age. Colt Hoare excavated portions of the area and found nothing at all. Dr. Clay has also lately carried out excavations at Chiselbury, but with the same result. This would suggest that the

camp was hardly occupied, if indeed at all. The appearance of portions of the entrance would seem to point to the same conclusion, as the sides of the actual entrance, especially that at G, are as sharp and well-defined as if they had just been thrown up, and it is obvious that no regular traffic can have passed through them.

Dr. Clay is of the opinion that Chiselbury was intended to form a place of refuge for the inhabitants of the village-site of Fifield Bavant Down, a site which he excavated in 1924 (9) and which he proved to be of the period of La Tène I. This village was unprotected, unlike the contemporary village on Swallowcliffe Down, also recently excavated by Dr. Clay (10), which was protected on two sides by a semicircular defensive ditch. This village possessed a camp at Castle Ditches with its triple ramparts as a second line of defence.

As to the date and purpose of the three ditches which leave the defences of Chiselbury and which we have discussed above, there is very little that can be said beyond mere speculation until these have been scientifically excavated. It is to be hoped that Dr. Clay will find time and see his way to carrying out such an excavation in the near future, as the results would be bound to be interesting. Mr. Curwen has reminded me that in two of the hill-top camps in Sussex, Cissbury and The Trundle, small stretches of 'covered-way' ditches run out from the counterscarp and then disappear in much the same way as at Chiselbury. Quarley Hill Camp in Hampshire has quite definitely been placed upon the top of a ditch, which trails for a long distance across country, passing in its course over the top of the hill. This case is not analogous to Chiselbury, however, as the ditch may clearly be seen within the area as well as outside it on two sides. The whole subject of ditches of the 'covered-way' type with, however, particular reference to the Sussex Downs was very ably dealt with by Mr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. Eliot Cecil Curwen (11) in a paper devoted to that subject.

Of surface finds within, or just outside, the camp of Chiselbury there are hardly any on record. The Rev. G. H. Engleheart has in his possession a coin of Constantine I, found within the camp. Within 50 yds. outside, Dr. Clay has found Early Iron Age pottery, and about 100 yds. due east of the camp he picked up a spindle-whorl or net-sinker of lead, which he considers may be Romano-British.

A.K.

LITERARY REFERENCES

- (1) Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wiltshire*, 1812, vol. i, Station VIII, Fovant, p. 249.
- (2) *Ibid.*, Plan, facing p. 217.
- (3) *Ibid.*, Map of Station VIII, p. 237.
- (4) Gough's translation of Camden's *Britannia*, 2nd ed., 1806, vol. i, Plate 9, fig. 6, facing p. 146.
- (5) Heywood Sumner, *Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, 1913, p. 25.
- (6) Dr. William Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 2nd ed., 1776, Iter VI, p. 135.
- (7) Dr. G. B. Grundy, *Archaeological Journal*, 1919, vol. lxxvi, pp. 191-7 (published 1923).
- (8) The Rev. E. H. Goddard, *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 1913, vol. xxxviii, p. 258.
- (9) Dr. R. C. C. Clay, *ibid.*, 1924, vol. xlii, p. 457.
- (10) *Ibid.*, 1925, vol. xliii, p. 59.
- (11) Eliot Curwen and Eliot Cecil Curwen, 'Covered Ways on the Sussex Downs', *Sussex Archaeological Society's Collections*, vol. lix.

Plate VIII
WOODBURY

Plate VIII WOODBURY

Reference No. 261.

County. Wilts. 71 NE. (122 : H. 7).

Parish. Britford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 2' 58''$ N. *Longitude.* $1^{\circ} 47' 43''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 320 ft. (97 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 7.34 p.m., 14th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,100 ft. (640 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

WOODBURY must rank amongst the most striking of our discoveries. It was evidently once a hill-fort of more than usual strength, surrounded by more than one rampart, and enclosing an

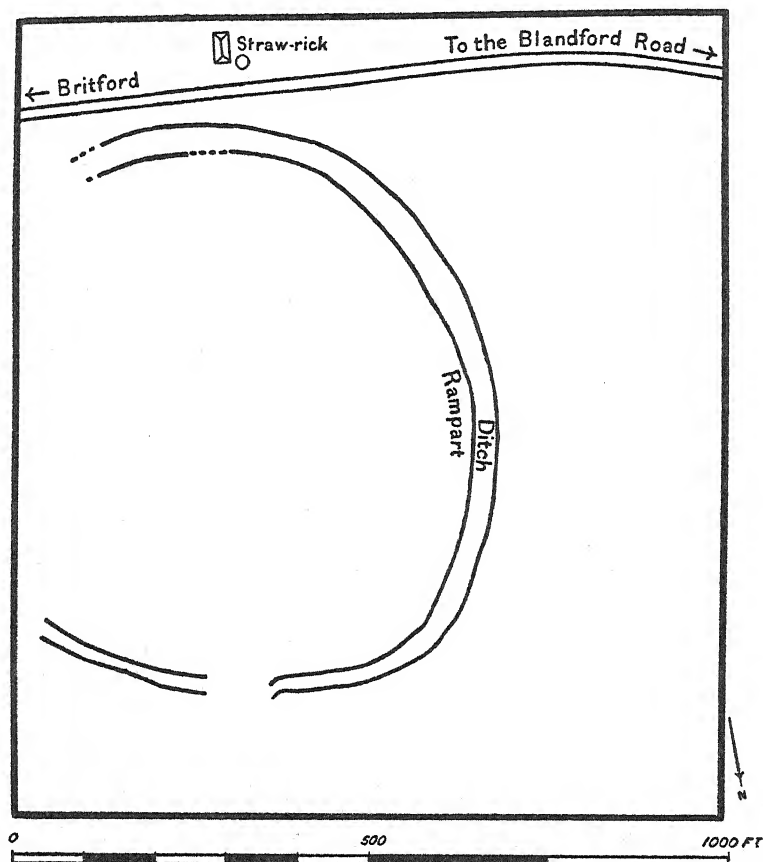
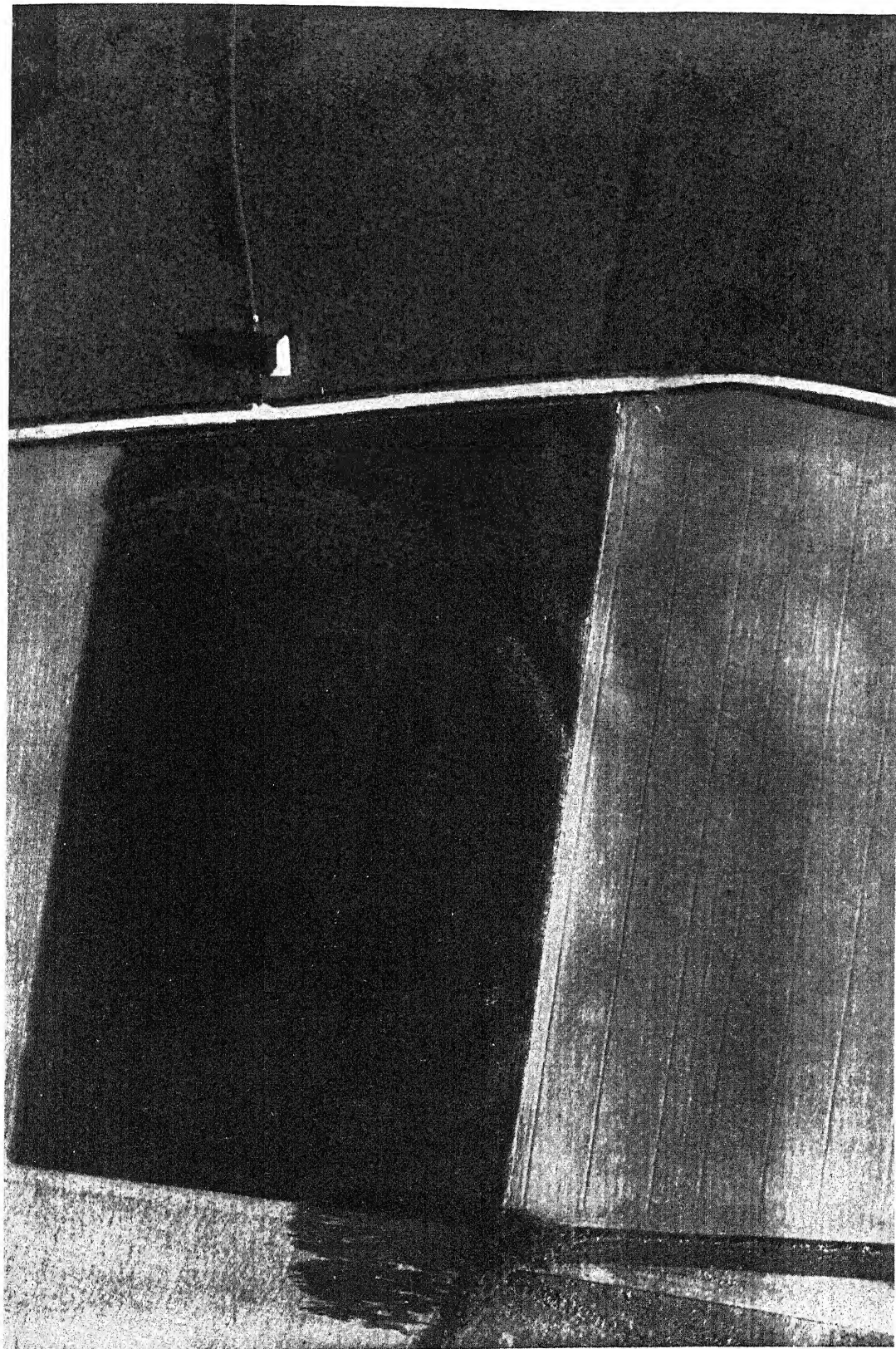


FIG. 12.

area of about 9 acres. It is on a hill south of Salisbury, 1 mile due south of the cathedral, in an angle between the Blandford and Bournemouth Roads. It was discovered quite accidentally as we were flying southwards to photograph Hod and Hambledon Hills, and was photographed on the way back.

There is little to be seen on the ground except a slight mound on the west side marking the inner rampart. At the time the photograph was taken a field of wheat covered the greater part of the camp, but the two sides were bare soil: hence, these portions of the camp do not appear at all on the photograph.

In a field on the other (east) side of the Odstock-Salisbury Road I observed another



VIII. WOODBURY

enclosure, revealed by a dark circle in the crops. It suggested a much smaller affair than Woodbury. I confirmed the site on the following day (15th July), but was not able to secure a photograph of it. Its approximate position is midway between the house at the cross-roads (B.M. 294. 0) and a chalk-pit on the Salisbury-Fordingbridge-Bournemouth Road.

The name of the camp was recovered, before its discovery, from a note of Akerman's, as follows :

' In the second field within the angle formed by the Odstock and Longford Roads, on rising ground, looking on the Avon, is a tumulus called Rowbarrow. The spot on which it stands is a part of the district called Woodbury, which joins Harnham Hill.'¹

O.G.S.C.

Since the above was written some photographs taken by the Royal Air Force (Netheravon) have revealed the whole of the eastern portion of the camp, together with several other interesting 'crop-marks'. The reference is 'No. 1, F.T.S., R. 471 to 481; taken at 11.00 a.m., 11 June 1925, from a height of 3,000 feet'. In addition to showing the exact position of the smaller enclosure already referred to, these photographs bring to light another round barrow, indicated by a dark circle, almost touching Row Barrow ; and there are faint suggestions of others still.

¹ J. Y. Akerman, *Archaeologia*, 1855, xxxvi. 181-2.

Plate IX

FIGSBURY RINGS

Plate IX FIGSBURY RINGS

Reference No. 5.

County. Wilts. 67 NW. (122 : F. 8).

Parish. Winterbourne Dauntsey.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 6' 10''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 43' 53''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 470 ft. (143 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 9.20 a.m., 28th May.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,500 ft. (762 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

THE air-photograph here reproduced was taken just before Captain and Mrs. Cunningham began their excavations. Since Mrs. Cunningham's account is the most complete, it is with permission reproduced here almost verbatim from *The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, xliii (June 1925), pp. 48-51. (The plan was issued with the number for December 1925.)

' Figsbury Rings, in the parish of Winterbourne Dauntsey, encloses within its roughly circular entrenchment an area of about 15 acres.

' It stands in a conspicuous position on a promontory of the chalk downs nearly 500 ft. above sea-level. The area is level except on the western side, where the entrenchment is carried down below the crest of the hill.

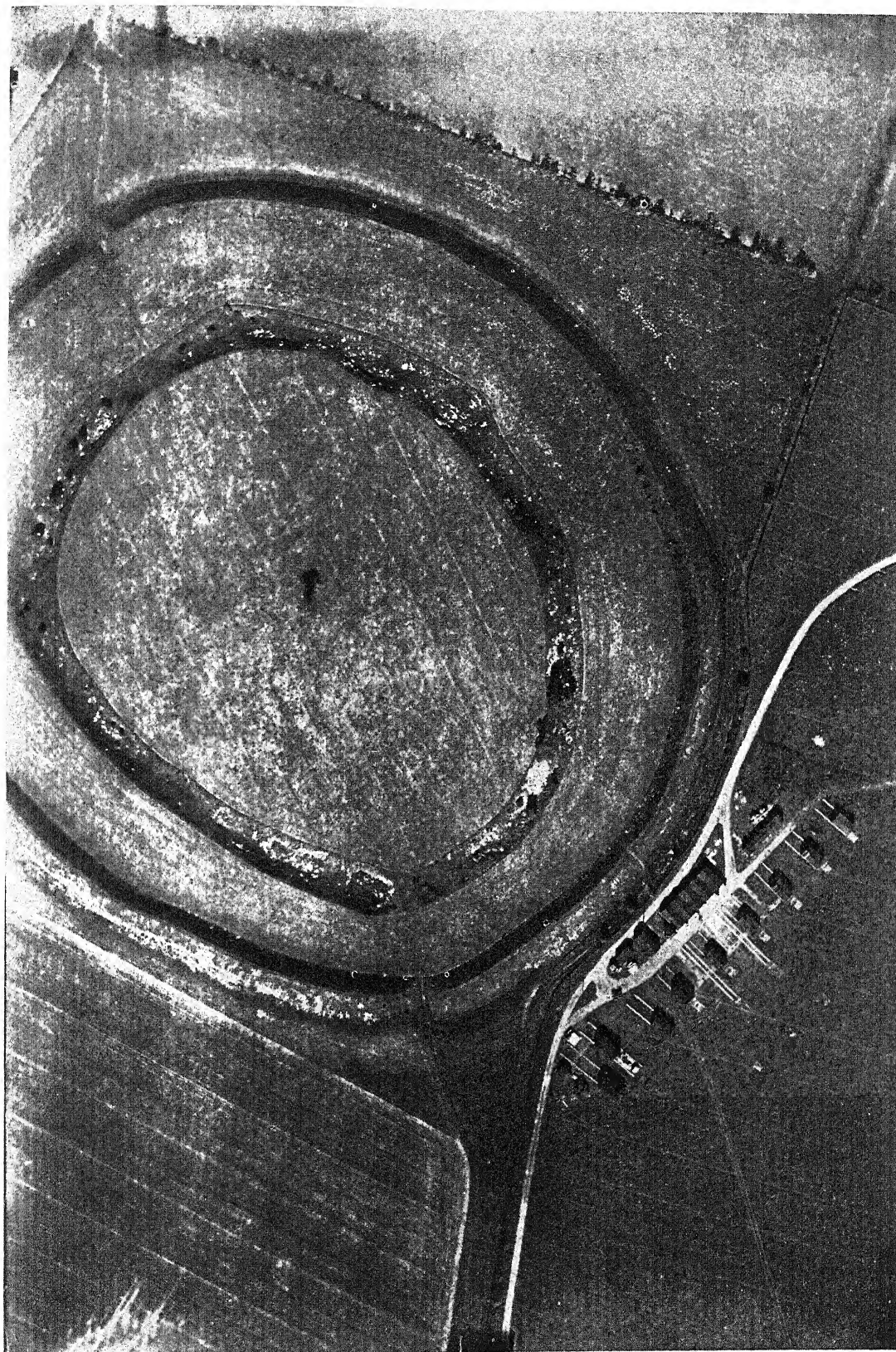
' Reference to the plate will show that the earthwork consists of a rampart with outer ditch, and a wide inner ditch some distance within, and roughly parallel to the rampart, but without any corresponding bank of its own.

' There are two original entrances through the entrenchment, and corresponding causeways across the inner ditch, one on the eastern, the other on the western, side. Outside the eastern entrance there are traces of a bank and ditch that once formed a horn-work, or outer defence. There is now a wide gap in the rampart with a causeway across the outer ditch on the southern side, but these are obviously not original features. Stukeley in 1723 does not show this gap (*Itin. Cur.*, p. 137, Plate 41), but Hoare in 1810 does (*Anc. Wilts*, i, pp. 217-18), so apparently it was made between these years.

' The purpose for which the inner ditch was made has given rise to much speculation. It has been suggested that Figsbury was a sacred circle somewhat on the lines of Avebury; that it was a place set apart for games and chariot racing; that it was a Roman amphitheatre; that it was an unfinished work; Stukeley suggested that it was enlarged by Constantius Chlorus, who moved the vallum from the inner to the outer ditch.

' There can, however, be no doubt that the earthwork was designed primarily for defence. It is, on the other hand, quite clear from the character of the inner ditch as revealed by excavation, apart from its indefensible position, that this ditch was never intended for defence.

' Excavation at five different points showed it to be of quite different character from the outer one. It was very irregularly cut, with a wide flat bottom, whereas the outer ditch was well cut and almost V-shaped. Humps or promontories of unexcavated chalk were left in the inner ditch, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, forming occasionally what were tantamount to bridges across it. By means of these irregularities it must always have been easy to get in or out of the ditch almost anywhere on either side. Moreover, for a length of 60 ft. the ditch had never been completely dug out. We believe, as suggested by Hoare (*Anc. Wilts*, i, p. 218), that the ditch was simply a quarry from which the material came to strengthen the rampart. By thus quarrying at an equidistance all round the rampart, instead of at one spot, the distance over which the material had to be carried was reduced to a minimum.



IX. FIGSBURY RINGS

' There can be no doubt that the chalk taken from the inner ditch does now actually form by far the greater part of the rampart; the chalk that came from the outer ditch, i.e. an equal bulk, having gone back into it. The quarry ditch is still comparatively empty, having had no bank to wear down and so to fill it up.

' Great labour must have been expended in making Figsbury strong, but it never seems to have been occupied for any length of time. In the trenches cut across the interior very little evidence of habitation was found. On the plateau, i.e. the area within the quarry ditch, only eight pieces of pottery were found; the circular "pot-boiling" or cooking-holes, if such they were, found there also suggest a temporary rather than a permanent occupation. Evidence of habitation under the shelter of the south-west rampart and on the floor of the quarry ditch also points to such habitation having been of a temporary nature. It consisted only of a few fire-sites and a small quantity of broken pottery and animal bones.

' In the excavations as a whole only about one hundred pieces of pottery were found, and only three pieces of broken mealing-stones; not a single storage or rubbish pit such as usually abound on prehistoric sites, not a single worked bone, spindle-whorl, loom-weight, no object of bronze or of iron, and not even a hammer-stone.

' This absence of objects of domestic use, as well as the scarcity of broken pottery, shows that the site cannot have been regularly inhabited. It seems probable that the place belonged to some tribe or community that lived near by, and that the people came in here for refuge with their animals in time of danger. As an alternative it might be suggested that the entrenchment was merely a place of safety in which to pen the flocks and herds, and that the relics of human habitation are those of the herdsmen who came with them. The great strength of the entrenchment, however, and the fact that it was thought necessary to add to it on two separate occasions, as well as its exposed position, makes this less probable.

' In the absence of wells or ponds the nearest water in prehistoric times, as it is to-day, would have been the River Bourne, in the valley about half a mile distant.

' Figsbury has been compared with the three Nosterfield circles, and two on Hutton Moor, all in the neighbourhood of Ripon, in Yorkshire, of a superficially similar plan, but it appears that the resemblance is probably misleading, and they may have little or nothing in common.

THE DATE OF FIGSBURY

' Five fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found, but this can scarcely be considered to afford evidence that even the earliest part of the earthwork dates from that period; the fact that very few worked or flaked flints were found does not add to the probability.

' Scanty though it is, the only decided evidence of habitation is that by a people in the Early Iron Age who used pottery of the All Cannings Cross type. These seem to have squatted, temporarily at least, on the open floor of the inner ditch, and under the shelter of the south-west rampart, before the second, or last, addition was made to it.

' In the absence of evidence of a later occupation, it is probable that these are the people who made both additions to the rampart and the quarry ditch. As to who made the first bank and its corresponding ditch, there is no direct evidence available. It is probable that when the additions to the rampart were made the outer ditch was cleaned out, if not deepened. There can be no doubt that whoever made the outer ditch *as it is now*, also cut out the deeper

Plate IX FIGSBURY RINGS

part of the quarry ditch. Both the shape of the cutting and the character of the work are identical with that of the outer ditch. It is probable on the whole that the original bank as well as the two additions fall within the same period, and were the work of the same people in successive years.

'The site does not seem to have been inhabited in Romano-British times, only one piece of pottery of this period being found, and that just under the turf in the quarry ditch.

'A bronze leaf-shaped sword, said to have been dug up in Figsbury in 1704, is now in the Ashmolean Museum (*W.A.M.*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 100, 129). This type of sword is regarded as of Late Bronze Age date, and a "not very remote ancestor of the Halstatt iron type" (*Brit. Mus. Guide, Bronze*, 1920, p. 31). As Bronze Age types are known to have survived into the

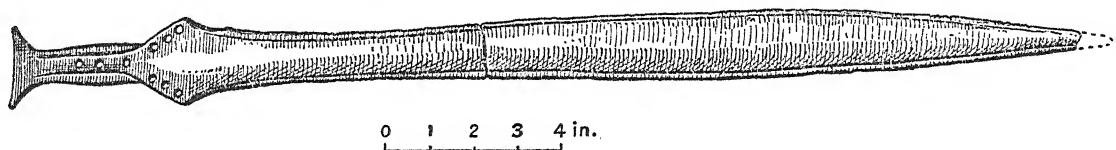


FIG. 13.

Early Iron Age, for example the bronze razor and socketed celt found at All Cannings Cross, it seems quite possible that this sword was contemporary with the pottery of All Cannings Cross type found in Figsbury.

THE POTTERY

'With the exception of one piece of Romano-British, one of a bead-rim bowl, and five of Bronze Age type, all the fragments of pottery found were such as occurred at the Early Iron Age site at All Cannings Cross. Considering the small number found it was fortunate that so many pieces belonged to the distinctive type of red-coated bowls.

'Only sixty pieces of pottery were found in the inner ditch, thirty-five at the edge of the south-west rampart, including the burnt layer under the bank, and only eight on the plateau.

ANIMAL REMAINS

'No animal bones were found on the plateau, but a few were found along the side of the south-west rampart, and a few in the inner ditch. They were for the most part very fragmentary, and included those of sheep, oxen (three horn cores of the *Bos longifrons*), pig, pony (jaws and hoof), and dog (parts of two jaws). Of the red deer only one piece of an antler was found, and that was on the plateau.'

Plate X

DANEbury

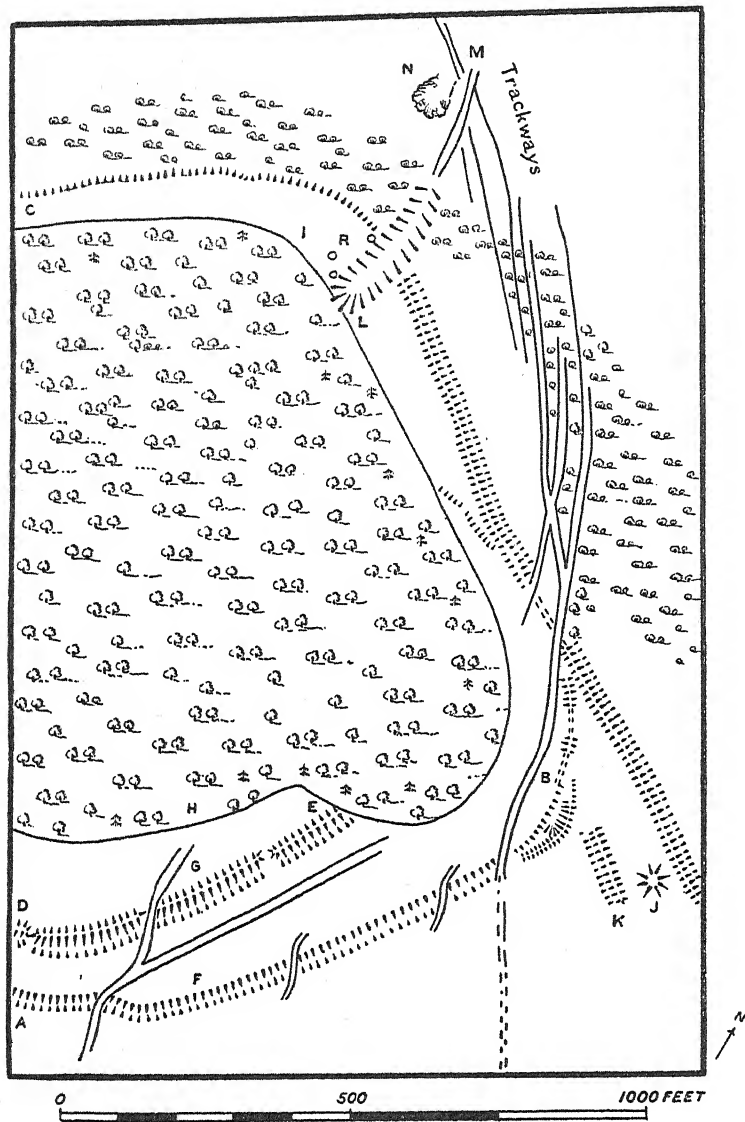


FIG. 14.

Plate X DANEbury

Reference Nos. 125 and 161.

County.

Hants. 31 SE. (122 : E. 12).

Parish.

Nether Wallop.

Latitude.

51° 8' 15" N.

Longitude.

1° 32' 10" W.

Height above Sea-level.

430 ft. (131 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

5.54 p.m., 26th June.

Height of Aeroplane.

2,500 ft. (762 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/180th of a second.

THERE are various popular explanations of the name Danebury connecting it in one way or another with Danish invasions, such, for example, as that Cnut 'harborowed' there after his disastrous encounter with Edmund Ironside at Sceorstan. None of these are very probable, however, and the real etymology of the first syllable would appear to be that it is a corruption from the Celtic *Dun*—a fortified place—and the Saxon word *Burh* having in that language the same meaning. The name in the form of 'Dunbury' occurs on a map of Hampshire in Gough's translation of Camden's *Britannia* (1). Dr. Stukeley also refers to Dunbury (2), while in the map of Hampshire in the *Geographia Angliae* of Blaeu of the date 1662 the same form appears.

Danebury Camp is claimed by its chief authority, Dr. Williams-Freeman (3), to be the finest 'contour camp' in Hampshire. As he says: 'Its position, though not on the highest or the steepest of the Downs, is nevertheless very striking. Its inner rampart is by far the highest in



X. DANEbury

the county, and one of the highest in the south of England.' Danebury Hill rises to a point within the area of the camp of 470 ft., while the main entrance, shown in the air-photograph as a projection of the wood, is at a height of 430 ft., the average level of the camp being 150 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain. The ground to the north and north-west slopes very abruptly down to the level fields wherein lie the barrows written of in detail under Plate XXX. To the south the ground slopes more gradually down to the now disused Stockbridge Race-course, while on the east and west the ridge on which the camp stands continues at a relatively gradual slope.

The features of Danebury Camp which are of particular interest consist of (a) the entrances, (b) the so-called annexe, D G E on the south side, reference to which form of construction, if such indeed it is, will be made again in the article on Bury Hill, no. XI b. The entrenchments of Danebury as they now stand consist of two valla with a broad fosse between. On the south side of the outer vallum, at a distance of 152 ft. at its farthest point, is a third bank and ditch with a counterscarp on its outside, which joins the main or inner fortification beside the gateway on the east and again beside the so-called 'trap' or dummy entrance, to which I will refer later, on the west. Around the whole, touching the other defences only at the east gate, lies yet another entrenchment, the form of which, although weaker and less well-preserved, is exactly the same as that surrounding the 'annexe'. The outer ditch may be seen on the photograph on the line A B C, while the annexe entrenchment is marked D E. The entire area of the inner fortifications is covered with a dense plantation of beech with a few firs, while round the outermost banks grows a quantity of yews. On the last occasion on which I visited this camp (November 1925) I noticed that on the west side the area between the outermost ditch of all and the main camp had recently been planted with more fir-trees. The main wood, although very pleasant in appearance, is more than a nuisance to the field-archaeologist; while from the air it provides an insuperable obstacle for the photographer.

A section taken at F and G and H on the south side gives the following dimensions of the various defences: at F the ditch is 6 in. below the level of the ground outside and 2 ft. 10 in. below the counterscarp. The inner vallum rises 5 ft. above the bottom of the ditch, but only 1½ in. above the level of the inner area.

At G the ditch is 3 ft. 8½ in. lower than the ground outside and 4 ft. lower than the counterscarp. The inner vallum rises 10 ft. 5 in. above the bottom of the ditch, and is 1 ft. 6 in. above the inner area. The breadth of the ditch at this point is 6 ft. and the inner vallum has a slope of as much as 26°.

At H the height from the outer area to the top of the counterscarp is 8 ft. 6 in.; the breadth of the ditch, which is very much silted, is 25 ft.; the height of the top of the vallum above the ditch is 19 ft. 6 in. and the inner area is 4 ft. 4 in. below this. The slope of the main vallum is 30° 10' at this point.

It will be seen from these dimensions that the inner ramparts are very strong even at the south, but these cannot compare in immensity to those on the north, doubtless on account of the greater ease of throwing up impressive walls where the natural slope of the ground is more steep.

A section at the point I gives the following vertical dimensions: outside area to top of counterscarp, 9 ft.; bottom of ditch to top of counterscarp, 7 ft. 3 in.; bottom of ditch to top of vallum, 33 ft. 4 in. at a gradient of 30° 50'; and area of camp to top of vallum, 12 ft. 6 in.

Plate X DANEBURY

Returning again to the south side let us examine the area within the annexe. Into this there is no entry whatever which could be reasonably considered as contemporary with the camp. Dr. Williams-Freeman gives the acreage of the camp as follows (3): the inner area, with all its banks, ditches, and entrance defences, about 27 acres; the annexe about 3 acres; and the area enclosed within the outer ring about 13 acres, thus giving a total area of about 40 acres. It has in the past been customary to regard the annexe as having been at least used for, if not actually built for, the purpose of a large enclosed pen for the flocks and herds of the inhabitants of the camp. Dr. Williams-Freeman suggests alternatively that the annexe walls and ditch represent the remains of an older camp. With this suggestion I have always been in entire agreement, not only in the case of Danebury, but also in that of Bury Hill, to the north-east. As regards Danebury, the evidence on the ground all points to the conclusion that the annexe defence at one time encircled the top of the hill. The area, however, for strategical or other reasons may have appeared to subsequent reconstructors to be too large, and the later and far more powerful fortifications were taken across the south of the hill in a more direct line from east to west than had previously been the case. This left the abutting annexe as we now see it.

The outermost ditch of all would appear to be either contemporary with or earlier than the annexe ring, since its form, as I mentioned before, is of exactly the same type, while its indifferent preservation may have arisen either from its being considerably older, or from its having been made on a smaller scale or with less care than the stronger defence within. The distance between these earlier walls may be an argument against their being contemporary, but it is an established fact that in the earlier forms of hill-top fortification (such as Windmill Hill) there is a tendency, examples of which might be quoted all over Britain, for the defences to be much more widely separated from each other than in the later examples, as exemplified by such camps as Yarnbury or Badbury Rings.

Within the inner area of the camp is a roughly circular track, which follows very accurately the line of the inner vallum, being closer thereto, however, on the north, even as the outer and inner ditches are also closer to each other, than is the case on the south. This track may mark the site of a third innermost ditch of the earlier camp, or it may merely be a pathway, to which latter use it is, and has been for a long time, put. Excavation would be the only means of proving or disproving this suggestion. Dr. Williams-Freeman suggests that the age of the earlier camp may be neolithic, but after the most careful examination I cannot find any evidence to support this theory, for neither the outermost defences nor those of the annexe bear any of the distinctive forms which we associate with presumed neolithic sites such as Windmill Hill near Avebury in Wiltshire, or Knap Hill, also in Wiltshire (5), or Mayen or Urmitz on the Continent (6). The information at our disposal, however, for dating camps which fall between the proved 'causewayed' neolithic type and the Early Iron Age contour camps, many of which have now been excavated, is still remarkably small, and, until it increases, the actual period to which the earlier work at Danebury may be assigned cannot be stated in other than merely negative terms.

As regards entrances, there is upon the west an entrance through the outermost ring which has every appearance of being original, its most noticeable feature being that on either side of the opening the walls curve outwards instead of, as is customary, being recurved inwards. The entrances to the main camp are usually claimed to be two in number, but in actual fact there

is only one, which lies upon the east, that which is held to be the second entrance at the south-west corner actually not leading into the area of the camp at all, since at no point is the innermost, i.e. highest, vallum pierced. I cannot agree with the theory propounded by Dr. Williams-Freeman—that this represents an elaborate trap to catch attackers and drive them into a cul-de-sac. Such traps, on a small scale, are certainly known in hill-top camps, and great ingenuity is sometimes shown in their design, but I know of no case where such an arrangement occurs at almost diametrically the opposite end of a camp from the main entrance. Not only is the innermost vallum not pierced, but an unbroken bank runs round the *outside* of this so-called trap, which would have served to raise the suspicions, to say the least, of attackers entering through the western entry of the outermost ditch. I am inclined therefore to account for the extremely irregular form of defences at this point by the assumption that here in earlier times lay the sole entry to the inner ring—that ring which is represented now only by the remnant running round the outside of the annexe. If this entry was in any way complicated it would form a difficult feature to incorporate in the subsequent reconstructed series of valla and ditches, and much of the appearance of a gateway would necessarily be left.

The east entry is one of the most complicated to be found in the south of England, worthy indeed to rank with that masterpiece of prehistoric fortification, the main entry to the Maiden Castle in Dorsetshire. Unfortunately, owing to the trees, nothing of this entrance can be seen in the photograph, and I would refer those interested to Dr. Williams-Freeman's admirable account thereof published with a most excellent plan (4).

Outside this entrance is a confused medley of ditches and banks, visible on the photograph where they lie outside the shadow of the trees. These cut into and run over each other in such a manner that only a very detailed survey could in any way differentiate them, although in such a work the air-photograph would prove of invaluable assistance. The banks and ditches formed by the outermost ring, together with what would appear to be ditches of a subsequent period, are further complicated by a considerable quantity of ancient pack-trails, roads, and hollow-ways leading down the slope in a north-westerly direction, several of which may be clearly seen on the photograph.

At the point marked J on the key is a tumulus or high mound, whether an outpost of the camp or a sepulchral barrow has never been definitely determined. To the south of this runs for a short distance quite a strong ditch with a bank on either side, terminating abruptly at K. On the north side there is another ditch, but much weaker, running downhill in an easterly direction. It can be traced on the ground past the lower copse on Black Stake Hill along the southern boundary of which it runs, and so on as far as an ancient trackway which joins the four cross-roads in the valley, over 200 ft. below. At L M on the key, running down past the modern chalk-pit N, there is a deep cutting which appears to be natural, but which passes through all the defences until the inner ditch is reached, by which time the cutting has died away. Just on the west of this, between the outer and inner ditches, are several hollow depressions which, as Dr. Williams-Freeman says (3), bear all the appearance of pit-dwellings; one of the most noticeable may be observed in the photograph at R, two others being situated close by. Whether any such occur within the area or not it would be impossible now to say, owing to its wooded condition and its carpet of rotting vegetation and dead leaves, in places 2 ft. deep.

Plate X DANEBURY

Danebury has never been systematically excavated, and the only find which I have been able to trace—other than flint flakes—which applies to the period in which we are interested, is that of a Late Celtic comb mentioned by Dr. Williams-Freeman and now in the British Museum (4). An iron anvil and a cannon-ball have also been recorded, which suggests the temporary use of Danebury for one purpose or another during the period of the civil wars.

A.K.

LITERARY REFERENCES

- (1) Gough's translation of William Camden's *Britannia*, 2nd ed., 1806, p. 192.
- (2) Dr. William Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 2nd ed., 1776, Iter VII, p. 179.
- (3) Dr. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology in Hampshire*, 1915, pp. 147-59; *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, vol. vi, Part 1, pp. 293-308.
- (4) Dr. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology in Hampshire*, 1915, p. 370.
- (5) *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 1909, vol. xxxvi, p. 188.
- (6) Professor Hans Lehner, 'Der Festungsbau der jüngeren Steinzeit', *Præhistorische Zeitschrift*, vol. ii, pp. 1-23.

Plate XI

a BURY HILL

b HAMSHILL DITCHES

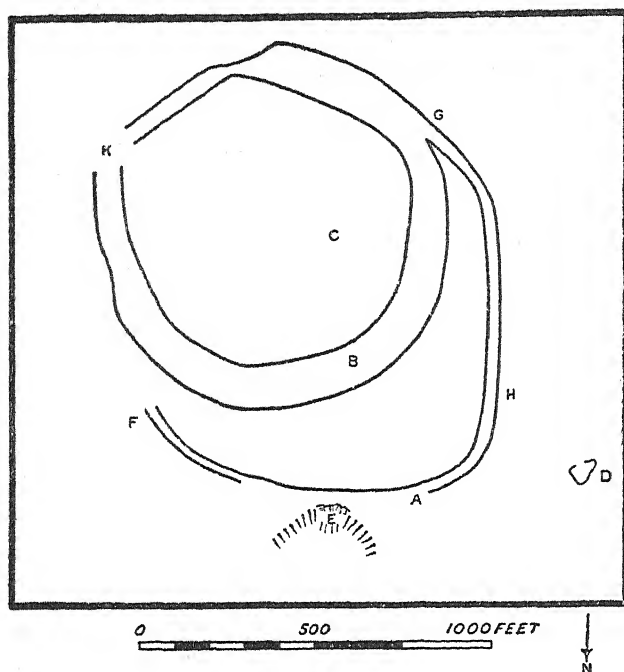


FIG. 15.

Plate XI a BURY HILL

Reference No. 58.

County. Hants. 23 SE. (122 : C. 13).

Parish. Upper Clatford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 11' 20''$ N.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 30' 20''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 310 ft. (94 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk, with capping of clay.

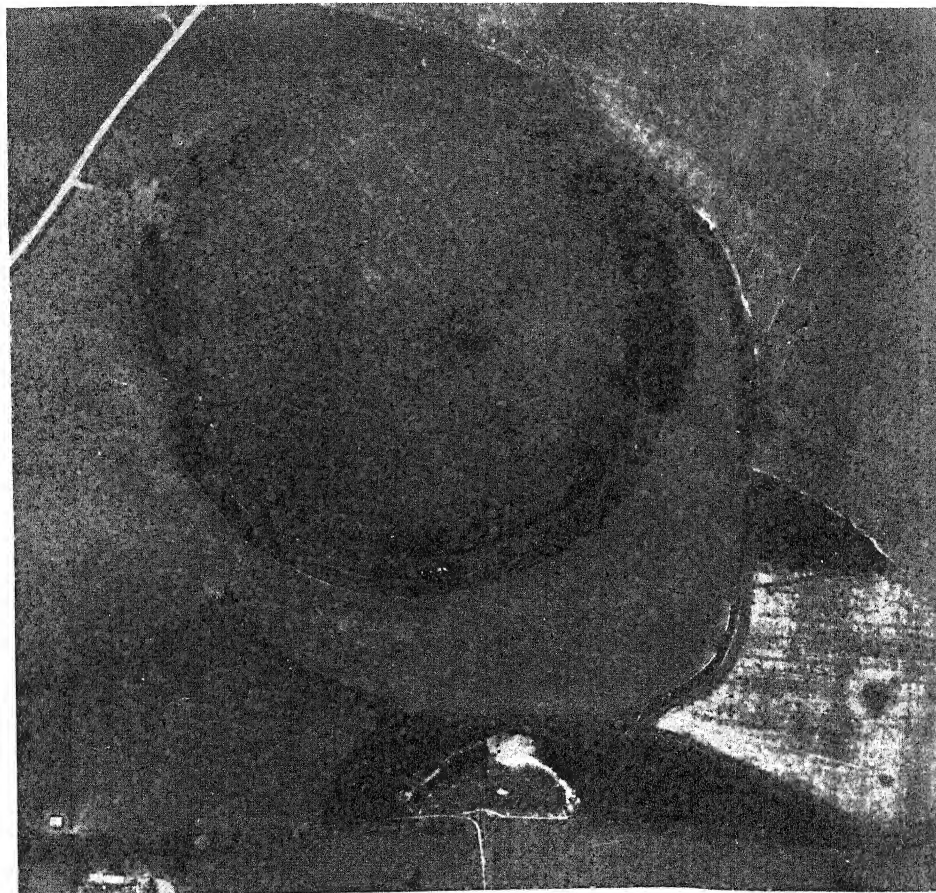
Time and Date of Photograph. 11.20 a.m., 16th June.

Height of Aeroplane. 4,000 ft. (1,125 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

BURY HILL is the strongest camp in the neighbourhood of Danebury (which was dealt with under Plate X). Those who have read that article may remember the reference therein to the part of the camp which was described as the 'annexe', and in connexion with it I suggested that these annexes were much more likely to have been a portion of an earlier camp not incorporated in a subsequent reconstruction than to have formed a 'cattle-pen' or other adjunct to the camp, or to have been contemporary with it. Bury Hill contains an even clearer example of one of these annexes than does Danebury, and in this case again I am forced to the conclusion that it represents a portion of an older camp, not nearly so strong as the later camp built upon the same site. In this instance the subsequent form was practically that of a circle, which necessitated leaving outside the ramparts a considerable portion of the earlier work, which consequently takes the appearance of an annexe to the main entrenchments.

This annexe (F A G) consists of a simple bank, or rather escarpment, and the remains of a ditch, clearly shown in the photograph by the typical dark line where it runs through a field under cultivation at A H. At G the annexe merges naturally into the main fortification, but on the opposite side of the camp at F there exists a considerable gap owing to the annexe bank and ditch having been wholly destroyed. Only at one point in the field where it has disappeared can any trace of the ditch be seen on the ground, and even there it is so faint that it would never be noticeable unless searched for under very favourable circumstances by a trained eye. The entry to the annexe may possibly have existed in this field, but from the analogy of Danebury this does not appear to be altogether likely; it would seem to me to be more probable that the entry of the original camp was where the south-eastern entry to the main camp now is. This entry (K) is perfectly simple and undefended by any additional works, as is that upon the north-west of the camp, now a mere footpath leading into the annexe, but



a. BURY HILL



b. HAMSHILL DITCHES

with no corresponding opening opposite to it in the latter, nor, as Dr. Williams-Freeman (1) points out, are there any visible signs of ancient trackways leading to either entry. The main ramparts are strong and must at one time have been considerably stronger, the original appearance of the ditch not having been improved by having recently been under cultivation. The defences consist of two valla and a single ditch.

A section across the bank and ditch of the annexe at A on the key, and across the main defences at B, gives the following result : The height of the berm from the level ground below to the area of the annexe, 17 ft. 4 in. The whole area of the annexe is under plough and has been for a long time past, which renders the area level with the top of the berm. From this area to the top of the counterscarp of the main fortifications is 7 ft. The flat bottom of the ditch, which at this point is 19 ft. broad, is 14 ft. 7 in. below the counterscarp at a slope of 25°, and 15 ft. 2½ in. below the top of the main vallum at a gradient of 29° 30'. The area of the main camp is also completely under plough, and is 4 ft. 2½ in. below the main vallum at this point. A careful examination of these inner fortifications is rendered unpleasant and extremely difficult by the density of the trees and undergrowth along the banks, although along the outer bank a small footpath, clearly discernible in the photograph as a white line, provides fairly easy going from one entrance to another. This path is apt to give, on the photograph, the impression of a second ditch. At the south-west corner there is not even this convenience, and here the trees cluster even more thickly than elsewhere. Within the main area is a deep depression (c) in which grows a clump of trees. This is often taken to have been a well, but Dr. Williams-Freeman states that there is not the slightest evidence of this having been the case, although the depression (D) in the field to the north-west, very clear on the photograph as a black smudge, may possibly at one time have been a pond, or, on the other hand, may merely have been another pit. On the north there is a large chalk-pit (E) with precipitous sides,¹ and Dr. Williams-Freeman (1) remarks that at the time of his writing the ditch of the annexe entrenchment could be very clearly seen here. He notes that this ditch took a V-form and was 4 ft. deep and 8 ft. across. The size of the area enclosed by the main fortifications is between 11 and 12 acres; that of the ground enclosed within the annexe 8½ acres.

Bury Hill has been mentioned by Gough in his translation of the *Britannia* of Camden (4) and by Dr. Stukeley (5). Colt Hoare, although the camp is in Hampshire, refers to it in his introduction to *Ancient Wiltshire* (6), and quotes the Saxon Chronicle to the effect that Edmund the Saxon occupied Bury Hill for a time, while Canute took up his position on the other side of the stream in the camp which we now know as Barksbury. There is no evidence for these identifications. Colt Hoare, like Gough, called the latter camp Barksbury, Dr. Williams-Freeman calls it Bagsbury, while in medieval times one finds the form 'Bakeleresbury' in reference to a camp near Andover.

Concerning the juxtaposition of these two camps, the late Mr. Hippiusley Cox (7) draws the inference that this was a case of a strong camp, i.e. Bury Hill, guarding a weak one—an extremely improbable theory under the circumstances, with a muddy and treacherous stream running between the two. Dr. Williams-Freeman (3) refers to a view which has been held by some archaeologists, to the effect that these camps watched each other, but he soundly points out that this suggestion smacks too much of modern strategy. At the same time he

¹ It was in this pit that the airship *Beta* spent a night on a famous journey in the early days of flying.

Plate XI a BURY HILL

quotes other examples of remains of camps situated facing each other, namely Ladle Hill and Beacon Hill, and Danebury and Woolbury, although the last two are so far apart as hardly, I think, to be analogous. Now in almost every case where two camps, so to speak, watch each other there are very strong grounds for supposing that one camp is older than the other, and frequently very much older indeed. Dr. Eric Gardner in his article on Hambledon (pp. 44-55) is of the opinion that the inhabitants of Hambledon migrated to Hod on the opposite side of a valley, rather than that both camps were inhabited simultaneously. In Dr. Williams-Freeman's example, although Beacon Hill would appear to be a contour camp of latish date, Ladle Hill is of a somewhat different type, and may well belong to a different period, although its present state of preservation renders any definite conclusion impossible. Perhaps the classic example in the whole of Britain of two camps facing each other, or guarding some common way between, is that of the Caterthuns in Forfarshire, which have always been supposed mutually to guard a pass between them, irrespective of the fact that the obvious route of any one descending from the Highlands on their north to the Lowlands to the south of them would not pass between the Caterthuns, but either to the west of the White Caterthun or to the east of the Brown. The White Caterthun is an almost perfect example of an Iron Age hill-top fortress; but, on examining the Brown Caterthun in the summer of 1925, in view of experience gained at Windmill Hill near Avebury, I became quite convinced that this camp is an equally perfect example of neolithic entrenchment. Curiously enough, Mr. Crawford had come to the same conclusion independently on the evidence of maps. Is it not more likely, then, that Balksbury, although in no sense a neolithic camp, is of greater age even than the first Bury Hill, and certainly than what I have called the reconstructed Bury Hill in the form that we see it at present? Any one looking at Balksbury must be puzzled by the choice of the situation, which, although high enough above the stream to be safe from inundation, unless the water-level was very different from what it is now, is none the less for a camp with so immense an area—it encloses about 45 acres—situated very much on the flat, and could not compare for natural defences with Bury Hill.

A.K.

LITERARY REFERENCES

- (1) Dr. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology as illustrated by Hampshire*, 1915, p. 363.
- (2) *Ibid.*, p. 140.
- (3) *Ibid.*, pp. 67, 141.
- (4) Gough's translation of Camden's *Britannia*, edition of 1806, p. 192.
- (5) Dr. William Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 2nd ed., 1776, Iter VII, p. 179.
- (6) Colt Hoare, *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, 1812, vol. i, p. 18.
- (7) R. Hippisley Cox, *Green Roads of England*, 1914, p. 143.

Plate XI b HAMSHILL DITCHES

Reference No. 10.

County. Wilts. 65 NE. (122 : F. 4).

Parish. Barford St. Martin.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 5' 52''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 54' 44''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 450 ft. (137 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 9.45 a.m., 28th May.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,000 ft. (914 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

HERE, as at Ebsbury, remains which on the photograph did not appear to be of any special interest proved unusually informing on the ground. The two main features are the fragmentary round enclosures. They are evidently of the 'spectacle' type (see Plate XLI), and are connected by a raised causeway (B C) clearly built for communication between them. On each

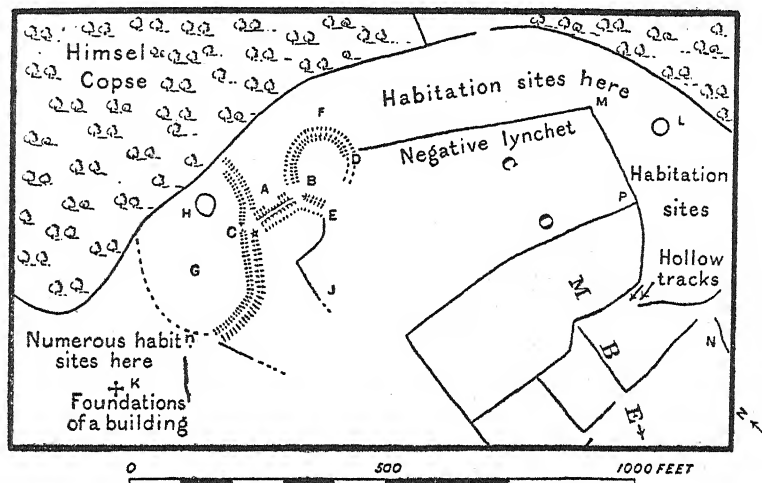


FIG. 16.

side of this causeway is a ditch, but it is broken in the middle of the north side at A, doubtless to allow of access from the dwelling-places. The two enclosures themselves are not dissimilar, but whereas G (the larger) has a bank on both scarp and counterscarp, F has none on the counterscarp. Inside F there are no signs of pits or habitations; but at H (in G) is a depression, and in the rabbit-scrapes are some pot-boilers. It is unlikely, however, that these enclosures were made for human habitation; more probably they were for sheep, cattle, goats, or pigs. The causeway is then easily explained as a fenced road for driving them along; and no doubt there was a gate at the causeway on the north side. At D the bank ends; but rabbit burrows show that it once continued at least half-way to E; all this portion D E has been levelled by ploughing in ancient times, as may clearly be seen from the diagram. It fell just within the north-west corner of a field (J E D M P), whose negative lynchets impinge upon it at D and E.

The sloping ground south and east of the 'spectacles' was enclosed and cultivated in the usual way. The northern limit of the fields is marked by the negative lynchet D M, just mentioned; though barely visible on the photograph, and not at all here on the Plate, it is quite distinct on the ground and is an excellent though small example of its kind. Everywhere else, to the north, east, and south-west of the fields and 'spectacles' are remains of habitations. These are extremely abundant in the vicinity of K; they consist of irregular depressions and

Plate XI b HAMSHILL DITCHES

shelves cut out of the hill-side. At κ itself, where some elders and nettles grow and where rabbits have burrowed, I found, exposed by the rabbits, the foundations of a flint wall, roughly joined with mortar. Numerous large flints had also been thrown up on all sides, together with pieces of oolitic roof-tiles, Romano-British pottery, burnt earth, and iron slag.

Potsherds—all Romano-British, with occasional fragments of Samian—can be picked up wherever the earth is exposed on the down, *except* within the spectacles. At L, whose present condition closely resembles that of κ (elder and rabbits), I found a large quantity of potsherds, a fragment of a ragstone quern, a small sandstone whetstone, and an oyster shell. The following notes on some of the potsherds have kindly been contributed by Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A.:

1. Fragment from lower edge of upright rim of wall-sided mortarium (imitation of form 45 Drag.) of well-washed red slip-coated New Forest ware. Sumner, *Ashley Rails*, p. 32, Plate Xa, 20, 22; May, *Silchester*, p. 126, Plate LIV, 95. A.D. 250–350.
2. Fragment of cup or beaker of brownish-grey ware with dark brown slip-coating. Compare May, *Silchester*, p. 122, Plate LI, 83–90. Its shape may correspond with that of any on this plate. It is usually called Castor ware; the place of manufacture, however, is uncertain.
3. Fragment from the base or neck of a jug, probably with handle, of brown mottled ware from Speicher in the Eifel, Germany. In this country it is rare. Only one or two bits were found at Richborough, out of thousands of fragments. Third to fourth century. Behn, *Römischer Keramik*, Fig. 22, No. 1,331.
4. Shoulder fragment of flagon of ordinary reddish clay, fumed to grey in part by baking in a smother-kiln, or accidentally; too small for certain recognition. Third to fourth century.
5. Rim fragment of *dolium* or large storage-jar, very common on such sites [? for storing water, O.G.S.C.]. Clay absorbent and stained by contact with soil.
6. Rim fragment. . . .
7. Side fragment of shallow round-sided bowl or platter with small outbent lip. . . .
8. Fragment from the rim of a lid with beaded and grooved lip of like paste to no. 7, but burned to pale grey in the middle by wood flames. . . .
9. Fragment of flask, bottle, or beaker with finely striated surface, due to use of a soft brush or soft-grained wooden tool. Of like clay to nos. 6 and 8.
10. Similar but not varnished.
11. Fragment of flat base of bowl or platter of like paste to no. 7, and black varnished. Compare May, *Silchester*, p. 178, Plate LXXV.
12. 'Furrowed ware.' The striations on the surface are too uneven to be comb-markings, and belong to the Belgic, or pre-Roman period, or are a survival from that period.

There can be no doubt that Hamshill was the site of a large Romano-British village. What was the relation between this village and the 'spectacles'? It looks as if they were contemporary in origin; but the subsequent encroachments—by plough on the south of \mathfrak{F} , and by settlement on the west of \mathfrak{G} —suggest that they ceased to be of importance and were gradually, though only partially, obliterated by the growing village. It is possible that both village and earthworks may be prehistoric in origin; but there is no evidence for this.

These double circles are a common feature of upland villages. They occur also on Pewsey

Down (Plate XLI), Tarrant Hinton Down (Dorset 14 SE.), and at Rotherley in Cranborne Chase (Wilts 74 NE.). Whatever their purpose—whether for men or animals—they were clearly an established part of the village economy. We must beware of attaching too much importance to the fact that sometimes only two are to be found; for in many examples there are several. Irregular compounds, loosely connected, and often surrounded by an encircling enclosure, occur in the native villages of all parts of Southern England. They occur, for instance, on Dartmoor; there are some in the parishes of Sheepstor and Shaugh Prior (Devonshire 112 SE.), between Plymouth and Princetown; and on Stall Moor in the parish of Cornwood (Devonshire 119 NW.). To judge from the plan of these Dartmoor villages as given on the 25-in. ordnance maps, they would appear to be of the same type, and probably also, therefore, of the same period, as ours in Wessex, though local opinion, relying mainly on negative evidence, favours a much earlier date. In many of the compounds hut-circles appear; and there are innumerable unenclosed hut-circles on the surrounding moors.

General Pitt-Rivers excavated a large round enclosure at Rotherley, and there was evidence that granaries for storing wheat had stood within them both. For the rest he was unable to come to any definite conclusions. 'The main circle was now reached and trenched over. This probably represents the same feature in Rotherley as the central and north-east quarters in Woodcutts. Circles of this kind have been frequently noticed in British villages, and various uses have been assigned to them. By some they have been called "Sacred Circles", why, I know not. Had I been asked I should have simply described them as round, and having now dug carefully over this one, and excavated its ditch all round, I have little more to say about it. . . . It contained ten pits of the usual form, and a group of four stake-holes, which I have supposed to be granaries on the west, with three other stake-holes on the east side.' The General's language here is not so clear as usual; but I imagine that he infers from the stake-holes that a wooden building, probably raised above the ground, was erected for a granary. The discovery of grain in the stake-holes is good evidence in support of this explanation. The pits (in one of which grains of wheat were found) may also have been used for storing grain. Pits were certainly so used in other British villages, and Pliny actually states that the native Britons stored their corn in this way. Lastly, so far as the evidence of excavation went, it appeared that the North-East Enclosure and the Main Circle at Rotherley were at any rate not so thickly inhabited (if at all) as the rest of the village.

We may sum up by concluding that, while it is not impossible that the 'spectacles' on Hamshill were used for habitation, it is more probable that they were used for some other purpose. Whether they were pennings for sheep and cattle, as was suggested above, or for the protection of granaries, like the Rotherley enclosures, must remain uncertain, and so must the date of their erection. Without excavation one can only make suggestions; and the fact that these circles differ in some respects (such as the connecting causeway) from the only ones which have been exhaustively dug over, reduces the value of the comparison.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XII

FARLEY MOUNT

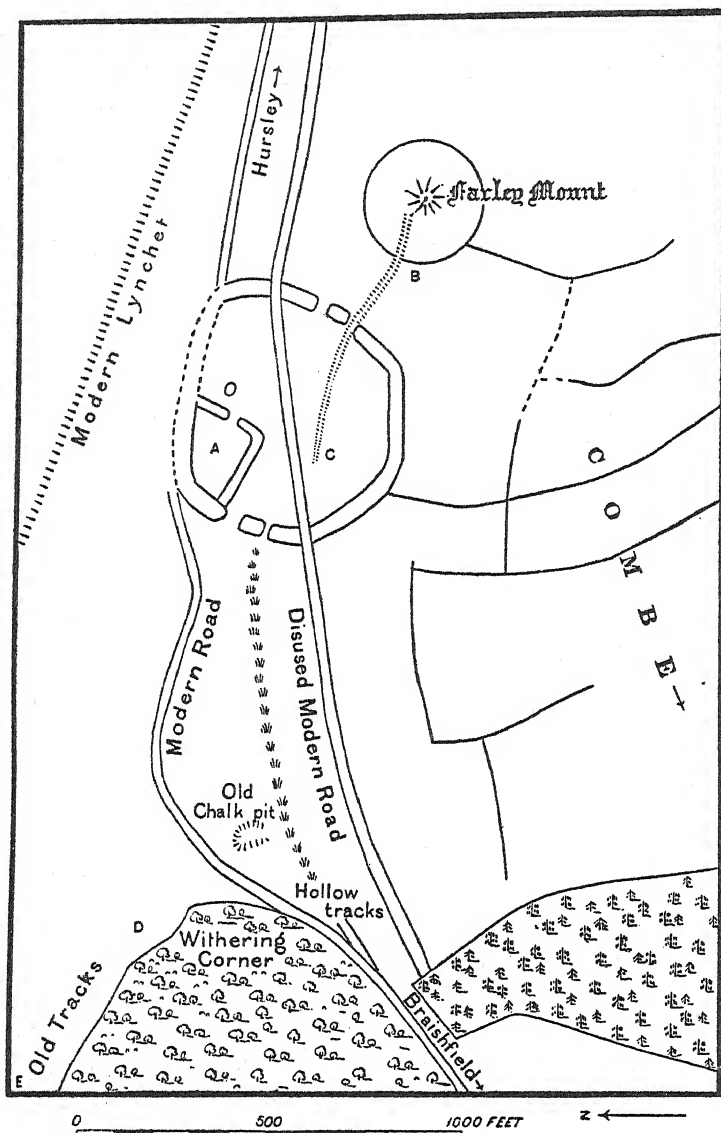


FIG. 17.

FARLEY MOUNT is a round barrow with a small pyramid built on it; it is a land-mark visible from every part of Hampshire. From it there is a magnificent view, extending from the North Hampshire Downs to the Isle of Wight, and from the edge of the Weald to Salisbury Plain. Westwards can be seen Salisbury spire, and beyond it the Knolls of Maiden Bradley on the Somerset border, forty miles off. The hill can easily be recognized, even when the Mount is invisible, by the abrupt eastern end of the wood at Withering Corner, which is a marked feature. There was probably a beacon here in former times, since the hill is called 'Beacon Hill' on Isaac Taylor's Map of Hampshire (1759).

The pyramid was built in the first half of the eighteenth century and restored in 1870. Its purpose is commemorated by a cast-iron plate put up in a small chamber beneath it, which runs as follows:

Plate XII FARLEY MOUNT

Reference No. 76.

County.

Hants. 40 SW. (123 : H. 1).

Parishes.

Earley Chamberlayne and Ashley.

Latitude.

$51^{\circ} 3' 30''$ N.

Longitude.

$1^{\circ} 25' 30''$ W.

Height above Sea-level.

560 ft. (171 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

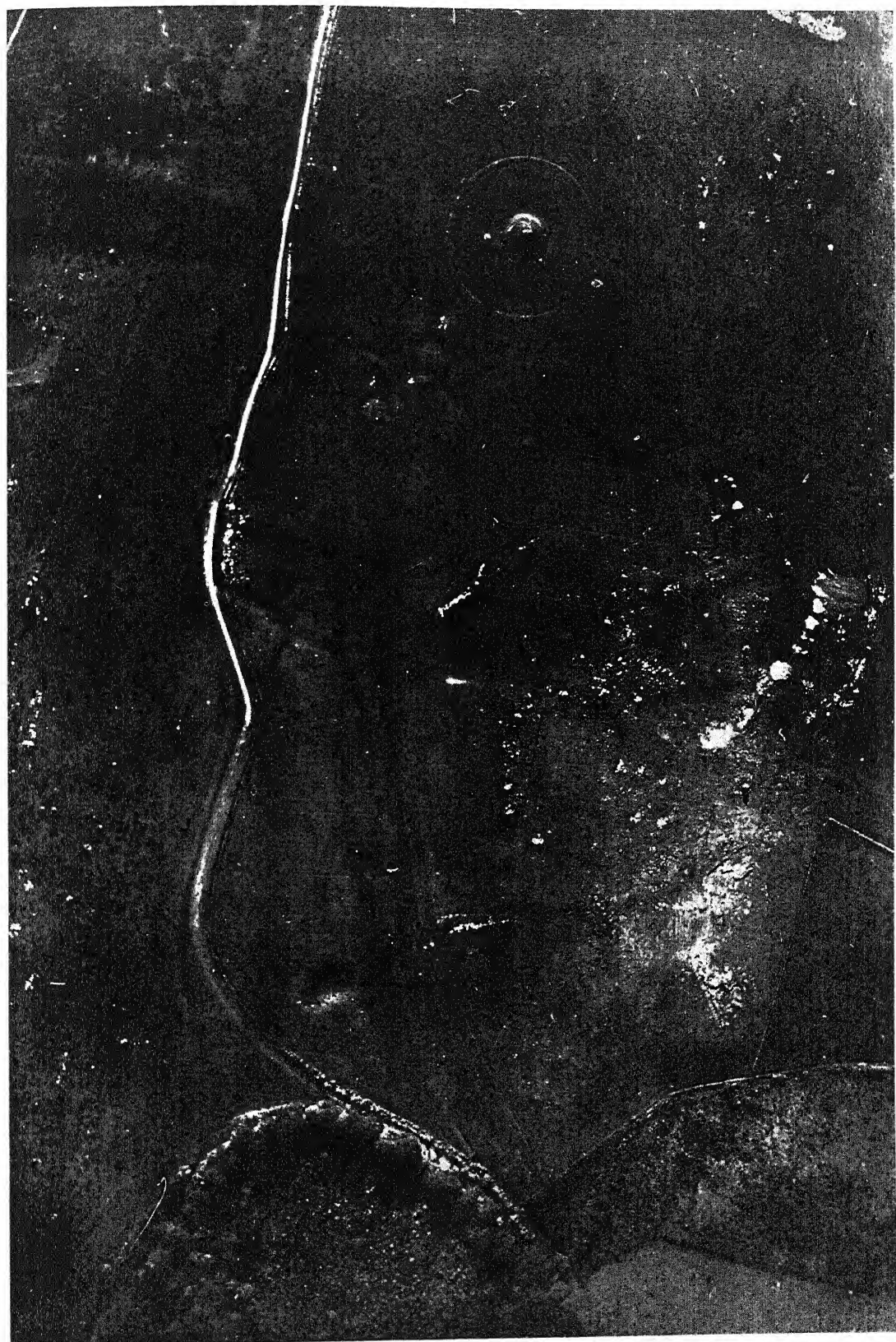
7.12 a.m., 21st June.

Height of Aeroplane.

4,300 ft. (1,310 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

$1/180$ th of a second.



XII. FARLEY MOUNT

Plate XII FARLEY MOUNT

' Underneath lies buried a horse, the property of Paulet St John Esq, that in the month of September, 1733, leaped into a chalk-pit twenty-five feet deep, a-fox-hunting with his master on his back, and in October, 1734, he won the Hunters' Plate on Worthy Downs and was rode by his owner and entered in the name of "Beware Chalk-pit" '.

' The above being the words of the original inscription were restored by the Rt. Hon. Sir William Heathcote, Baronet. Sept. A.D. 1870.'

The small circular bank and ditch were evidently made at the same time as the pyramid; the ditch is on the outside and the construction is quite unlike prehistoric work. (This is evident from a comparison with the disc-barrows on Plate XXXIII *b*.) The mound itself is unquestionably a prehistoric burial-mound, and not, as has been suggested, a castle-mound. Though big, it is not bigger than many undoubted barrows.

East of the mound is a circular enclosure, once a camp, whose ditch can still be traced continuously except on the north where it has been obliterated by the modern road. The rampart has, for the most part, been effaced by modern ploughing, but a fragment 200 ft. long is preserved (near A) by the side of the road. This portion of the bank is much infested by rabbits, as is shown by the white spots on the plate. The over-all width of the rampart and ditch is about 50 ft., which is rather less than usual. In the north-west corner is a small enclosure (A), with an entrance on the east side. The over-all width of the bank and ditch is slightly less than that of the bigger earthwork. This smaller enclosure *seems* to be of an earlier date than the other; and its two other sides may have been incorporated in the later work. But this can only be proved by excavation, and both may be contemporary.

A ditch (B C), probably a boundary-ditch, enters the big earthwork on the east from the direction of the barrow, but is lost inside it. It appears to be later than the earthwork whose rampart it breaches.

There have been two periods of cultivation on the hill. The first and longest produced the Celtic lynchets shown on the diagram. These would probably have escaped observation on the ground, had they not first been seen from the air; and even thence they are only visible very early in the morning. They have been much flattened by the later ploughing—perhaps during the early nineteenth century—which has left the down covered by a rank, coarse growth of herbage. The relative age of these Celtic lynchets and the circular earthwork is uncertain.

Just beyond the photograph (bottom left-hand corner) is a fine group of barrows, none of which are marked on the map. As you walk along the deepest-cut track (D E) it will be seen to pass right through the centre of a disc-barrow 172 ft. in diameter (over-all). The ditch of this disc-barrow was seen very clearly from the air on the same day that the photograph was taken. Just beyond, but on the south (upper or left-hand) side of, the hollow way is a short long barrow or possibly a twin barrow. Beyond this again, just inside the wood, is a true long barrow, thirty-six yards long, and beyond this a large round barrow, opened at the top. At this point another series of hollow tracks is met with, coming up the hill from Ashley. In the wood on the west side of this other track are two more round barrows, the northern one unopened, and the other flat-topped.

The 'disused modern road' was apparently in use at the time when the first drawing of the O.S. 1-in. map was plotted (1806-8). On the 2-in. manuscript of this map the enclosure described above is marked; but of the western barrows, three only, all round. O.G.S.C.

Plate XIII

a SPARROW CROFT

b MEON HILL

Plate XIIIa SPARROW CROFT

Reference No. 226.

County. Hants. 24 SW. (122 : C. 14).

Parish. Upper Clatford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 11' 57''$ N.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 27' 26''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. A little above 300 ft. (91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. About midday, 12th July.

Height of Aeroplane. About 3,000 ft. (914 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

THIS is one of the many streak-sites that were discovered round Andover. It lies on a gently sloping hill about a mile south-east of the town, 800 yds. SSE. of Berehill Farm. There are many marks visible, and it is not easy to disentangle them from the pattern of modern furrow-marks. The large enclosure (A), however, is quite distinct and was very conspicuous when first spotted from the air. It is probably connected with the smaller one (B) to the north, and with the other dark lines on the photograph. All these, of course, represent silted-up ditches.

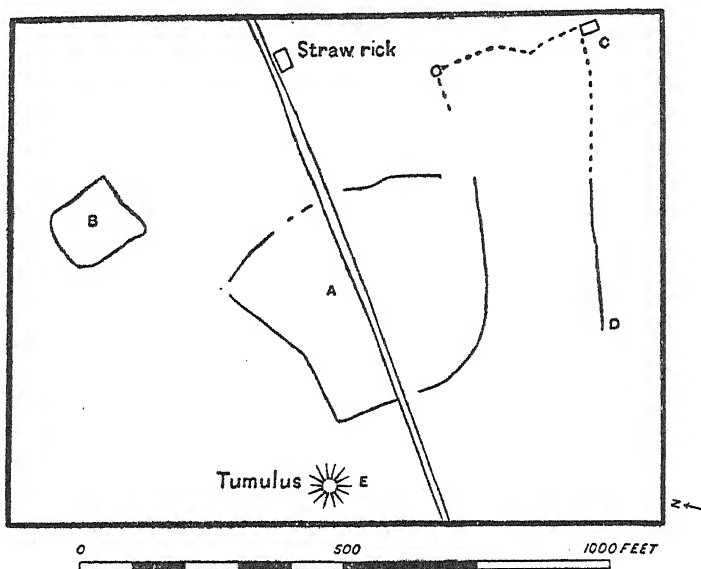


FIG. 18.

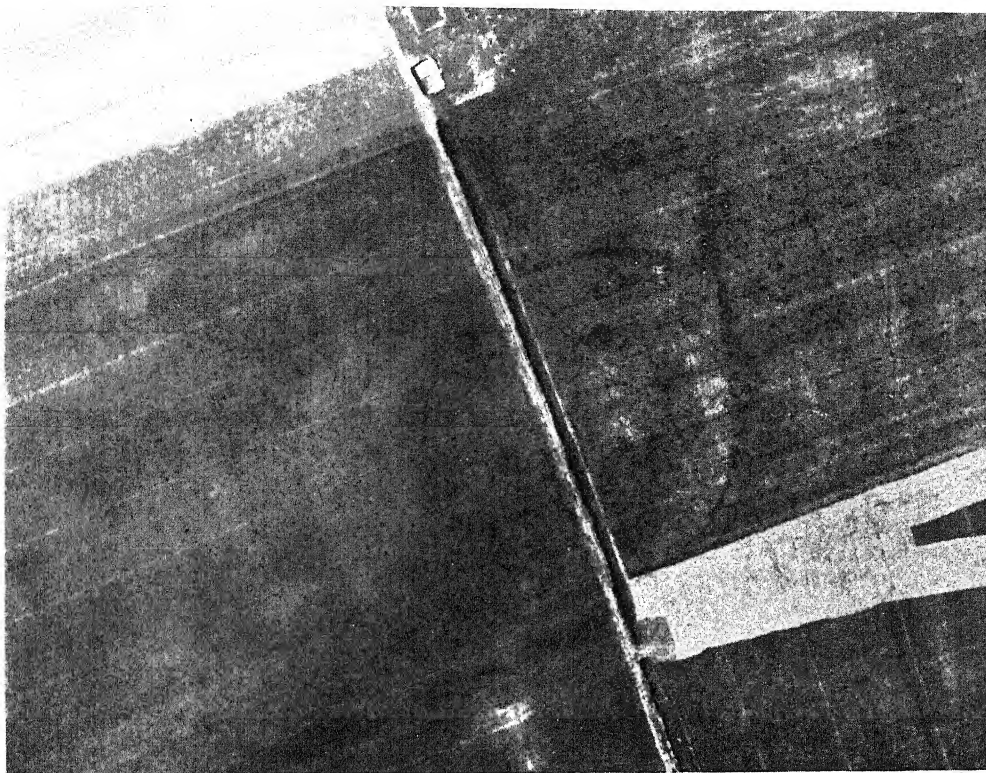
The larger round black patches may be the sites of pits (dwellings?). There are indications of lynchets, one of them running parallel to the dark line *cd*; it will be remembered that the Angle Ditch, a Late Bronze Age ditch excavated by Pitt-Rivers, ran similarly along the upper side of a lynchet, and was presumably a drainage ditch bounding the field. At *c* is a small rectangular mark recalling in shape some of the mounds on Steeple Langford Cowdown (see Plate XXVII). Too much faith, however, cannot be put in this interpretation, since the marks are, as I have said, very difficult to disentangle. At *e* is a barrow, flattened by ploughing and therefore appearing white. It is still visible on the ground, and was, in fact, discovered by me and marked on the map many years ago.

The site was visited by Dr. Clay and Mr. Parsons, who report that the bank of the big enclosure is still visible on the south side of the cart-track, but not on the north.

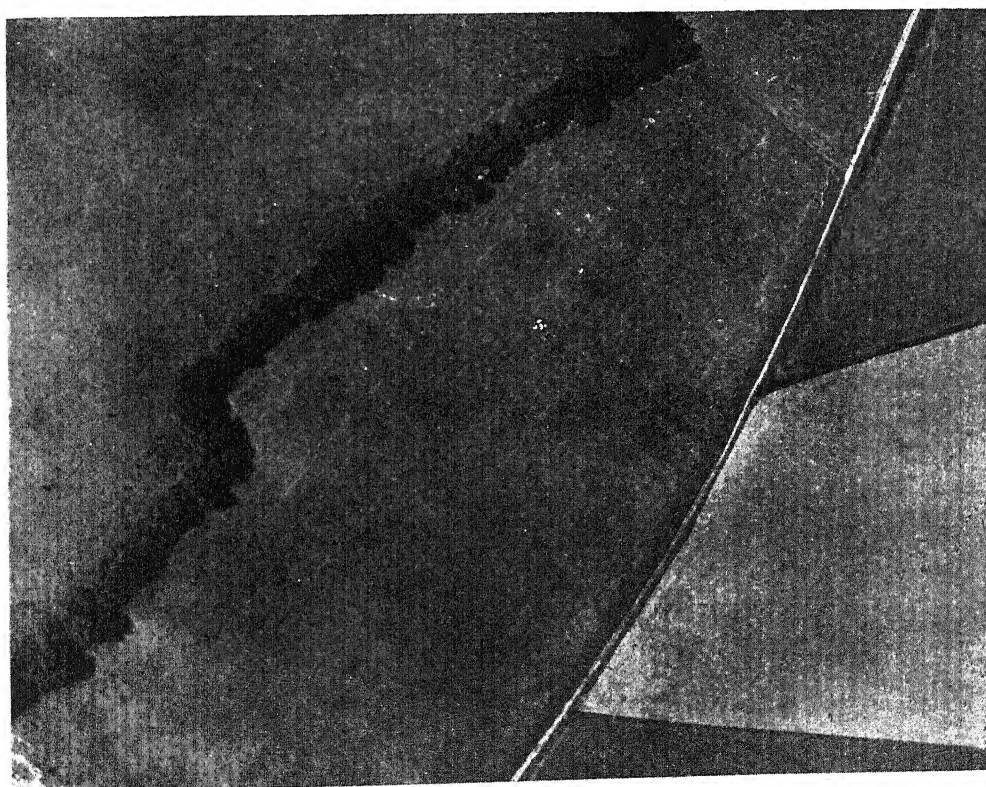
The name Sparrow Croft is that of the field in which the remains are situated. It is eminently suited for excavation.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the help of Dr. Clay and Mr. Parsons in compiling the above account.

O.G.S.C.



a. SPARROW CROFT



b. MEON HILL

Plate XIIIb MEON HILL

Reference No. 215.

County. Hants. 31 SE. (122 : F. 13).

Parishes. Houghton and Stockbridge.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 6' 55''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 30' 30''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 300 ft. (91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 12.8 p.m., 12th July.

Height of Aeroplane. About 3,000 ft. (914 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

ONE of the few drawbacks of air-photography is its failure to register colours. As seen from the air the ground in summer appears clothed in many beautiful colours, olive green and yellowish-brown, both tinged with a suspicion of blue, prevailing. The annexed plate therefore gives little idea of the true appearance of that particular patch of country; and its archaeological significance is far less striking than when seen by the eye of the observer. The faint dark ring was caused by poppies and actually appeared as a semicircle of brilliant scarlet,

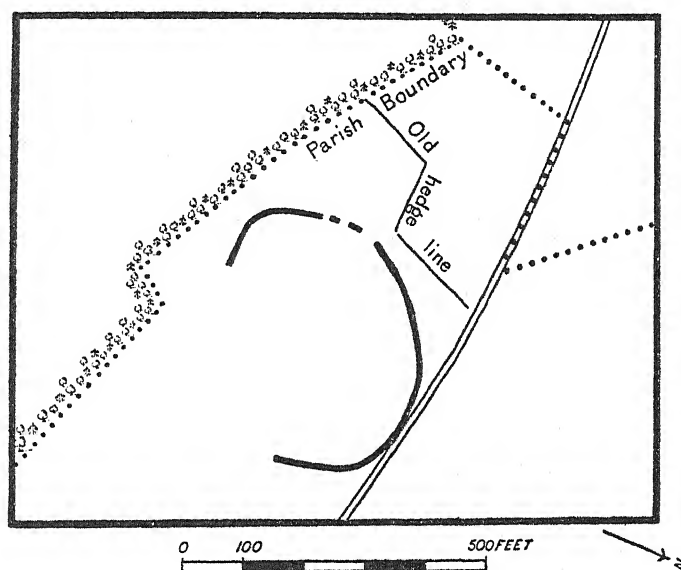


FIG. 19.

sharply outlined against the bright yellow of a field of oats. That is the essential archaeological fact of the photograph, and of the preceding observation which it records. The inference is that the scarlet circle depicts the outline of a vanished hill-fort.

The history of the events which led up to its discovery is as follows. In Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus* there are published the bounds of Longstock as they were known in A. D. 982. Beginning on the Test they proceed along the Houghton boundary till they come 'to middan weardes eorthbyrig'. This should mean that they bisect the 'earth-bury'—which is a generic word often used to describe prehistoric camps. Whatever the exact meaning, however, it is clear that an 'earth-bury' or camp then existed on the top of the very suitable hill west of Stockbridge, which on the Tithe-map of Houghton (1842) is called Meon Hill. The whole hill-top is now under plough, and it seemed a good opportunity of testing the powers of aerial observation. Accordingly, on the 12th July, we set out for this spot with the deliberate object of looking for an earthwork that had been lost for nearly a thousand years. As we approached the site the circle of poppies was plainly visible both to pilot and observer. Presumably the

Plate XIII b MEON HILL

moister soil of the silted-up ditch promotes their growth in the same way that it colours the corn a darker green. A subsequent visit on the ground showed that a line of poppies could be detected, but was not specially noticeable, and would certainly not have attracted the attention of an archaeologist on foot. A later visit (29 March 1925) when the field was bare, resulted in no fresh discoveries except of innumerable pot-boilers and a rough flint scraper. There was not the slightest sign of bank or ditch, nor any irregularity at all in the surface except two shallow depressions which may not be ancient. As at Woolbury across the valley there are many ochreous but unworked flints, of the kind that 'eoliths are made of', the remnants, doubtless, of a once continuous spread of gravel.

We regard the discovery of this camp as one of the most successful results of the season's work, since it proves the value of air-photography to students of ancient documents as well as to field-archaeologists. (For notes on the identification of 'widian burh' in the same bounds, see Plate XLVIII, Rowbury, p. 248.)

Bounds of Stockbridge, A.D. 982. Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* iii. 633. [Cod. Winton. fol. 66 and 66 b.]
'æt Stoce.'—Ærest seo landmearce lið of Terstan upp be Hohtuninga mearce oð hyt cymð to middanweardes eorðbyrig : swa hit geð to Heanbyrig : Of Heanbyrig hit gæð to widian byrig : Of widian byrig nyðer be ðære dæne oð hyt cymð nyðer to ðam mylenhammæ—and se mylenham and se myln ðærto and ðæs mearclandes swa micel swa to þrim hidon gebyrað.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XIV

TEG DOWN, WINCHESTER

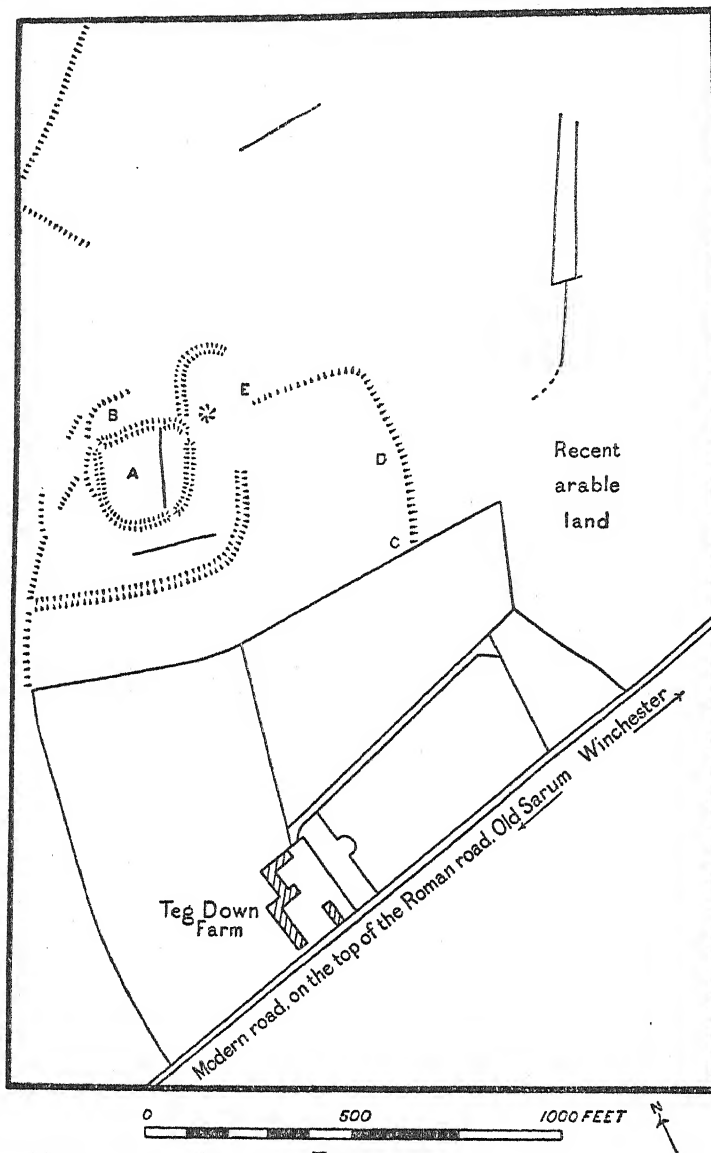


FIG. 20.

THE earthworks on this plate were observed for the first time during the flight when the photograph was taken. They consist of an enclosure (A) surrounded by a tangle of banks and ditches, most of them probably connected with prehistoric or Romano-British cultivation. A more precise explanation is impossible, nor, without excavation, can the earthworks be dated. They are, however, clearly not later than the Romano-British period. The curious bank in the western portion of the enclosure would appear to have some connexion with the lynchet B, which has the same alinement; but whereas B has no visible ditch, the bank in A has a very distinct ditch. The bank C D E is a steep lynchet, and as far as D there is a ditch clearly visible below it on the eastern side. A few isolated lynchets are indicated on the diagram by straight lines.

The down on which these earthworks are has not been ploughed since the Romano-British period at the latest. It is now the site of the Winchester Golf Course, whose greens and bunkers can be seen on the plate.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XIV TEG DOWN, WINCHESTER

Reference No. 81.

County.

Hants. 40 SE. (123 : G. 3, H. 3).

Parish.

Weere Without.

Latitude.

$51^{\circ} 3' 45''$ N.

Longitude.

$1^{\circ} 20' 40''$ W.

Height above Sea-level.

About 400 ft. (121 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

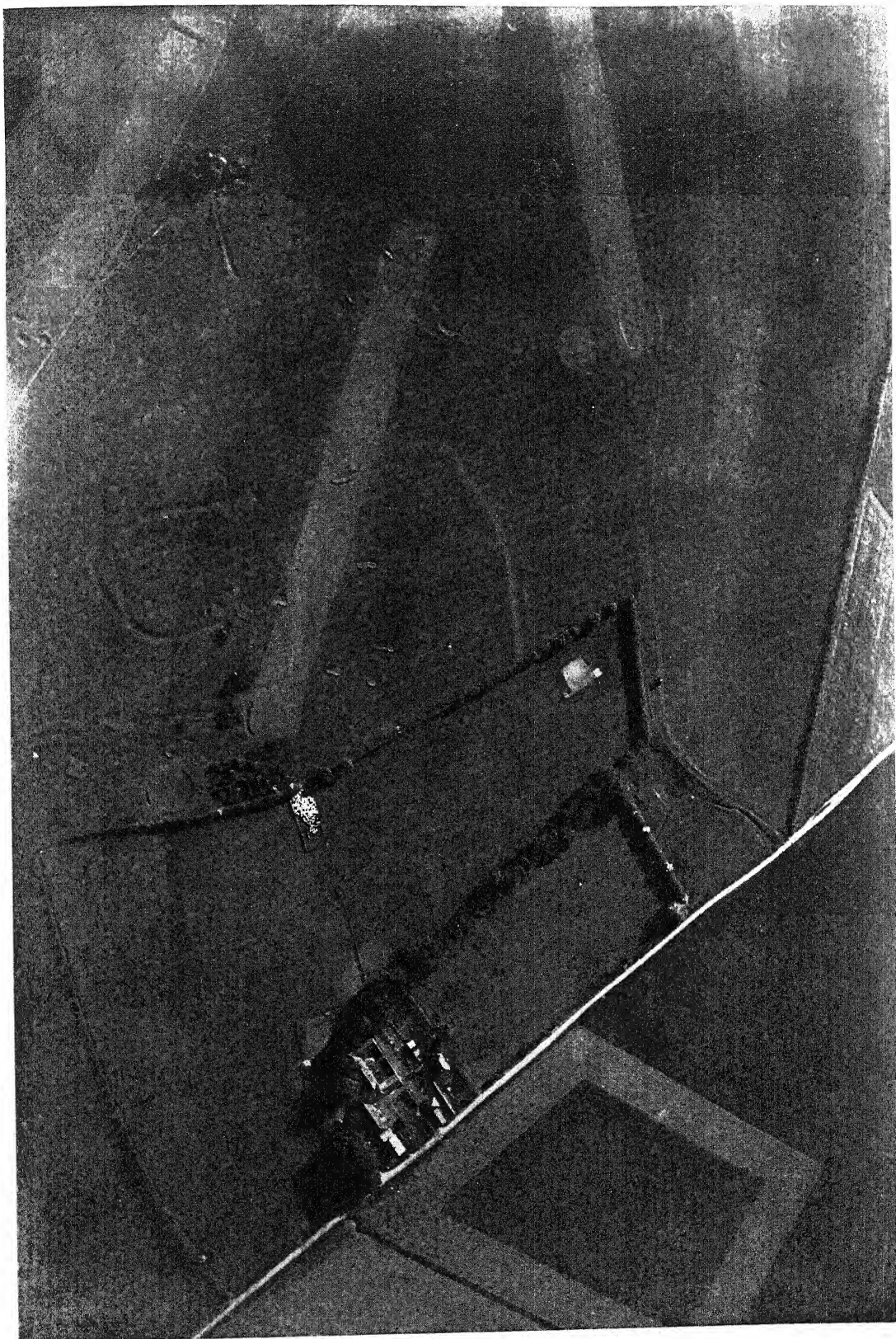
7.22 a.m., 21st June.

Height of Aeroplane.

3,900 ft. (1,188 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

$1/180$ th of a second.



XIV. TEG DOWN, WINCHESTER

Plates XV and XVI
GUSSAGE COWDOWN

Reference Nos. 258 and 259.

Parish. Gussage St. Michael.

Latitude. $50^{\circ} 55' 22''$ N.

Longitude. $2^{\circ} 0' 25''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 360 ft. (110 metres).

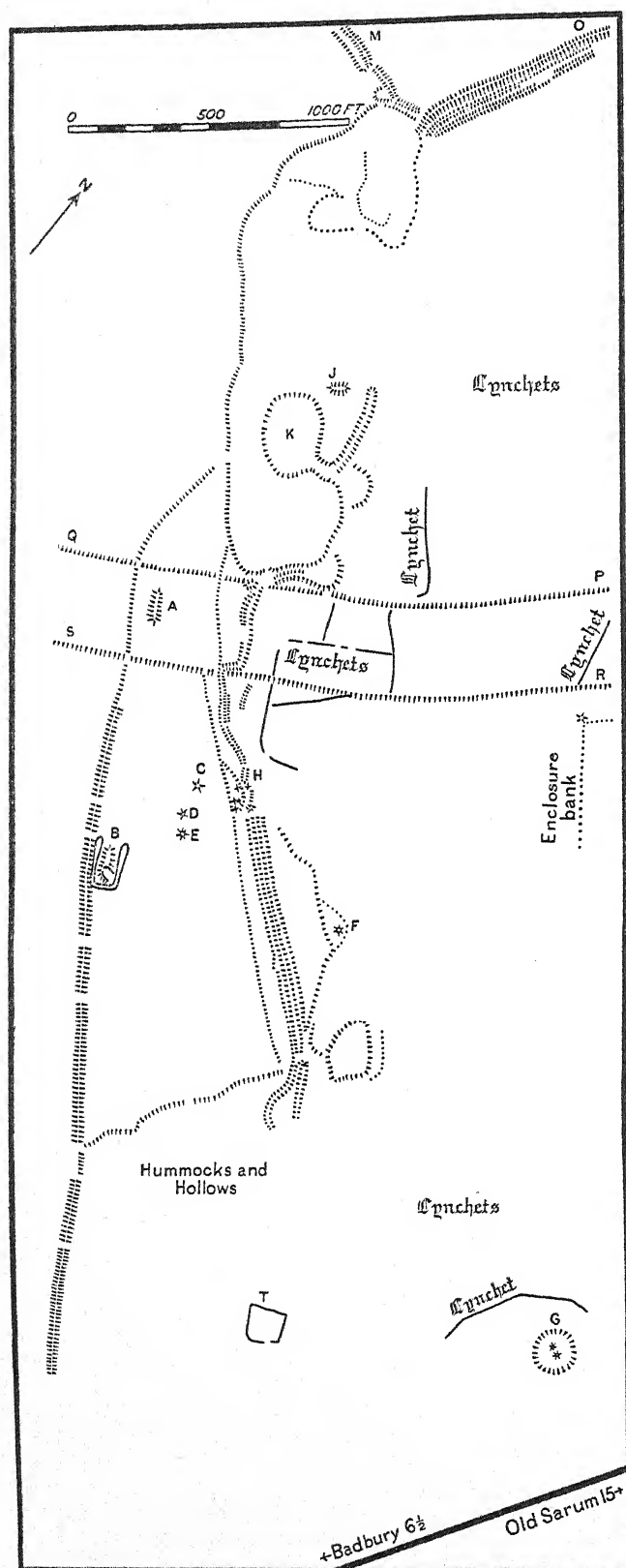
Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

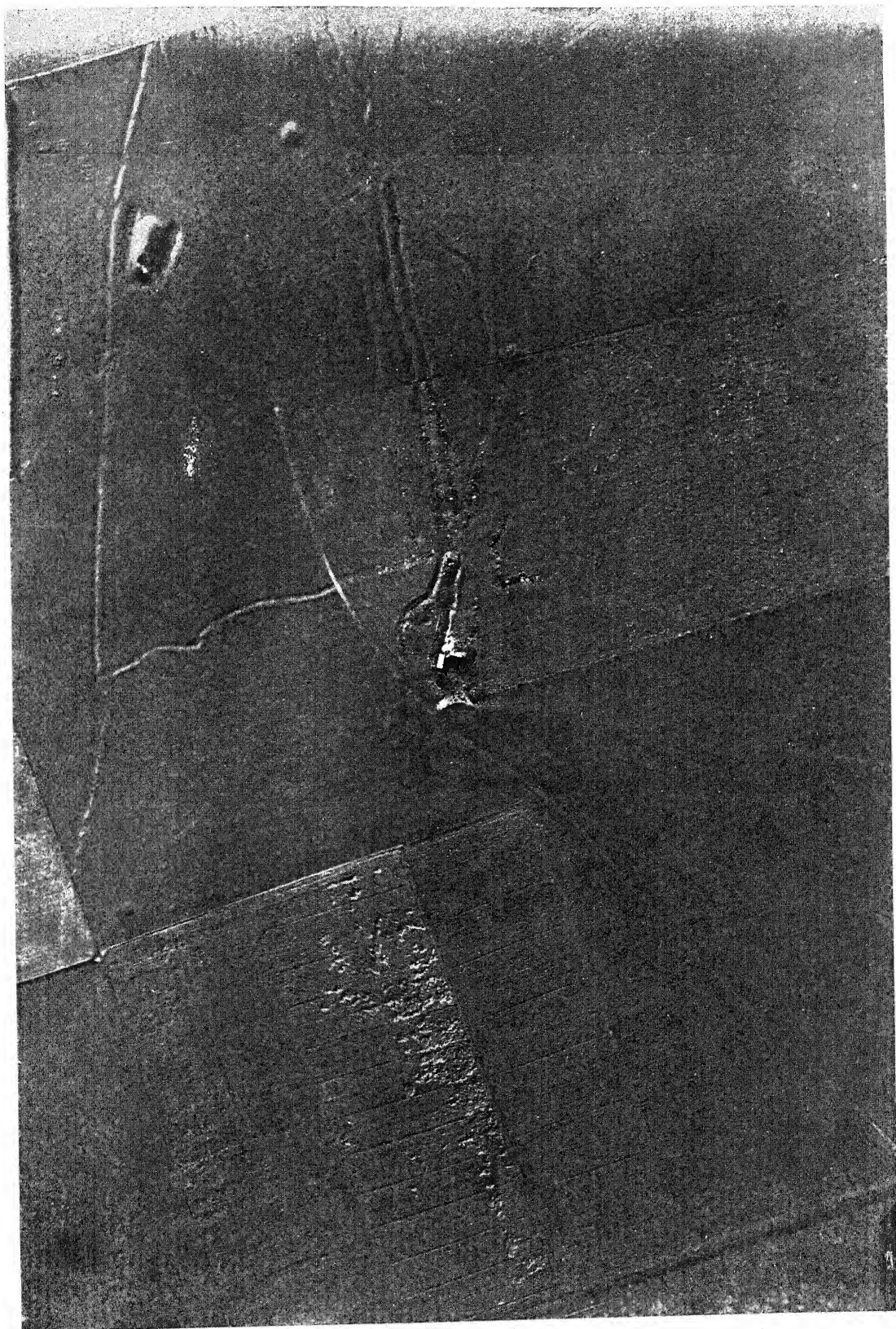
Time and Date of Photograph. 7.20 p.m., 14th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 5,000 ft. (1,523 metres).

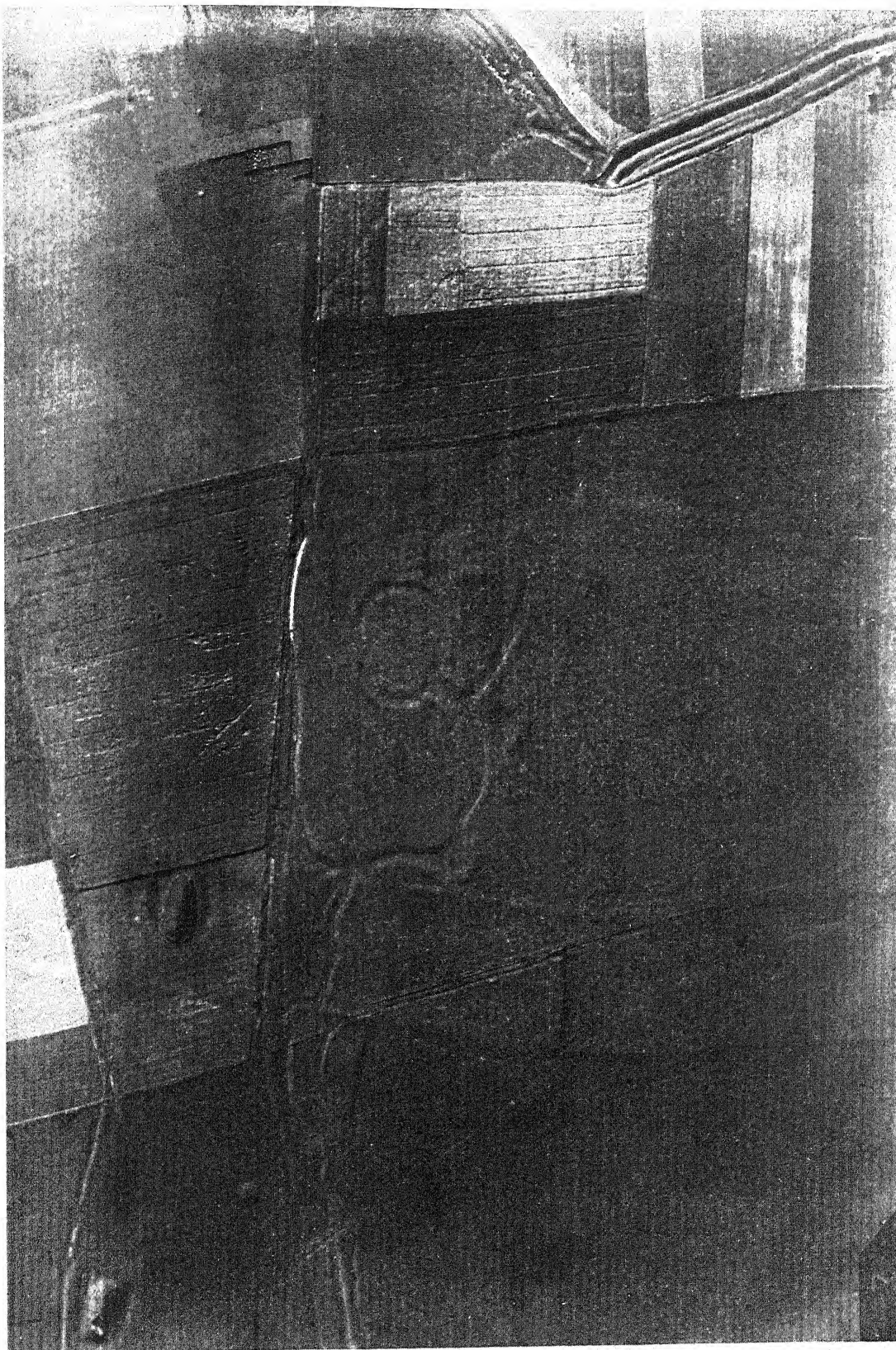
Speed of Shutter. 1/90th of a second.

It is easier to photograph than to describe any ancient site; and it is peculiarly difficult to describe the inexplicable maze of an abandoned Romano-British village. Without excavation, the purpose of the banks and ditches cannot be determined; even after excavation many remain unexplained; and there is little else to be seen on the plate. We may, however, be sure of one thing—that the site here shown was from the earliest times a resort of prehistoric man. The oldest objects are the long barrows (A and B). A stands in a cornfield, and its ditches have been ploughed in: B retains them intact, and is remarkable in that they continue round the eastern end. Part of the eastern end of B has been removed, exposing, or nearly exposing, the floor of the barrow, where there are signs of burning, though whether ancient or modern I should not like to say. C is a large round barrow and D and E two smaller ones; none appear to have been opened. F is another round barrow; and G is a disc-barrow with two mounds, one in the centre and another





XV. GUSSAGE COWDOWN



XVI. GUSSAGE COWDOWN

south-east of it; neither appear to have been opened. H and J are long mounds, but do not either of them appear to be long barrows. Near H are several small mounds which are either barrows or, more probably, detached fragments of the boundary-ditches which are interrupted here.

Across the middle of Plate XVI run two parallel banks, P Q and R S. These are certainly older than the village, for they are broken by its earthworks and overlain by the lynchets of the village fields. They form part of what is called, for lack of a better name, the 'Dorset Cursus'. The width here is about 100 yds. and there is an outer ditch beside each bank. North-eastwards the Cursus continues for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in an almost unbroken line, being last visible on the hill north-west of the village of Pentridge. Southwards it is lost soon after it leaves the village. Its purpose is quite unknown; there is nothing else in Wessex quite like it, though there are two roughly parallel banks on the down a mile south-east of Amesbury Workhouse (Wilts 60 NE.). These, however, are only 26 yds. apart, have *inner* ditches, and are, in their present state, only 800 yds. in length (see p. 25). Colt Hoare was reminded of the Stonehenge Cursus—hence the name he gave to the Dorset lines—and hoped he might 'not be considered as too fanciful in attributing this long line of bank and ditch to the amusements of the Britons as a Cursus'; but suggested, as an alternative, that it might have been 'a grand avenue of approach to the British settlement'. Readers of this account may choose whichever theory they prefer, for I have none better to put forward.

The most conspicuous object belonging to the village itself is the enclosure K. It resembles a large, irregular disc-barrow, for the ditch is on the inner side. Its purpose must remain hidden; but it may well have been a sheep- or cattle-pen; there is a causeway-entrance on the east side, passing close by a banked-up hollow resembling a pond. The conjunction is suggestive. The huts were probably in the area which Colt Hoare called 'the most inhabited part of this British settlement'. It is now a cornfield and flat; but then there were 'numerous inequalities and excavations in the soil'; and when he dug there he found 'coarse pottery, animal bones, &c.'. The lines of the associated enclosures can plainly be seen on the plate.

The village stands on a ridge whose axis runs north-west and south-east. The north-western slopes of the ridge were covered by fields; but, except in the neighbourhood of the 'Cursus' and the disc-barrow G, modern cultivation has almost obliterated them.

At T may be seen the outline of a four-sided enclosure, called on the ordnance map 'supposed Roman Station'. It is possible that the attribution to the Romans is correct; and that it was a small temporary marching-camp beside the Roman road which appears at the bottom of Plate XV. But it is much more likely that it was one of the numerous enclosures of the South Lodge type, which were made during the Early Iron Age. This enclosure is referred to by Warne and its outline marked on the O.S. map. There is, however, nothing whatever to be seen on the ground, and it has been brought to light again by this photograph. The method is interesting. It will be observed that a large belt of the cornfield between T and the Roman road appears covered by irregular markings. These markings represent corn that has been beaten down by the wind. Now a squarish figure can plainly be traced in the beaten corn at T; and on comparing this by measurement with the O.S. map it is found that this figure exactly corresponds with the outline of the earthwork, as there shown. The explanation is that corn growing over a silted-up ditch tends, when tall,

Plates XV and XVI GUSSAGE COWDOWN

to become rank and weak in the stalk, on account of the moister, more fertile soil. It is enervated by the too favourable conditions, and unable to withstand so well as its neighbours the rude buffets of the wind! Consequently, the wind often beats out a lane through the crops along the line of these silted-up ditches; and that is what we have here. I observed a very well-marked instance close to the aerodrome at Weyhill, where an old boundary-ditch was sharply defined thus in its course through a cornfield, and there were other instances; but our season's work ended before the corn got high enough for us to record other examples photographically.

There seems to have been an extension of the settlement over the area around this enclosure (T). Colt Hoare says: 'From the southern extremity of the earthworks to the line of the Roman road . . . a distance of a quarter of a mile intervenes; in which space we dug in several places and found Roman pottery, brick flues, and even stuccoed walls painted.' No doubt the proximity of the Roman road attracted settlement from what may have been the earlier nucleus nearly a mile to the north-east. Colt Hoare considered that this was Vindogladia; but the claims of Woodyates are better. The name means 'White Ditch' and is equally applicable to either site.

The multiple ditches m o at the top of Plate XVI are the Seven Ditches referred to below (Plate XXXI, Oakley Down, p. 183). The 'gate at seven diche' of the Handley bounds falls just outside the photograph, beyond o. Their purpose, and that of the other ditches on the plate, is quite unknown; but one thing is quite certain—they were *not* roads. Indeed no one, with any measure of common sense, could continue to think so after seeing them. This explanation, first put forward for Seven Ditches by Warne (*Ancient Dorset*, pp. 23 ff.), is rightly rejected by Mr. Heywood Sumner (p. 73) whose own excavations have proved the inapplicability of the theory to Grims Ditch.

O.G.S.C.

LITERARY REFERENCES

- Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wiltshire (Roman Era)*, 1821, pp. 31-4. Plan between pp. 30 and 31.
C. Warne, *Trans. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, Gloucester, 1846 (pub. 1848), pp. 79-81, Plate 4 (plan, after Colt Hoare).
Ibid., *Ancient Dorset*, 1872, pp. 23-8 (reproduction of Colt Hoare's plate); p. 31 (Seven Ditches); p. 36 (the four-sided enclosure T).
Heywood Sumner, *Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, 1913, pp. 73, 74 (plan on Plate XLIV).

Plate XVII

HANGING LANGFORD CAMP

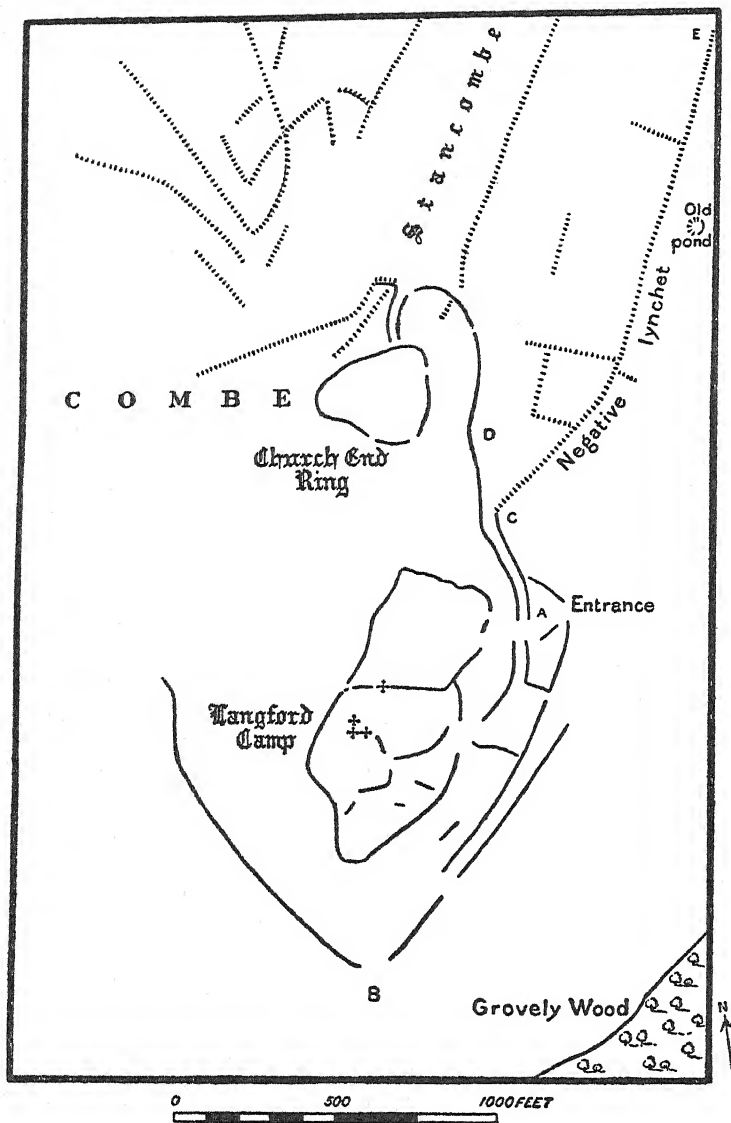


FIG. 22.

Plate XVII HANGING LANGFORD CAMP

Reference No. 206.

County.

Wilts. 59 SW. (122 : F. 3).

Parishes.

Steeple Langford and Wylke.

Latitude.

$51^{\circ} 7' N.$

Longitude.

$1^{\circ} 59' W.$

Height above Sea-level.

Between 400 and 650 ft. (121 and 198 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk, capped with clay-with-flints for about a third of the area on the south.

Time and Date of Photograph.

About 7.30 a.m., 12th July.

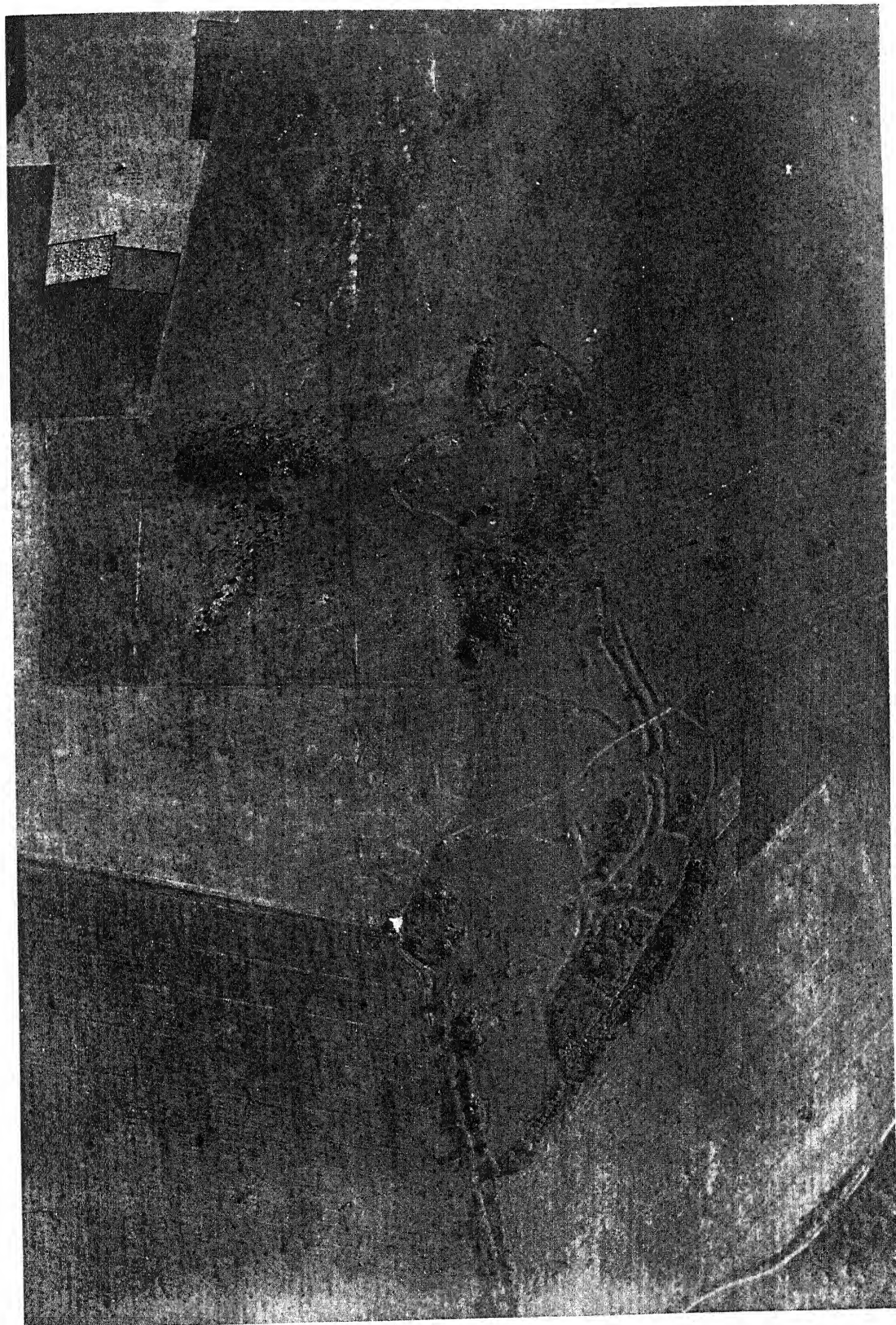
Height of Aeroplane.

4,710 ft. (calculated) (1,435 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

$1/90$ th of a second.

AFTER describing Wylke Camp by its older name of Bilbury Rings, Colt Hoare says : ' Continuing our ride in a southerly direction towards Grovely Wood, we have a deep valley on our left, on the opposite declivities of which we plainly perceive a very singular and irregular circle, having its ditch within [Church End Ring], and connected with some extensive works on the hill above. These are known by the name of West Down, or Hanging Langford Camp, in which parish they are situated. Their very great irregularity and want of symmetry evidently point them out to us as originally British ; and the articles found on digging within the area, such as nails, pottery, &c., prove this spot to have been inhabited after the arrival of the Romans in our island ; the whole is in tillage, and thereby much defaced. The principal entrance was towards the east . . . and a ditch encompasses nearly the whole work, through which, at B, there seems to have been an approach to the interior works.'



XVII. HANGING LANGFORD CAMP

From the above description one would hardly realize the great difference in altitude between the north and south ends, nor that the two earthworks almost certainly form part of a single whole. The northern earthwork, Church End Ring, is said to have derived its name from the meetings held there during religious troubles. It lies at the head of the combe (OE. Stancombe), and is about 200 ft. below the southern end, which is within a very few feet of the top of the hill—the watershed between the valleys of the Nadder and Wylde.

In the Saxon bounds of the land at Wylde, granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Ordwald, A.D. 940 (translated by Dr. G. B. Grundy, *Arch. Journ.* lxxvi. 261), we get the following:

4. Along the boundary lynch to Stancombe.
5. From Stancombe up over the Earthen Camp (eorthburg).
6. From the Earthen Camp to Wolf Spring (wulf flodan).
7. Then along the Dyke from Wolf Spring to the bounds of the people of Teffont.

This gives us a combe, an earthen camp, a spring which is on or very near a dyke, and the Teffont boundary. In the photograph we have them all except the spring, which would be where the double hedge would join the ditch of Grovely Wood, just beyond the photograph on the south. Thus the spring would come on the top of the hill—an unlikely, if not impossible, position. If we could change the order and put the spring into no. 5, before the earthen camp, or even in it, everything else would fall naturally into place. The language of the bounds at this point suggests that there has been some confusion; possibly the two earthworks were each mentioned and subsequently telescoped into one.

If the suggested emendation is correct, it would account for this earthwork running down hill, to protect a spring from contamination by cattle; it would also account for the nearness of Bilbury on the north-west, and for a possible group of pit-dwellings on the north-east.

Excavation on the site has produced one La Tène I brooch, a brooch with pierced catch-plate step pattern, other bronze and iron brooches, a clear glass hoop-bead, a very large quantity of pottery, about two-thirds being bead-rim, only four very small pieces of Samian, and no coins.

The air-photograph shows three main features: (a) a complicated series of banks and ditches on the hill: this is what is called Hanging Langford Camp; (b) a pear-shaped enclosure with the ditch on the inside, partly on the steep slope of the hill-side, partly along the stony bottom of the combe; (c) a number of lynchets.

It is tempting to see in the formidable defences on the east the remains of pre-Roman structure, the rest of whose ramparts were (on the west) subsequently obliterated, as at Ebsbury. It is, however, very difficult to reconcile this hypothesis with the evidence of the air-photograph, for had there been such, it seems certain that some traces would there have been discerned; and there are none. The defended entrance closely resembles that at Ebsbury (Plate XVIII; R Q S in diagram); and there is evidence of partial destruction by 'Celtic' ploughing—the bank on the east of the ditch A C stops abruptly at the point C where it meets a negative lynchet. In the direction of D it has been destroyed by the ploughing which produced the negative lynchet. It is safer to leave the matter open. What we see on the plate is clearly a 'Celtic' village. This is borne out by the finds, which include the following objects found in 1911 in rabbit-scrapes: a bronze bow hinge-pin brooch with T-shaped head; part of what is apparently a small iron penannular ring-brooch, the perfect end of which has a knob; and

Plate XVII HANGING LANGFORD CAMP

a British coin of base silver or mixed white metal. Drawings of these objects are in the Devizes Museum.

On the ridge above is a fine straight negative lynchet (c e), continuing far beyond the limits of the plate; and an unbanked pond, just beyond which (but off the picture) is a group of innumerable small depressions. These have been proved to be natural by Mr. R. S. Newall, F.S.A. I wish to acknowledge Mr. Newall's help in writing the above, but do not wish to involve him in any responsibility for the explanations given.

O.G.S.C.

LITERARY REFERENCES

Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wiltshire*, 1812, i. 108-9 (plan).

W.A.M. xxxvii. 456.

G. B. Grundy, *Arch. Journ.* lxxvi. 261.

Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, no. 757.

Plate XVIII

EBSBURY

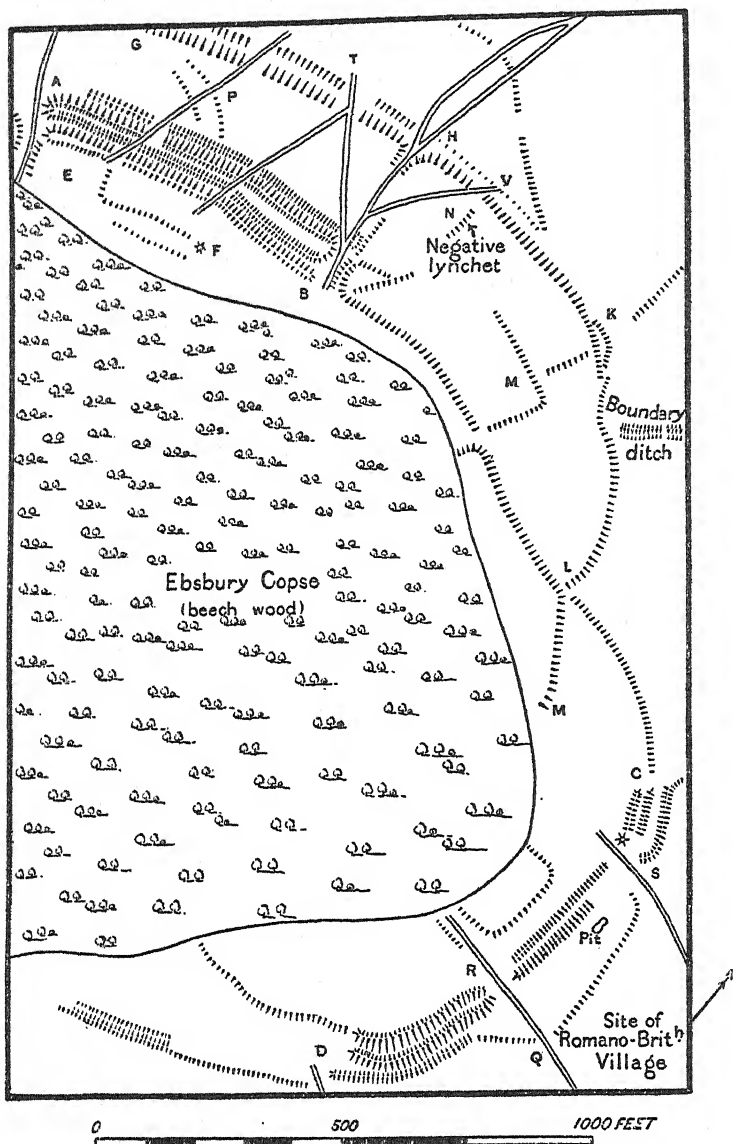


FIG. 23.

Plate XVIII EBSBURY

Reference Nos. 7 and 8.

County.

Wilts. 59 SE. (122 : F. 4).

Parishes.

Great Wishford and Grovely Wood.

Latitude.

51° 7' 4" N.

Longitude.

1° 54' 40" W.

Height above Sea-level.

About 530 ft. (161 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

9.42 a.m., 28th May.

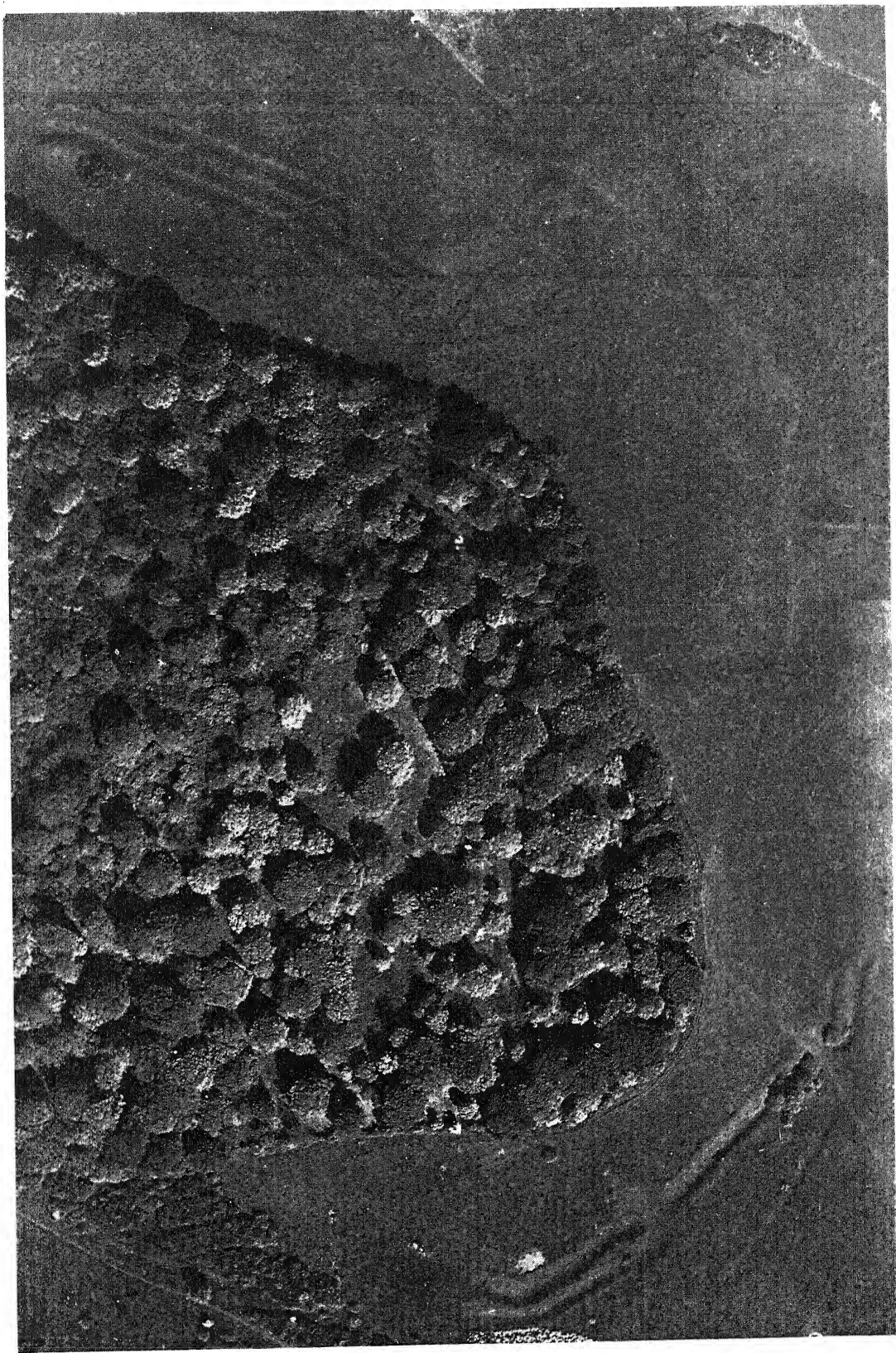
Height of Aeroplane.

3,200 ft. (975 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/180th of a second.

At first glance this photograph seemed rather uninteresting, but, as so often happens, a visit to the site quickly dispelled this impression. Ebsbury proves to have been a hill-top camp of formidable dimensions abandoned and partially levelled by cultivation during the Romano-British period. That is the explanation of those detached sections of strong triple ramparts (A B and C D) which puzzled Colt Hoare and all subsequent investigators. They are not, as Colt Hoare thought, the latest part of the design ; and their discontinuity is due to deliberate destruction. The destroyers were doubtless the Romano-British villagers, whose principal settlement seems to have been outside the camp on the eastern slopes of the hill. (The greater portion lies just beyond the bottom right-hand corner of the plate.) Here Colt Hoare shows an extensive settlement with banks and pits. He shows more pits at E (and a tumulus at F, still plainly visible, though not marked on the O.S. map). Between these two settlements are numerous lynchets,



XVIII. EBSBURY

shown on the diagram by hachures. It will be observed that a bank runs continuously from B to C connecting the two separate sections of the triple ramparts. I have no doubt that originally the triple ramparts were continuous, following the line of the lynchet CB. The line of the ramparts was adopted as a convenient field-boundary; and all traces were eventually obliterated by ploughing, hastened perhaps by deliberate destruction. That the site has been extensively ploughed is evident from the numerous lynchets.

But there remains a curious feature to be explained. What was the purpose of the very big single outer ditch (GHK)? Is it an encircling outer defence of the triple-ramparted camp? Or is it the remains of an earlier camp? In favour of the former hypothesis is the existence of just such an outer work at Badbury (Plate IV), and Danebury (Plate X), that at Badbury being certainly not older than the main ramparts. I am inclined to accept this hypothesis rather than the other. Between G and H the ditch is quite deep and wide, but it grows shallower towards K, and beyond K it is lost. The rampart is nowhere visible except in places as a very small bank. That is because the space between this outer ditch and the triple ramparts has been much ploughed, so that a lynchet has been formed on the emplacement of the original rampart (GHK). Some of the traces of this ploughing, in the shape of small lynchets, are shown on the diagram, at M, N (a negative lynchet), and P.

It is probable that at least two original entrances to the camp can be detected. The gap at BH is apparently original; and tracks, slightly hollowed, can be seen passing through it (those from T and V are evidently later than the rest, but are not necessarily modern). In the neighbourhood of N are numerous irregularities, which may represent the complicated defences which so often protect entrances (see Danebury). However this may be, there can be little doubt about the gap at R, which is protected by an outwork (QS) of exactly the same kind as those at Beacon Hill, Hants, and Yarnbury. This is plainly original. The gaps at A, S, and D are probably later.

A peculiarity of the middle rampart between A and B must be mentioned. This consists, not of a single bank, but of a double one, the earth forming them having been thrown up from the ditches on either side.

The interior is covered by an old beech wood, in which no traces of earthworks survive. The limits of the wood are the same as they were more than 300 years ago, in 1589, when a map of Grovely Forest was made. On this map it is called 'Ipsburie Cops'. The name is in itself evidence of a camp, the termination *bury* (OE. *burh*, *byrig*) being generally, though not invariably, applied to prehistoric fortified sites.

The importance of the site is that it affords evidence, for the first time, of the abandonment and destruction of a hill-top camp by agricultural villagers of the Romano-British period. The activities of these people have already been widely recognized; and it was known that they and their predecessors enclosed large areas of the downs for the purpose of corn-growing. It was also known that during the Roman occupation most of the settlements were open and undefended—or, at any rate, defended only by banks and ditches of small size. The obvious inference—that the *pax Romana* made obsolete the strongly fortified hill-top camps—is now seen to have been justified (see Heywood Sumner, *Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club*, 1913, p. 37). The inhabitants of Ebsbury no longer lived only within the protecting circle of their fortress, but migrated into the open, and actually levelled its defences.

Plate XVIII EBSBURY

Now that Ebsbury has provided the clue, it is probable that other detached fragments will similarly fall into place. The ramparts west of Hamshill Ditches may be the remains of another (see account of Plate XI *b*). From the plan (*Ancient Wilts*, i, opp. p. 106) it looks as if Stockton Works were the remains of a camp; and in many respects, as Colt Hoare pointed out, these remains bear a close resemblance to those at Ebsbury. Finally, it would seem very desirable that the explanation here given should be put to the test by excavation. This would be easy; a single trench at right angles to the lynchet c l b should expose the filled-up ditches of the triple ramparts.

O.G.S.C.

LITERARY REFERENCE

Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, 1812, i. 110, 111 (plan opp. p. 110).

Plate XIX
OVERTON DOWN

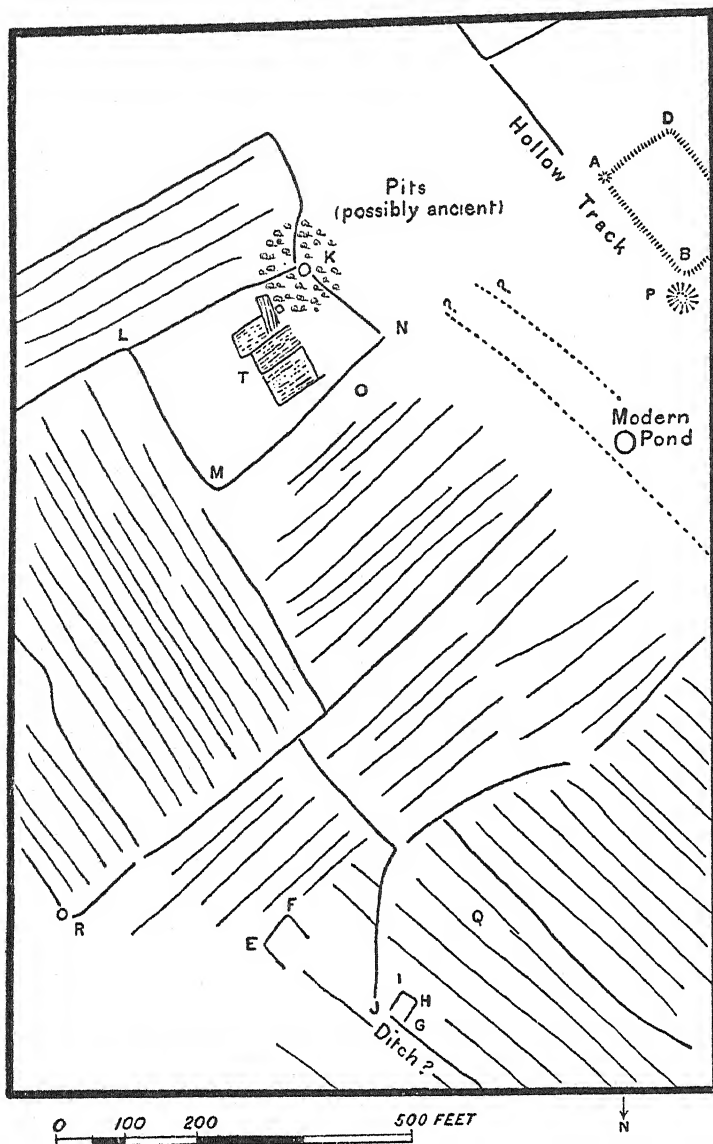


FIG. 24.

Plate XIX OVERTON DOWN

Reference No. 26.

County.
Wilts. 28 NE. (112 : D. 6).

Parish.
Overton.

Latitude.
41° 26' N.

Longitude.
1° 48' 50" W.

Height above Sea-level.
760 ft. (231 metres).

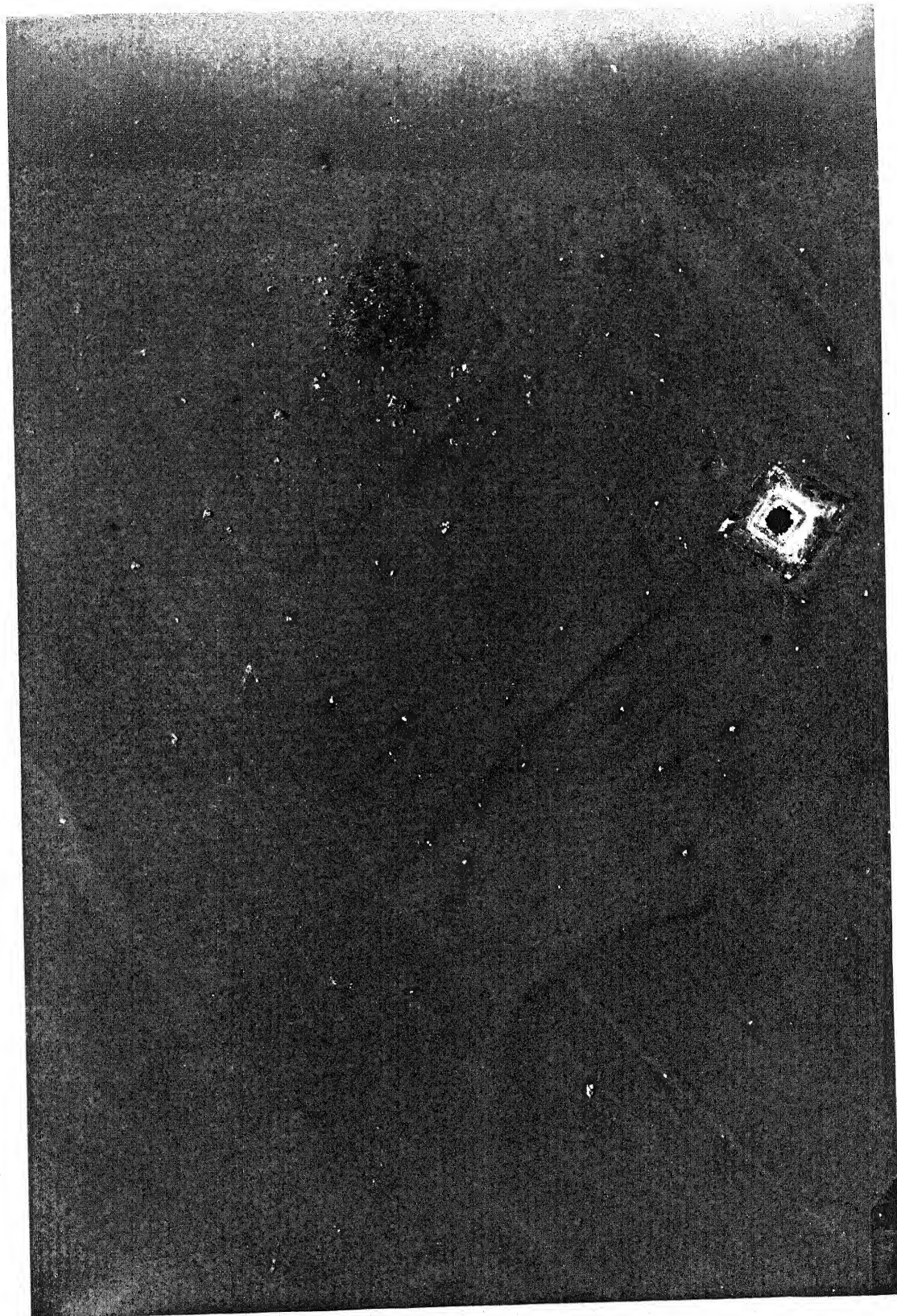
Geological Formation.
Upper Chalk.

Date of Photograph.
6.37 p.m., 28th May.

Height of Aeroplane.
2,500 ft. (762 metres).

Speed of Shutter.
1/180th of a second.

THE principal features of this photograph are the lynchets and sarsen-stones. Within the cultivation-patches bounded by the lynchets it is even possible to still see parallel ribs representing the 'lands' of the ancient ploughing. The sarsens were avoided by the plough, and they must have stood in the middle of a cigar-shaped patch of grass, just as to-day boulders may be seen 'islanded'—like shoals in a river of furrows—in the Welsh and Scottish arable fields. Consequently soil accumulated on the upper side—in fact, a small lynchet was formed, as may be seen by the slightly darker shadow in the photograph. The top of the hill was unploughed and is surrounded, therefore, by a square of negative lynchets (K L M N). The ancient fields, here seen from a low altitude, are part of an extensive system which covers much of the Marlborough Downs; as a whole, it is clearly prehistoric; and it may be taken as probable that these fields ceased to be cultivated soon after the close of the Romano-British period.



XIX. OVERTON DOWN

A B C D is a nearly rectangular enclosure on the eastern brow of the hill (the corner c falls just outside the photograph). It consists of a bank and ditch. At A is what appears once to have been a mound, possibly a barrow that was adopted by the makers of the enclosure as a convenient mark for setting out the lines of the earthwork. It is higher than the rest of the banks, and is separated from them by a kind of ditch; there is a depression in the top, possibly due to digging. The lengths of the sides are as follows: A B, 176 ft.; B C, 90 ft.; C D, 160 ft.; D A, 104 ft. Two later trackways can be seen crossing the enclosure diagonally, one of them skirting the edge of the mound at A. Between B and the modern pond (s) is an ancient depression (p), possibly a pond, with a large sarsen in the side of it. Between this depression and the modern pond, parallel with the side A B, runs a hollow trackway or ditch, probably of the same age as the enclosure and the lynchets. North of the enclosure, but mostly outside the photograph, are other banks and ditches running at right angles to each other.

E F is a small bank 45 ft. long. There may once have been a four-sided enclosure here; but, if so, the fourth side is not now visible and may never have existed.

G H I J is another similar enclosure; G H is 31 ft. long, H I is 28 ft., and I J is 30 ft. The banks here also are so narrow and slight that without the air-photograph they would certainly never have been observed. The age of both these enclosures is uncertain, and they may be modern. G H I J is on the top of a lynchet and certainly contemporary or later.

K is a round barrow whose interior is visible. A circle of sarsens can be seen half covered by the earth of the mound. This is a feature which occurs in many of the burial-mounds of this district. The barrow lies hidden in a thicket which occupies the highest ground on the photograph.

K L M N are negative lynchets; the ground within them (the top of the hill) was left unploughed.

o. Here a kind of oblong mound can be seen on the photograph. On the ground there are clear indications of *something*, but of what it would be hard to say.

p is the depression (ancient pond?) already referred to.

q is a large sarsen 15 ft. long by 8 ft. 2 in. wide.

r is a round mound, possibly a barrow, at the corner of an ancient field.

t. Here on the photograph can be seen faint parallel ridges. On the ground the outermost mark is clearly seen as a very slight bank (like E F), but the rest are invisible.

Not one of the antiquities described above had been noticed before; they were all first revealed by the air-photograph.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XX

COOMBE BISSETT DOWN

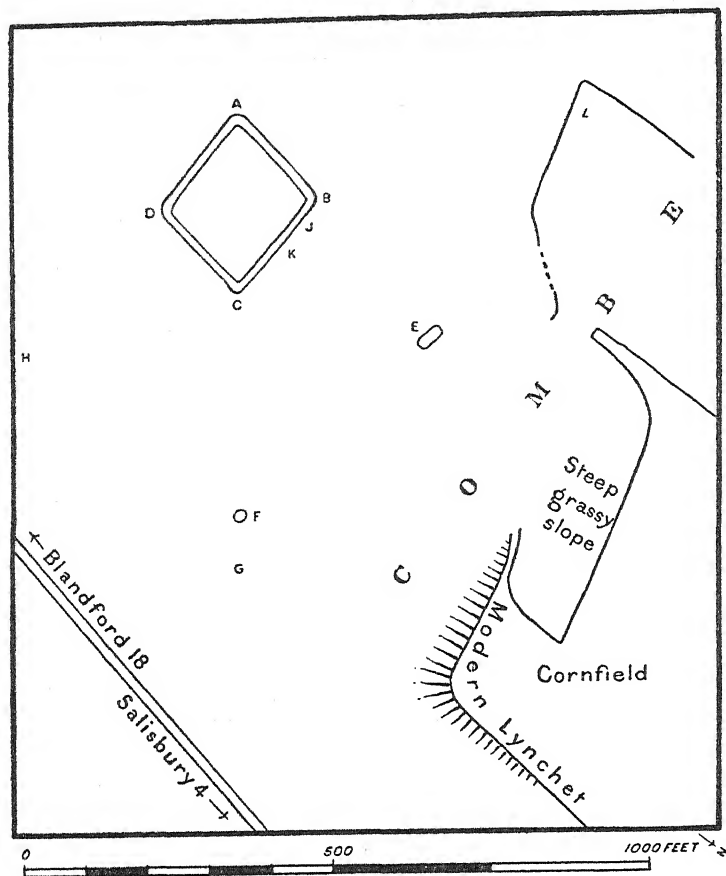


FIG. 25.

Plate XX COOMBE BISSETT DOWN

Reference No. 286.

County. Wilts. 71 SW. (122 : J. 5).

Parish. Coombe Bissett.

Latitude. 51° 1' 20" N.

Longitude. 1° 51' 10" W.

Height above Sea-level. 400 ft. (121 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.35 p.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,600 ft. (792 metres).

Speed of Shutter. 1/90th of a second.

THE small squarish earthwork seen on this plate was discovered and immediately photographed from the air. The atmospheric conditions at the time were absolutely ideal; the air was very clear and the sun low. The earthwork, as seen from above, stood out in bold relief against the curious ribbed background in which it is set. These ribs are the 'lands' of Celtic or earlier cultivation, the original edge of the field being the steep and abrupt slope G H.¹ The earthwork belongs to an Iron Age type, and the lynchets must therefore be prehistoric, since, as a glance at the plate shows, the banks of the earthwork are carved out across them. This, too, is obvious on the ground, especially in the side B C where at two points (33 ft. and 66 ft. from B) strong lynchets are thus intersected (J and K on the diagram). The side A B is 162 ft., and B C is 171 ft.

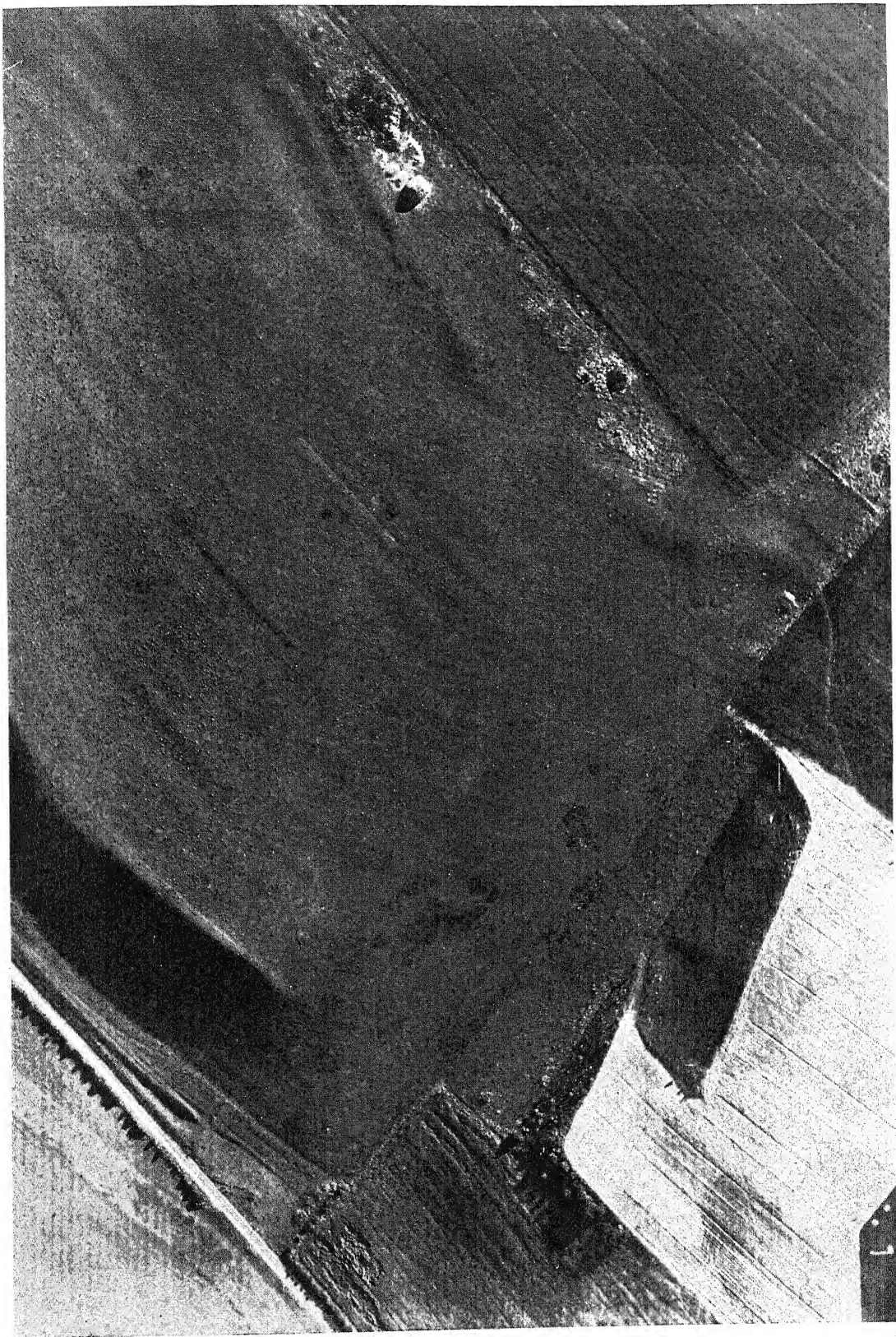
At the head of the combe is an irregular earthwork, perhaps a valley entrenchment. The most interesting feature about it is the way it passes through a corner of the cornfield at L; on the ground, of course, this part is invisible, but here it is seen on the plate as an L-shaped band of darker green corn.

E is a mound, very green and mossy, 17 ft. wide by 40 ft. long. F is a small round mound 16 ft. in diameter.

All these earthworks are later in date than the plough-ribs or 'lands'. Similar 'lands' are seen on Plate XXII.

O.G.S.C.

¹ The natural steepness of the valley side has been accentuated by the piling up, on the brow of the steepest part, of this lynchet.



XX. COOMBE BISSETT DOWN

Plate XXI

a FLINT FARM

b WUDU-BURH

Plate XXIa FLINT FARM

Reference No. 55.

County. Hants. 31 NE. (122 : D. 13).

Parish. Goodworth Clatford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 9' 41''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 30' 5''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 250 ft. (76 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 11.10 a.m., 16th June

Height of Aeroplane. About 4,000 ft. (1,218 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

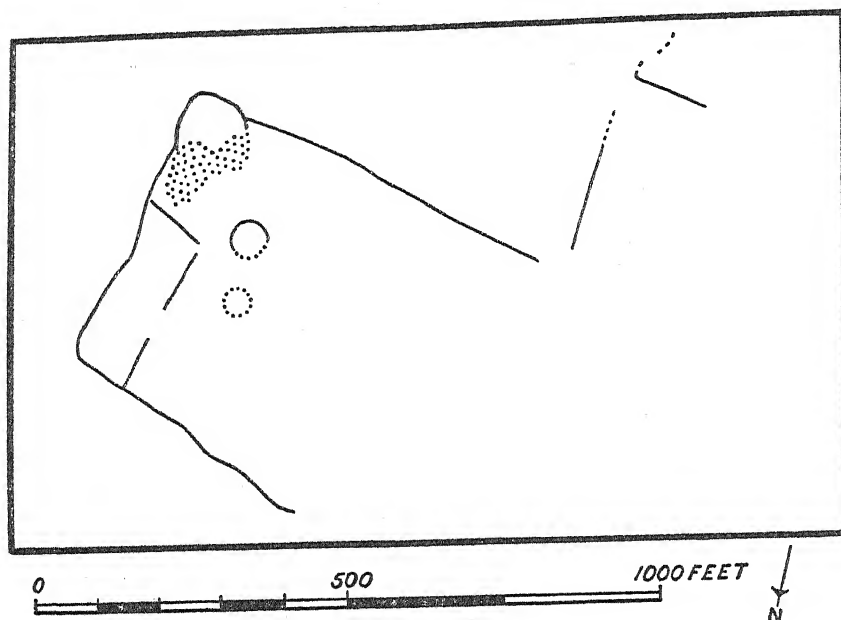
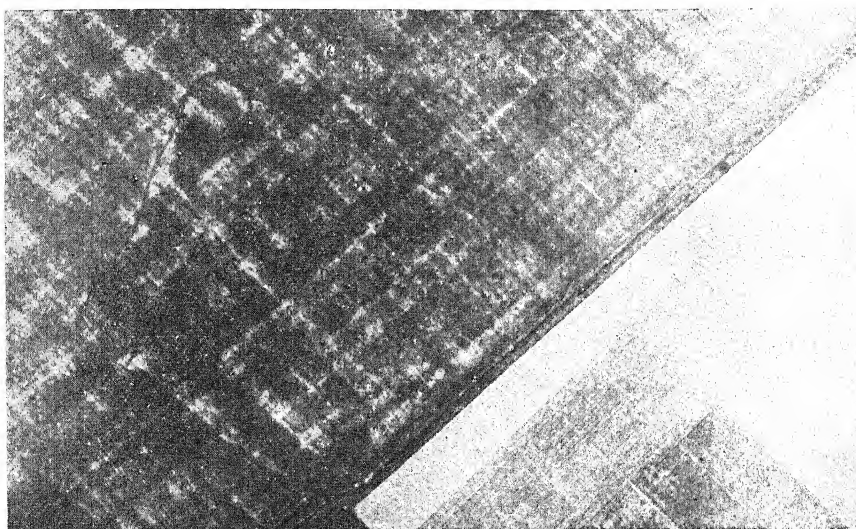


FIG. 26.

THIS not very good photograph is inserted because it records a 'streak-site' with which we became very familiar during our flights round Andover. I was, therefore, able to check the details of the outline by several observations from the air after the photograph was taken. Owing to the curious appearance of the south-east corner we called it the Turret site. What it represents can only be conjectured; there are no signs of the enclosure to be seen on the ground, and no surface finds to suggest a date. The dark lines are very narrow, but are hardly straight enough for anything but enclosure-ditches. With that we must leave it for others to explain. Only excavation will provide a final answer.

O.G.S.C.



a. FLINT FARM



b. WUDU-BURH

Plate XXIb WUDU-BURH

By R. C. C. CLAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A.

Reference No. 287.

County. Wilts. 70 SE. (122 : J. 4).

Parish. Broad Chalke.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 0' 46''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 55' 0''$ W.

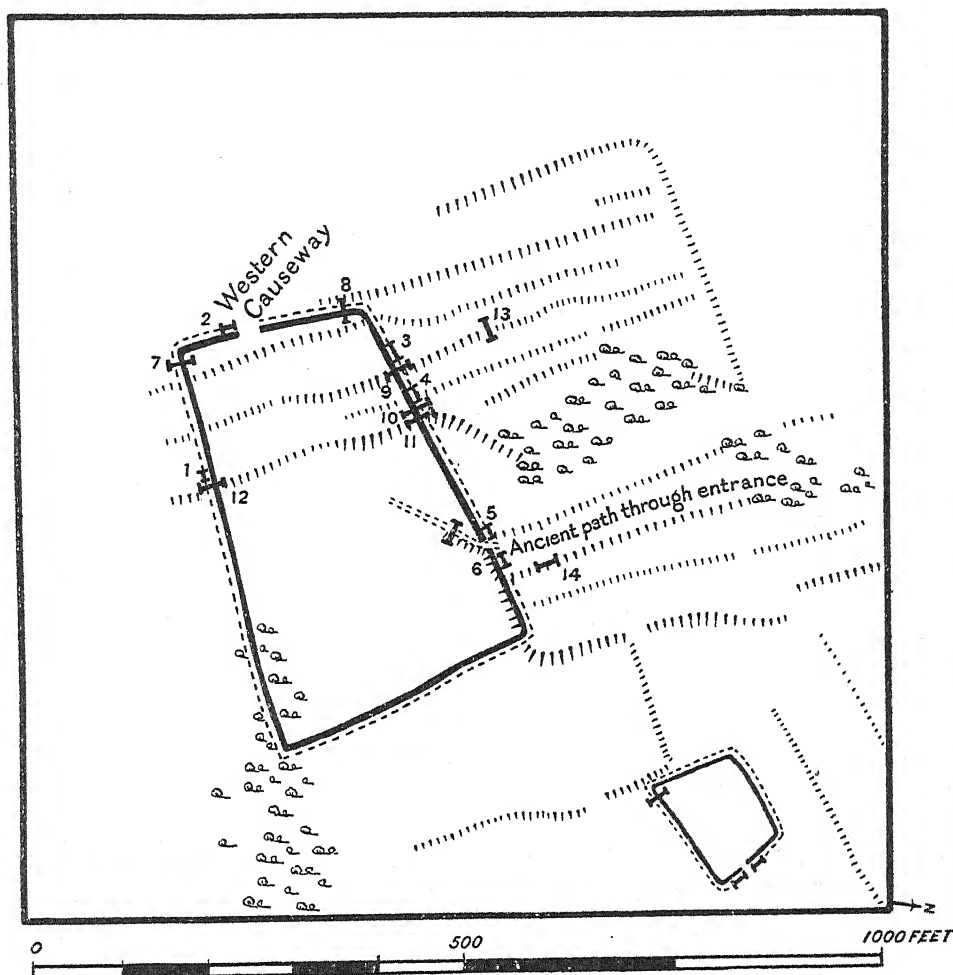
Height above Sea-level. 500 ft. (152 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.38 p.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,750 ft. (838 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.



Excavated —
1 to 6 Clearings of bottom of ditch
7 " 12 Sections across vallum & "
13, 14 " " into lynchets

FIG. 27.

THIS rectangular earthwork,¹ situated on the southern slope of Knighton Hill, midway between Knighton Hill Buildings and the crossing of the Ox-Drove by the Roman road, has been identified by Dr. G. B. Grundy as 'Wuduburh' (Camp of the Wood) mentioned in the Anglo-

¹ Sumner, *Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, p. 43.

Plate XXI b WUDU-BURH

Saxon charters: Birch, 917; Kemble, 436,¹ and Birch, 27; Kemble, 985.² A low vallum and wide outer fosse form a simple enclosure, roughly rectangular in shape, conforming to Class C of the Earthworks Committee's schedule. It is situated at the head of a combe that runs eastwards and joins with Croucheston Combe, a southern branch of the Ebble Valley. Mr. H. S. Toms has classified similar valley entrenchments in Sussex³ and Dorset,⁴ and Wudu-burh falls into type A (valley-head enclosures). The western side of the earthwork lies above the head of the combe, the southern and northern line the sides, while the eastern crosses the centre of the valley. The sides of this combe fall steeply and consequently there has been much weathering of the ramparts with lateral spreading. It is very similar in outline and size to the valley-side enclosure on Willingdon Hill.⁵

THE EXCAVATIONS⁶

Six sections were cut through vallum and ditch, and of these three ran above and parallel to a lynchet.

Section 1. On the South side, 29 ft. from the South-west corner. The filling of the ditch was composed of a fine mould under the turf, a slightly earthy chalk rubble, and a small quantity of pure chalk rubble on the floor. Two fragments of Romano-British pottery were found over the centre of the ditch, immediately under the turf mould.

Section 2. On the South side along Lynchet 3. The natural slope of the ground is very steep here, and consequently there has been much weathering of the vallum and sides of the ditch. It is difficult to show on a plan or to explain in words the evidence that at this spot the lynchet was earlier than the ditch, but any one seeing the excavations could have no doubt at all. The soil comprising the lynchet was first thrown out to form the foundations of the vallum. In order to make the latter of uniform height, some of the undisturbed chalk beneath the lynchet was afterwards removed and thrown up. Therefore, some of this pure chalk would be the first to silt down to the floor of the ditch. Between this and the mould, the silt in the ditch consisted of very earthy chalk rubble derived from the lynchet mould forming the lower portion of the rampart. There remained a thin stratum of large lumps of chalk beneath the turf mould over the vallum. Above this and in the mould were five fragments of Romano-British pottery which must have been deposited after most of the silting had taken place and when the shape of the earthwork did not differ much from its present form. On the floor of the ditch we found a small fragment of burnt clay.

Section 3 (see Fig. 28). On the West side, 27 ft. from the North-west corner. Above the natural chalk at the head of this combe, across which the western side of the earthwork runs, is a cap

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, lxxvi, p. 25.

² *Ibid.* lxxvi, p. 147.

³ *Sussex Arch. Soc. Collections*, lv, p. 45; *The Antiquary*, November 1907.

⁴ *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Field Club*, xxxiii, p. 34.

⁵ *Trans. Eastbourne Nat. Hist. Soc.*, January 1917, p. 45.

⁶ The excavations here described were undertaken during 1925 by Dr. Clay himself, in order to prove, if possible, the age of the earthwork. They were the direct outcome of this photograph, which demonstrates the relative age of the earthwork and the lynchets upon which it is superimposed. Mr. Heywood Sumner (*Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, 1913, p. 43) had called attention to the fact that the lynchets were already in existence when the enclosure was made; and it was this remark of his that suggested the site to me as a promising one for air-photography.—O.G.S.C.

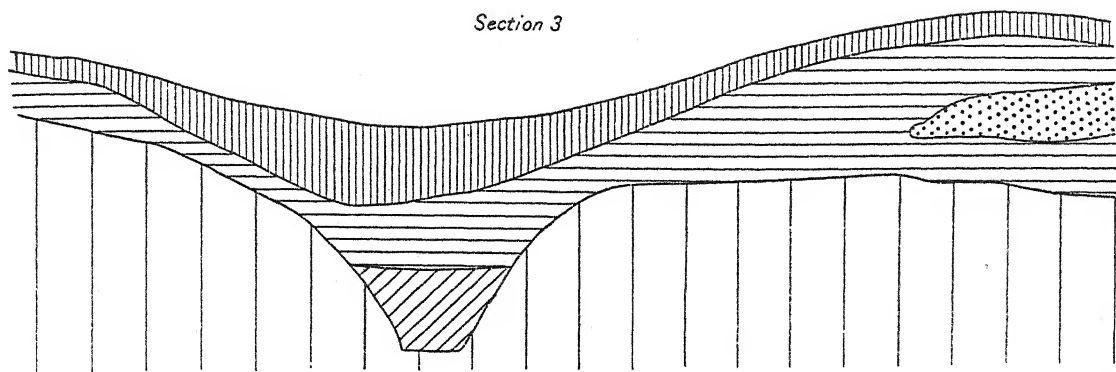


FIG. 28.

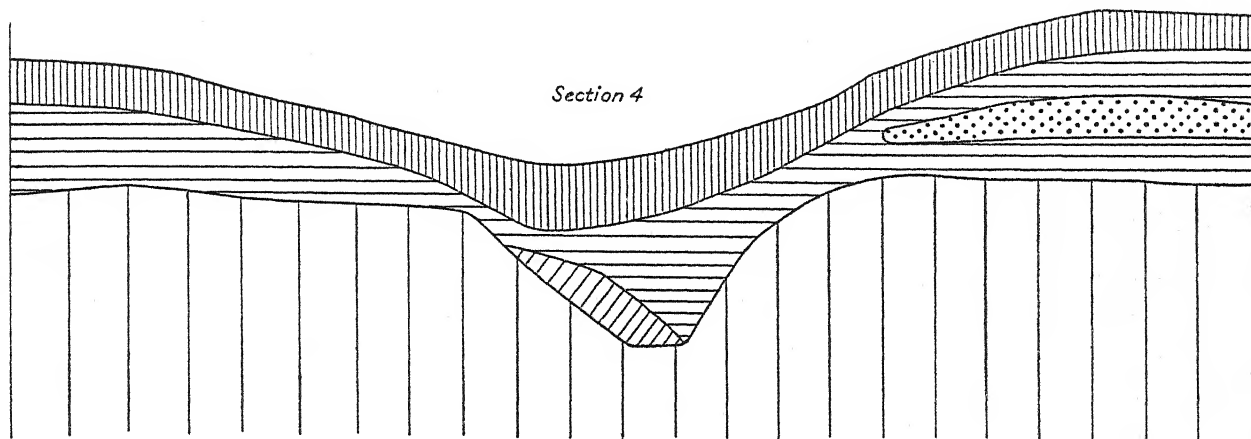


FIG. 29.

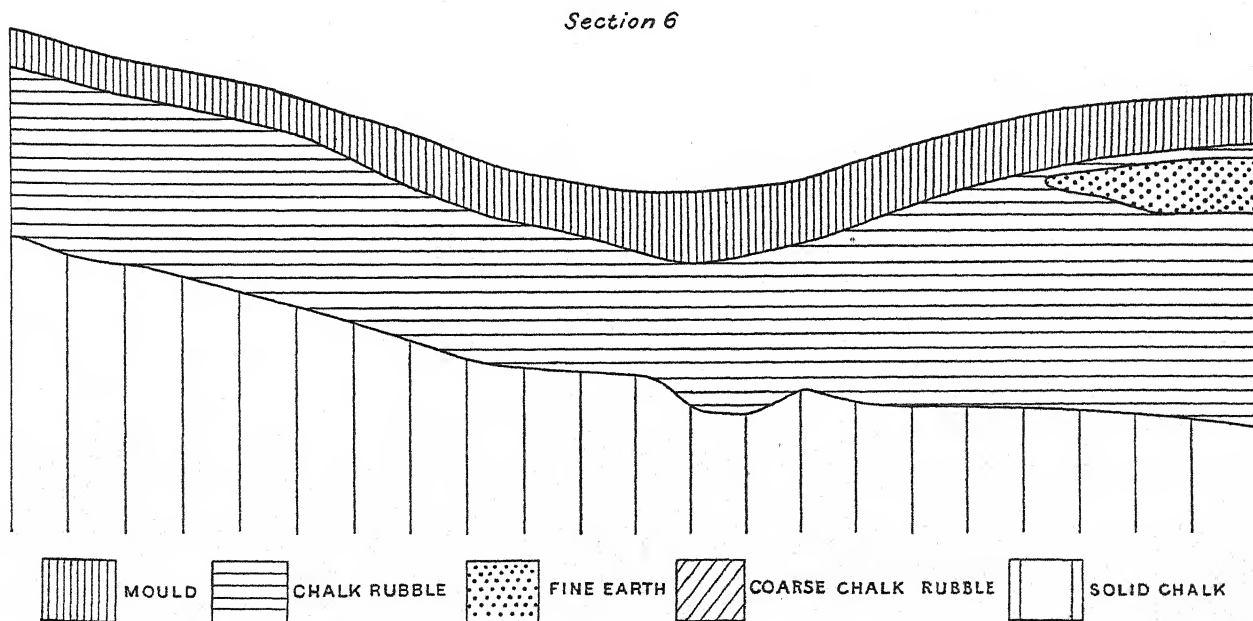


FIG. 30.

Plate XXI b WUDU-BURH

of hill-wash, varying in thickness according to the steepness of the slope. A band of fine earth low down in the vallum represents this material, which the camp-maker found beneath the turf when he dug the ditch. One piece of Romano-British pottery was found in the earthy chalk rubble 1 ft. 5 in. above the floor of the ditch.

Section 4 (see Fig. 29). *On the North side along the course of Lynchet 2.* The steep slope of the ground had caused much spreading of the lynchet, the depth of which on the counterscarp can be seen on the plan. Beneath the vallum is a layer of fine earth, probably the top mould first thrown up. This indicates that the lynchet had a thick covering of turf before the earthwork was constructed. In the bottom of the ditch was a mass of pure chalk rubble sloping up the outer wall. A thin band of flints lay below the mould over the ditch. No pottery or objects were found in this section in the ditch, but from the lower strata of the vallum came two small fragments of Romano-British pottery. These may have filtered down through the comparatively loose lynchet mould that formed the body of the vallum.

Section 5. On the North side just West of Lynchet 3. Above the old turf-line under the vallum were two pieces of Early Iron Age pottery. A fragment of Romano-British came from the middle of the silt on the inner side of the ditch.

Section 6 (see Fig. 30). *On the North side along Lynchet 3.* So deep was this lynchet that the camp-makers were almost able to obtain a vallum and ditch of sufficient size by digging in the lynchet mould alone. The bottom of the ditch was only 6 in. deep in the chalk. Several minute pieces of pottery were found—so fragmentary, most of them, that their age could not be determined with any degree of certainty. An Early Iron Age shard came from over the ditch at a depth of 1 ft. 7 in., and two Romano-British 5 in. beneath it. At the bottom of the mould over the vallum were found two Romano-British fragments 4 ft. apart. A small lump of burnt clay was on the floor of the ditch.

Six trenches, averaging 18 ft. in length, were cut along the bottom of the ditch.

Trench 1. West of Section 1. The floor of the ditch was 2½ ft. below the turf-line. Three pieces of Romano-British pottery were found between the mould and the earthy chalk rubble, and one fragment 3 in. lower.

Trench 2. On the South side of the Western causeway. This portion of the earthwork was constructed from the clayey hill-wash. The excavation was, therefore, difficult, but the darker shade of colour in the filling of the ditch, seen best from a short distance away, gave a definition of the original outlines of the structure. At a depth of 1 ft. 9 in. were found three Romano-British shards together with charcoal and many animal bones, which have been identified by Mr. J. Wilfred Jackson, M.Sc., as belonging to sheep of the Romano-British type, and part of the jaw of a small dog or fox. Three pieces of Romano-British pottery and one of Early Iron Age were discovered at a depth of 2½ ft., while lying on the actual floor of the ditch were three more of the latter, one being ornamented by large finger-tip impressions. The ditch averaged 3½ ft. in depth, being 3 ft. 8 in. near the causeway and 3 ft. 1 in. eighteen feet to the south of it. It is common to find that ditches are deeper near causeways, probably owing to the need of more soil to complete the end of the rampart. This may explain the 'craters' at the blind ends of the ditch at Stonehenge.¹ A piece of thin unornamented bronze plate was found at the bottom of the turf mould.

¹ *Ant. Journ.* iv, p. 33.

Trench 3. Close to the North-west corner on the North side. No objects or pottery were found. There were many large flints in the filling. The chalk rubble was composed of large nodules. Three feet was the average depth of the ditch. The sides and floor were not regular. In places the latter was 1 ft. wide and worn smooth, as if by the feet of the digger, whilst on either side of these areas the walls almost met and there was no flat bottom. In all probability the digger stood in one place and roughly excavated the ditch in front of him and then made the floor wide enough for him to stand on a little farther on, stood there and worked along as far as he could reach before moving on again.

Trench 4. Between Sections 4 and 5. This part of the ditch had a flatter and more regular floor than Trench 3. Average depth 2 ft. 11 in. One piece of Romano-British pottery was found at a depth of 1 ft. 3 in.

Trench 5. To the West of the Northern causeway. Average depth of ditch 3 ft., floor 1 ft. wide and carefully made. Two fragments of Romano-British pottery were found 6 in. below the turf-line, and three more, one of Early Iron Age, and a piece of burnt clay, probably daub, at a depth of 18 in.

Trench 6. On the Eastern side of the Northern causeway. Average depth of ditch 3 ft. A portion of a Romano-British roofing-tile was 1 ft. beneath the turf-line. Many large flints in the upper silt had probably been washed down from the causeway.

The Northern causeway. Width 12½ ft. with a ramp of 50° running down to the floor of the ditch on each side. The surface was composed entirely of the natural top soil with its large proportion of flints.

The Western causeway. Situated on a belt of clayey hill-wash in the ravine-shaped head of the combe. There was a thin layer of flint forming a 'made' surface underneath the turf mould. Width 18 ft. A ramp on each side led down to the floor of the ditch.

The air-photograph clearly shows a path leading from the northern causeway up the slope to the south-west. We trenched this. No 'made' surface of flint was found: simply chalk rubble in a platform formation. It is possible that this track was formed by cattle following the easiest gradient and producing a magnified version of the sheep tracks so common on the slopes of the downs.

In the composite section (Fig. 31) are included only those fragments of pottery that are datable. Many, found in the upper strata and probably Romano-British, have been discarded, because in their abraded condition these small pieces cannot be classified with any accuracy. The only shards found on the floor of the ditch belong to the period of La Tène I. The large finger-tip impressions on one of them are identical with the ornamentation found at All Cannings Cross,¹ Fifield Bavant,² and Swallowcliffe Down.³ These must have been de-

¹ Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*.

² *Wiltshire Nat. Hist. and Arch. Mag.* xlii, p. 459.

³ *Ibid.* xliii, p. 59.

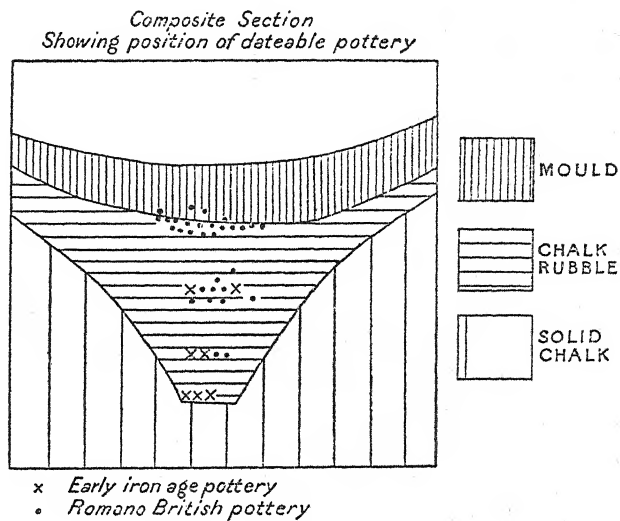


FIG. 31.

Plate XXI b WUDU-BURH

posited almost as soon as the earthwork was finished, for Pitt-Rivers has shown that the first silting is very rapid.¹ Four other Early Iron Age fragments were found in the lower half of the silt. On the other hand, most of the Romano-British came from between the mould and the top of the chalky rubble. Undoubtedly several were found 18 in. above the floor, but they may have filtered down, and this is probably not their proper horizon. The smaller enclosure near the north-east corner of Wudu-burh is undoubtedly contemporary, and the results of its excavation (see below) lend strength to this supposition. The difference in the mollusca from the floor of the ditch and from the Romano-British hearth-site in Trench 2 at a depth of 1 ft. 9 in. indicates a damper climate in the latter period.

Summarizing our scanty finds, we can define Wudu-burh as an Early Iron Age earthwork subsequently used in Romano-British times. Its situation and the slightness of its vallum and ditch exclude any suggestion that it was defensive. Everything points to its having been an enclosure for cattle. An old man of 80 years, whose father lived at Knighton Hill Buildings, informed me that this earthwork was formerly known as The Dairy.

REPORT ON THE MOLLUSCA

By A. S. KENNARD, F.L.S., and B. B. WOODWARD, F.L.S.

From the floor of the ditch.

Limax arborum (Bouch.-Chant.).

Polita cellaria (Mull.).

Polita radiatula (Ald.).

Arion sp.

Punctum pygmaeum (Drap.).

Hygromia hispida (Linn.).

Helicella itala (Linn.).

Vallonia excentrica (Sterk.).

Helix nemoralis (Linn.).

Pupilla muscorum (Linn.).

Vertigo pygmaea (Drap.).

Ceciloides acicula (Mull.).

This faunule would indicate rather damp conditions.

From around the Romano-British hearth-site in Trench 2.

Hygromis hispida (Linn.).

Helicella virgata (Da Cost.).

Helicella itala (Linn.).

Vallonia costata (Mull.).

Helix aspersa (Mull.).

Helix nemoralis (Linn.).

Coclicopa lubrica (Mull.).

The presence of *Helicella virgata* is of importance. It is a true native of the west of England, but on the east and south-east it is quite a modern introduction, and we are now able to date one stage on its eastward march. So far as they go, this series indicates rather damper conditions than that from the Early Iron Age level.

In the bottom right-hand corner of the air-photograph is seen a small four-sided earthwork with three square corners and one rounded. The vallum is now only 1 ft. high and the external ditch is almost obliterated. There is a causeway in the middle of the eastern side. This earthwork is so similar to Wudu-burh in miniature that it may be assumed that they are contem-

¹ *Excav. in Cranborne Chase*, iv, p. 24.

porary. One section was cut through vallum and ditch, and cleared the floor of the latter for a distance of 16 ft. on either side of the 13-ft. causeway. The bottom of the ditch was rough and the silt consisted of rather coarse chalk rubble, indicating a rapid filling up. No pottery was found either below or in the chalk rubble, but between it and the turf mould on the eastern side was a layer of calcined flints or pot-boilers, animal bones, many pieces of typical Romano-British pottery, two oyster shells, and hundreds of shells of *Helix aspersa*. From these

Section 13 through Lynchet 2

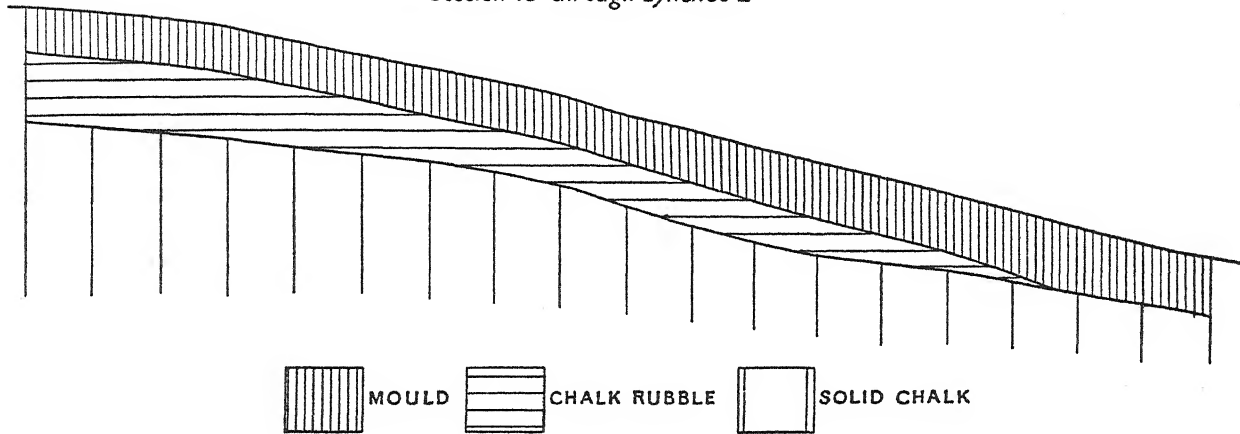


FIG. 32.

facts it may be inferred that the silting of the ditch was complete by Romano-British times, and that, therefore, the earthwork was of Early Iron Age. In all probability the hundreds of *Helix aspersa* were used as food.

Trenches were cut across Lynchet 2 (see Fig. 32) and along Lynchet 5 at some distance outside the earthwork. In the former were found three fragments of Romano-British pottery, one of Early Iron Age, and one of Bronze Age, lying at the same level a few inches below the turf.

Plate XXII

COOMBE DOWN, ENFORD

Plate XXII COOMBE DOWN, ENFORD

Reference No. 289.

County. Wilts. 48 NW. (122: A. 8).

Parish. Everley, Enford, and Littleton meet at Sadler's

Pit.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 15' 57''$ N. *Longitude.* $1^{\circ} 43' 25''$ W. *Speed of Shutter.* $1/90$ th of a second.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 43' 25''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. A little over 400 ft. (121 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 7.13 p.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,000 ft. (609 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

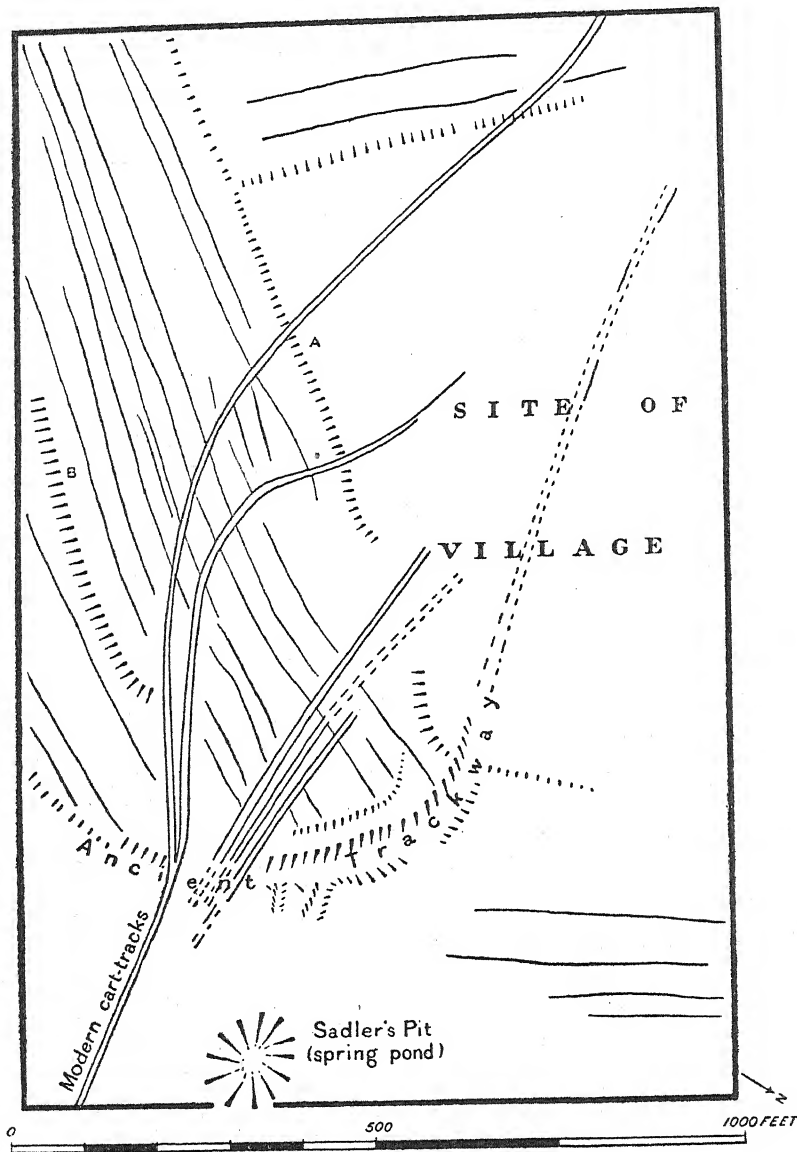


FIG. 33.

THE banks seen on this plate are mainly due to cultivation, but a village settlement of some kind undoubtedly existed here also. The ground is covered with potsherds, mostly of Romano-British ware. It is difficult, either on the plate or on the ground, to find any definite earth-



XXII. COOMBE DOWN, ENFORD

works or plan; there is no such orderly disposition here as was found by Pitt-Rivers at Rotherley and Woodcutts.

From the village there went a much-worn hollow way to the valley below; and, most interesting of all, two small branches led from it to Sadler's Pit, which then must have been a brimming spring-pond. That this pit is an old water-hole is proved by its earlier names, OE. *Igean seað* (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 705, A.D. 934) and Comesdeane Well (bounds of Everley, A.D. 1591).¹ It is now dry, but being at the bottom of the valley water cannot be far below its very deep bottom; and in Romano-British times when the water-level stood higher, it was doubtless always wet.

The cultivation-banks resemble those on Coombe Bissett Down (Plate XX). The strong shadows reveal A and B as the edges of fields, between which the ribs of the furrows or lands are seen.

O.G.S.C.

¹ For description of Sadler's Pit and some notes on the word *seað*, and spring-ponds generally, see my remarks in Chapter VIII of the *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-names* (Cambridge, 1924), pp. 144, 145, and p. 249 of this book.

Plate XXIII

BATHAMPTON DOWN



FIG. 34.

Plate XXIII BATHAMPTON DOWN

Reference No. 275

County.

Somerset. 14 NW.

Parish.

Bathampton.

Latitude.

51° 23' 0" N.

Longitude.

2° 19' 30" W.

Height above Sea-level.

672 ft. (top of hill) (205 metres).

Geological Formation.

Lower Oolite (G 7).

Time and Date of Photograph.

8 a.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane.

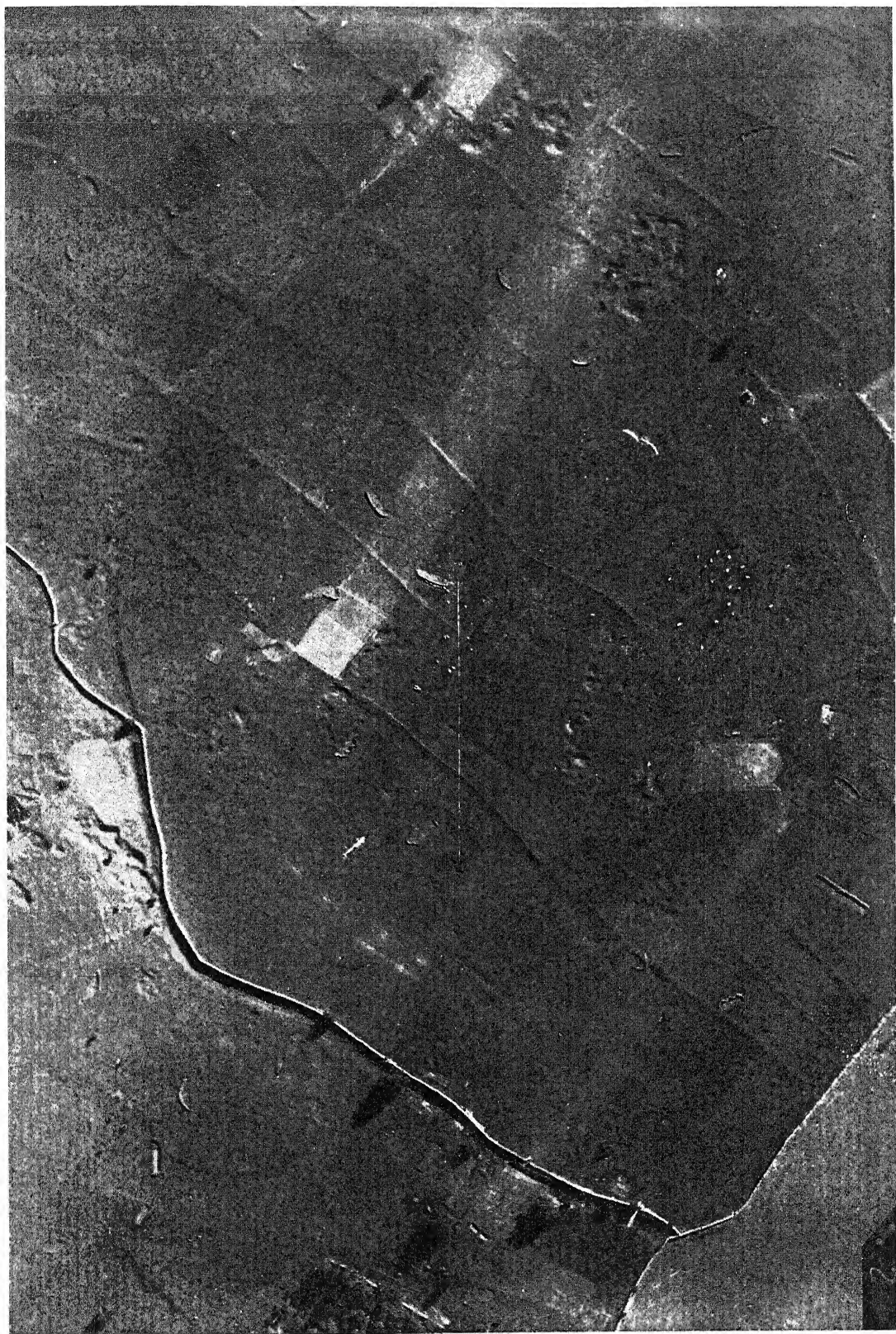
3,500 ft. (1,066 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/90th of a second.

THIS is one of the most interesting sites photographed. It lies on the hill immediately above Bath on the east, and is now occupied by a golf course. Much has been written about Bathampton Down by local archaeologists, who have even dug over it in places; but not one of them has understood it. The rectangular divisions have been mistaken for the remains of a town, or for Roman camps; the ramparts of the native camp have been mistaken for Wansdyke; and it has been assumed that the remains are all contemporary. Let us draw a veil over the past and begin again. An air-photograph provides a fine new starting-point.

There are three types of object visible on the plate: the large generally rectangular enclosures, the camp, and the small rectangular mounds. The last will be dealt with later. It is obvious that some at least of the enclosures are earlier than the camp, for at certain points (e.g. 7, 8, and 9) the rampart cuts through them. Further, they connect up with a network



XXIII. BATHAMPTON DOWN

outside the camp on the slopes of the hill ; and that network has all the typical characteristics of a prehistoric field-system. Outside, on the northern slopes of the hill, there are many steep high lynchets or banks, some of them visibly containing large upright stones. The best of these are unfortunately beyond the limits of the photograph. They closely resemble the lynchets on the Marlborough Downs, where the soil accumulated against a retaining wall of large sarsen-stones. Here, however, stones both large and small are available in quantities ; and there can be little doubt that the divisions between the fields consisted of dry stone walls, like those so common in the Cotswolds to-day. Indeed, the tops of the dividing banks, when prodded with an iron rod, were found invariably to consist of stone, near the surface, and there the depth of soil was always very much less than elsewhere. If a little excavation were undertaken, there is no doubt that the lower courses of these dry stone walls would be revealed. In view of the great rarity of native British masonry in southern England, it would be worth undertaking this easy task. It would also be desirable to excavate under the rampart (at 7, 8, or 9) where it cuts through the field-boundaries ; if these *were* walls, it is possible that the footings might still survive under the rampart, in which case the priority of the fields would be conclusively proved.

The remains of walls were actually uncovered by the Rev. H. D. Skrine in Bushy Norwood, the region south-east of the camp. Here were found what he describes as ' the foundations of an irregular building of an oval shape, the wall being 3 ft. high and from 6 to 8 ft. in thickness, and enclosing an area of 89 ft. by 60 ft. We are now (1888) trenching it over, and have found numerous fragments of pottery and some stone implements, fragments of querns, flakes of flint, teeth and bones of domestic animals, and a quantity of burnt stones ' (*The Belgic Camp on Hampton Down*, by H. D. Skrine, 1888, p. 6). It is doubtful whether these walls were those of a building. When I visited the site with Mr. Shaw Mellor and Mr. Winbolt, we agreed that it was more likely to be a courtyard or other small enclosure. The walls are still visible and seem well made. The footings consist of largish stones set upright, and the width as measured by us varied between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

But to return to the plate. The line of the ramparts of the camp is shown by hachures. It needs a little explanation. It is fairly well preserved throughout, and is accompanied by a ditch on the outer side. A modern stone field-wall has been built along it. At the lower corner, according to the ordnance map, Wansdyke left the camp ; but this is due to a confusion of the rampart of the camp itself with that of Wansdyke. There are no signs of Wansdyke in the ground here.

Running across the top right-hand corner can be seen a double line (6). This represents the main ancient way through the camp. It consists of two banks (probably ruined stone walls) whose combined over-all width is 28 ft.

Northwards the road becomes hollow as it descends the slope, but soon becomes lost in the maze of old quarries and modern tracks. It would seem to have followed the line of Down Lane. Southwards it leaves the camp at a gap just east of the modern gateway in the rampart, and the bank called ' Wansdyke ', near Avenue Cottages, may represent a continuation of it. This bank is not now visible as such, but when I first visited it many years ago, the course was indicated by a line of daisies in the grass.

There are other similar lines of double walling visible outside the camp on the northern

Plate XXIII BATHAMPTON DOWN

slopes of the hill. One such can be traced as a pathway (10) right into the camp. The age of the pathway is doubtful; parts of it may be modern; but the northern portion undoubtedly leads into a line of double walling. Another runs from the north-west corner (9) in a north-westerly direction, pointing towards Lambridge. It is very evident indeed about midway between the camp and the precipitous edge of a disused quarry, where it is lost.

How then may we reconstruct the history of Bathampton Down from the evidence of this photograph? First of all perhaps came the fields, but when first laid out, who shall say? Then the camp was dug round the hill-top, probably before the Romans came—for there could have been no need of fortifications here when Roman Bath flourished. Then the fields were doubtless brought once more into cultivation and the camp walls left to decay. Finally, they were abandoned for the second and last time when the Roman civilization was swept away by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons in the fifth and sixth centuries. The fields, now grass-grown and wind-swept, must be familiar to the members of the Golf Club which now occupies the site. May it preserve this incomparable open space for healthy recreation! Only one hopes that, if still more new bunkers or new tees are *really* necessary at any time, they will be made with due regard for these venerable relics.

Explanation

1. This is the first of a row of three 'barrows' shown on Skrine and Gardner's plan (1889). It is just visible on the ground.

2. This is the best preserved of the three. It consists of a long, low, pillow-shaped mound, 107 ft. long and 29 ft. wide. At the two eastern corners are two small bushes, and a pine grows in the middle, where the mound has been dug about.

3. This represents the 'tumulus' of the ordnance map.¹ The parallel dark lines represent ditches; they are 27 ft. apart, and appear to continue across into the ditch of the camp. The area between them (now covered with carefully mown grass) is slightly hog-backed—the only signs now visible of the tumulus.

These three mounds evidently belong to the same class as those on Steeple Langford Cow-down (Plate XXVII, q.v.). Others of the same kind are found on the northern slopes. There are four in a row, one between the 400 yds. and 500 yds. mark of the old rifle range, another between the 500 yds. and 600 yds. mark, another just beyond the 600 yds. mark, and another some distance away, near the precipitous edge in Bathwick Wood, just south of spot-level 546'. These are all marked on Skrine's plan, as also is the double-walled way, already referred to, which passes between the first and second of these mounds. These northern mounds are all longer and bigger than those on the west; but since they fall outside the limits of the photograph, no measurements were made. To solve the problem, one of them must be completely excavated, ditches and all.

4. Site of tumulus marked on O.S. map. There are no signs of the northern mound.

5. Hereabouts 'hut-circles' are marked on Skrine's plan. The only thing visible on the air-photograph is a square which may possibly be an old golf-green, though the appearance of the mound suggests a greater antiquity.

¹ Since this account was in print I have been informed that this mound was destroyed by the Golf Club. It consisted entirely of made soil, and yielded nothing that the groundsman regarded as ancient.

6. This is the double-walled way referred to above. It is the 'main central way' marked on Skrine's plan.

7, 8, 9. At these points the rampart of the camp cuts through the field-divisions, proving that it was made after them.

10. This footpath passes (beyond the photograph) into a double-walled way, so that it must be for part of its course very ancient. As it ascends the steep slope outside the camp (below, i.e. NE. 7) it divides into three branches; the western, be it noted, makes for a double-walled way, the central takes the shortest route, and the eastern is fairly deep-cut. We may compare it with the prehistoric paths at Wudu-burh and Hod Hill.

11. Along this field-division are evident signs of a path, and, in places, of a narrow double-walled way. It may be a continuation of 10.

12. The lines, in the form of a letter A, are comparatively modern enclosure walls, certainly later than the ancient fields whose lines they cross. The walls are only 2 ft. 2 in. wide.

13, 14. The markings are caused by modern diggings; at these places, or near, hut-circles are marked on Skrine's plan.

15. Here is marked the 'hut-circle opened in 1856 by the Rev. H. D. Skrine'.

O.G.S.C.

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[H. M. Scarth?] : *Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, vol. viii (Bath, 1883), p. 18 (reference only).

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Vol. i, No. 2, p. 33 (1866) : Traces of the early history of Bath and its neighbourhood, by Prof. John Earle. (Not of much value.)

Vol. iv, pp. 129 sqq. (1878-9) : An enquiry concerning fortified hills near Bath, by — Wright. (An unreliable article, but refers to the 'divisions'.)

The following references occur in the *Proceedings of the Bath and District branch of the Somerset Archaeological Society* :

Vol. i (1904-8), p. 15 : Excavation of two barrows, G. S. Grey ; p. 51 : Barrows, G. S. Grey ; p. 54 : Wansdyke, Hampton Down and Claverton Down, by the Rev. H. H. Winwood.

Vol. ii (1912), p. 176 : Roman jar found on Hampton Down, by the Rev. H. H. Winwood. (To this is attached a reproduction of Skinner's comprehensive and crowded plan of the 'dunum', &c., on Hampton Down.)

For most of the above references I am indebted to Mr. A. R. Wicks. I wish also to thank Mr. Hadrian Allcroft for the loan of the first two items (by Skrine), which are very scarce.

Plate XXIV

OGBURY

Plate XXIV OGBURY

Reference Nos. 264 and 266.

County. Wilts. 60 NE. (122: E. 7).

Parish. Durnford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 8' 35''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 47' 43''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. A little over 300 ft. (91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 7.18 a.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,500 ft. (1,066 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

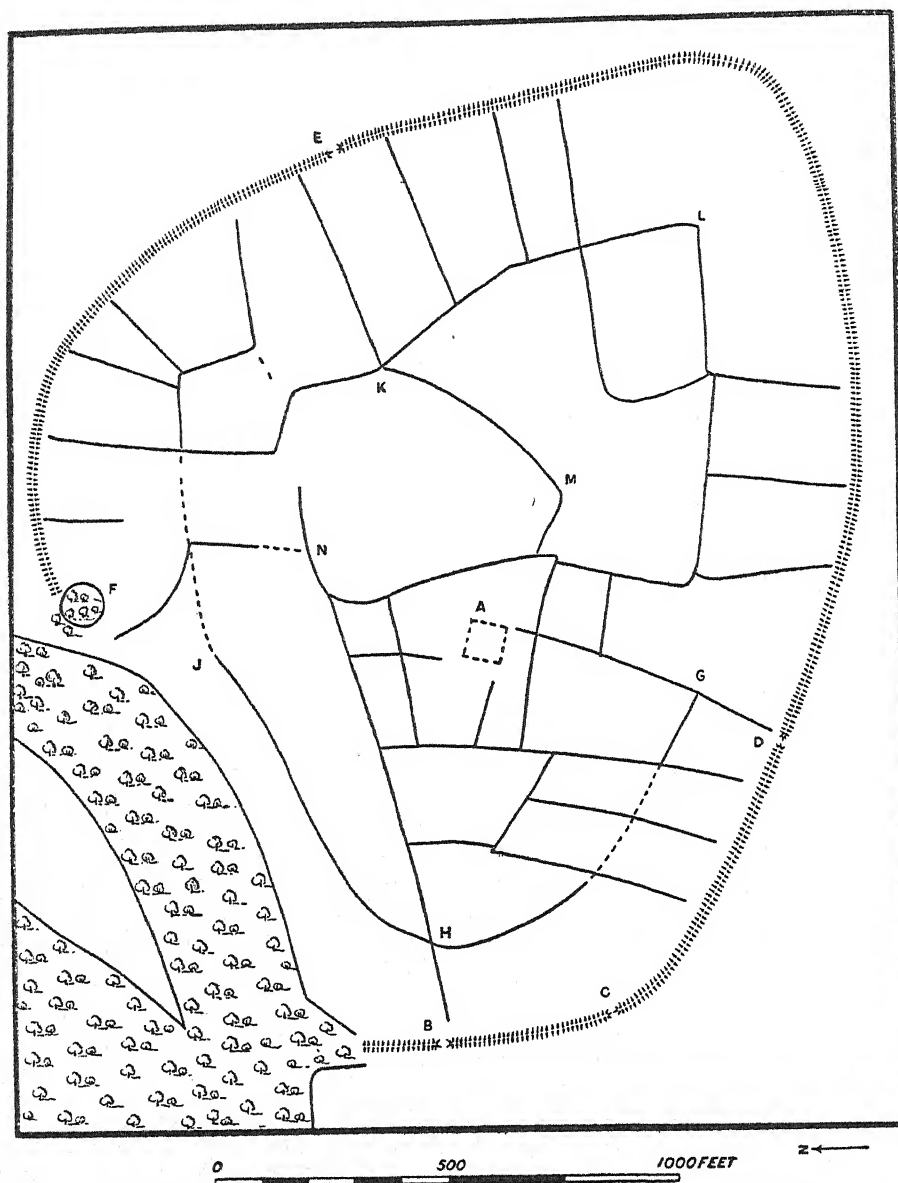


FIG. 35.

AUBREY was the first to mention, and Stukeley to describe, this camp. Stukeley (1724) says: 'On the east side of the Avon, by Great Dornford, is a very large camp covering the whole top of a hill, of no determinate figure, as humouring the height it stands on: it is made entirely with-



XXIV. OGBURY

out any ditch, the earth being heaped up very steep in the nature of a parapet, when dug away level at the bottom. I doubt not but this was a camp of the Britons, and perhaps an *oppidum*, where they retired at night from the pasturage upon the river, with their cattle; within it are many little banks, carried straight and meeting one another at right angles, square, oblong parallels and some oblique, as the meres and divisions between ploughed lands; yet it seems never to have been ploughed: and there is likewise a small squarish work intrench'd [A], no bigger than a large tent: these seem to me the distinctions and divisions for the several quarters and lodgements of the people within; for I have, upon the downs in Dorsetshire, often remarked the like, of too small a compass to be ploughed fields. This camp has an aspect very old; the prominent part of the rampart in many places quite consumed by time, though the steep remains perfect; one being the natural earth, the other factitious: it certainly has so much of the manner of *Vespasian's Camp* [*sic*, nearly between *Amesbury* and *Stonehenge*] as induces one to think it an imitation.'

Nearly a hundred years later Colt Hoare visited Ogbury and dug there. He agreed with Stukeley in regarding it as 'an asylum or place of refuge' rather than 'a camp or work of defence against an invading enemy'. After paying a tribute to the accuracy of the learned Doctor's description, he continues: 'I cannot attribute the same consequence or antiquity . . . to the little square work which he describes as "no bigger than a tent", for I dug into it and found no ashes, no bones, no pottery; and I consider it only as a slight embankment to protect some trees which might have been planted on this very conspicuous eminence in former years.' All traces of this earthwork have now vanished, unless the square A dotted on the diagram represents it. Here are three dark lines distinguishable on the original photograph though not on the reproduction. The position agrees exactly with that of the earthwork as marked on Colt Hoare's plan of Ogbury. But on the ground all traces have vanished, for, since Colt Hoare's day, the interior of the camp has been ploughed up, and all the banks which he and Stukeley opened, and some of which Colt Hoare shows, have been much reduced in size, and in places obliterated.

Colt Hoare 'dug also in several parts within the area of the enclosure [i. e. of the camp], but found no one symptom of ancient residence: but that it was connected with some British establishment in this neighbourhood, I can have no doubt: and I was fortunate during my researches in these parts to discover and investigate that settlement of the Britons, which existed on some high ground adjoining the camp, and whose site is marked on the map annexed to this Station. The extraordinary verdure of the turf induced me to try the effects of the spade and pickaxe, for the plough had at some very distant period nearly levelled the excavations so usually concomitant with British villages; and I was not deceived by these outward appearances; for we immediately, under a rich and black soil, dug up numerous bones of animals, with fragments of the rudest British pottery.' This village has now been completely obliterated by ploughing, still in progress; it lay to the east-north-east of the camp, beyond E.

Let us now reconstruct the probable history of Ogbury. It is probable that in this case the camp itself is older than the cultivation-banks within it; and we can agree with Colt Hoare that the cultivators lived in the open village he found to the east. If so, then we have probably another instance of the abandonment of a camp when the *pax Romana* made such defended villages unnecessary. Ogbury closely resembles, in area, strength, and position, the camp on

Plate XXIV OGBURY

Bathampton Down, which we have seen (Plate XXIII) was similarly divided up by cultivation-patches. (Ogbury contains 61·4 acres, and Bathampton Camp 78·25 acres.) In both instances the ramparts were used as convenient boundaries by the cultivators. They were not, therefore, thrown down as were parts of those of Ebsbury (Plate XVIII), which were, perhaps, more cumbersome. Can we detect traces, in the arrangement of the fields, of inner earthworks? It is tempting to speculate that the banks L G H J and possibly K M N may have similarly followed the lines of inner defences, long vanished; but, apart from this, there is no evidence whatever of such, and it is safer to assume that their outline took this form merely for convenience, so as to conform with that of the (outer) ramparts. A very little excavation would settle the matter.

The absence of a ditch has been observed by all those who have described Ogbury; but, of course, *originally* it had one. The disappearance is due to cultivation, ancient and modern, which too is responsible for the steepness of the slopes of the rampart (this process is described in detail in connexion with the long barrows near Bokerley; see pp. 231-2). In passing, it should be observed that Colt Hoare's figure for the 'depth of the vallum'—33 ft.—is doubtless the length of the slope, not the vertical height (see under Yarnbury, p. 69). Mr. Hadrian Allcroft, who gives the height as 'nearly 30 ft.', cites the similar but smaller camp of Codford Circle (said formerly to have been called Oldbury, Waldsbury, or Woldsbury; Wilts 58 NE. and 59 NW). Here, too, cultivation, still in progress, has filled up the ditch and levelled the bank, leaving only a steep bank or landshard to define the enceinte. Actually the average height of the bank to-day above the silted-up ditch is 8 ft.; while the greatest height (on the south side) is 9 ft. 6 in. The bank is only 1 ft. 6 in. above the area at this point. (I am indebted to my colleague for these measurements.)

At B, C, and D are gaps, of which only B can put in a claim—and that a weak one—to represent an original entrance. E, however, probably is such. At F is a clump of trees surrounded by a small circular bank.

O.G.S.C.

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A. Hadrian Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, 1908, p. 658 (footnote).
E. H. Goddard, *W.A.M.* xxxviii (December 1913), p. 242.

Plate XXV
WOOLBURY FIELDS

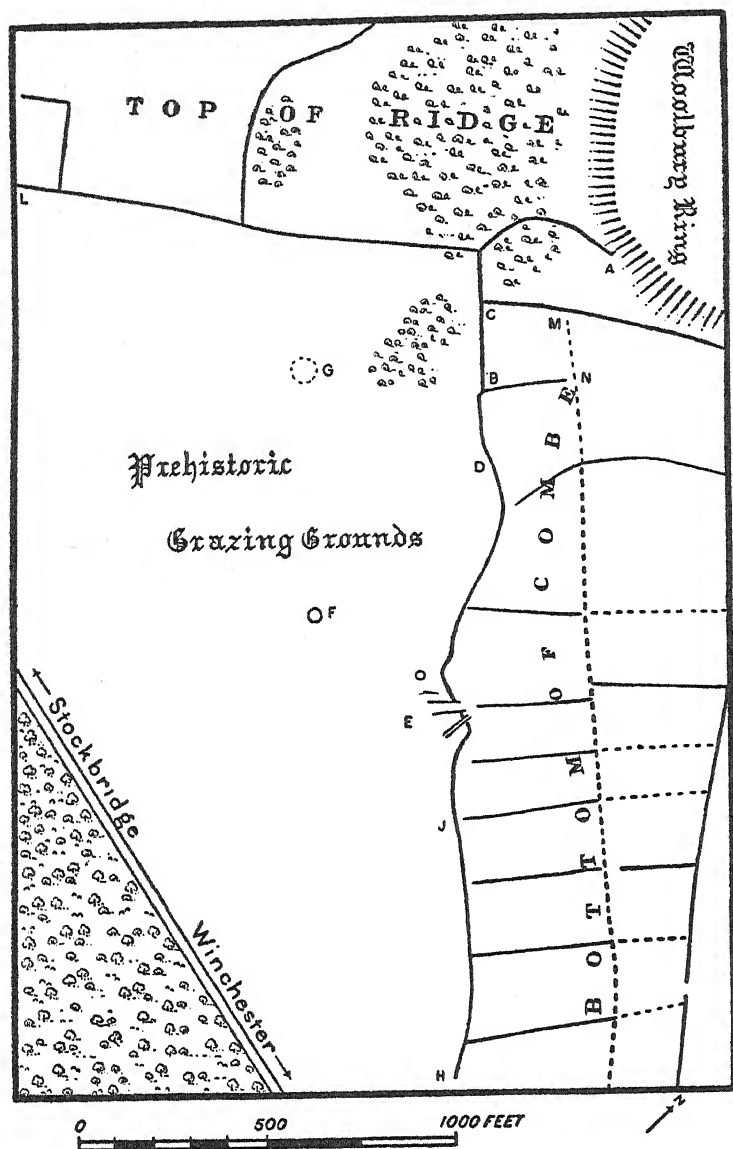


FIG. 36.

ON a high hill above Stockbridge stands the hill-fort of Woolbury, a mile and a half east of the town. Stockbridge itself lies across the valley of the Test, the houses being built on each side of the causeway which carries the Salisbury and Winchester turnpike. The hill is an irregular ridge about two miles long, running from north-east to south-west, at an elevation of about 200 ft. above the surrounding country. It is a landmark that can be seen from most parts of Hampshire. Of the hill-fort which occupies the summit it will be enough to say that it is in no way remarkable. The rampart is single throughout, enclosing an area of 20 acres, entirely under cultivation.

The photograph shows plainly the close connexion between the hill-fort and the adjoining fields. These form a 'ladder' of the kind so often met with in the prehistoric system, and it is impossible not to believe that these were laid out and cultivated by the inhabitants of the

Plate XXV WOOLBURY FIELDS

Reference No. 134.

County.

Hants. 32 SW. and 40 NW. (123 : F. 1).

Parishes.

Stockbridge and Little Somborne.

Latitude.

51° 6' 40" N.

Longitude.

1° 27' 20" W.

Height above Sea-level.

Between 300 ft. and 500 ft. (91 and 152 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

10.47 a.m., 23rd June.

Height of Aeroplane.

4,100 ft. (1,249 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/180th of a second.



XXV. WOOLBURY FIELDS

Plat XX

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hill-fort. The most conclusive evidence of contemporaneity occurs at A, where a strong lynchet, at least 600 yds. long, impinges upon the ditch of the camp. The lynchet stops there abruptly, showing that the ditch must have already been made. The 'ladder' itself consists of eleven rungs (lynchets), which cross a small valley or combe on the eastern slope of the hill. Seven of these lynchets run straight across it; four, at the head of the combe, curve in uniformity with the steepness of the sides. The southern side of the 'ladder', between B and H, consists of a boundary ditch, dug to separate the area of cultivation from the open down, where doubtless the flocks and herds were pastured. It is 45 ft. wide over-all at D, where it consists of a ditch between two low banks. Over the whole of the rest of the down south-west of the boundary-ditch there is not a trace of a lynchet, and, indeed, this down has never at any time past been under cultivation. That the boundary-ditch was intended to keep the flocks and herds from encroaching on the crops has already been suggested (*Air Survey and Archaeology*, p. 39). It may have been reinforced by a hedge of hurdles; but of such a practice there is as yet no evidence. Between J and H the ditch has been levelled in recent times; but a faint line is still distinguishable both on the photograph and on the ground. At E the ditch makes a sudden bend; and at the same point it is met by several silted-up trenches coming from the south. These are plainly hollow trackways; but whether they are earlier or contemporary with the boundary-ditch it is difficult to say. They are seen as short dark lines on the photograph.

On the virgin down are three round barrows (near E and at F and G) which are not visible at all on the photograph. On the outer face of the rampart of the camp is cut a small white horse. It is visible in the photographic print, but is too small to be distinguishable on the reproduction. The top of the hill immediately south of the camp has a thin capping of clay, and the soil is very stony. It has been dug over for clay and is now covered by a thick scrub of thorn, with some elders. These latter were in flower when the photograph was taken, and appear as brilliant white spots. This area also was under cultivation in ancient times, the eastern and western limits being marked by long continuous lynchets on the brow of the hill on either side. (A L is the one on the south-east side.) Both have their ultimate origin at the ditch of the camp. In the bottom left-hand corner of the plate is the main road from Stockbridge to Winchester, and parallel to it on the down can be seen the traffic-ruts formed before the metalled road was made. Another photograph (no. 51) shows the White Horse quite clearly; and also shows the north-eastern side of the 'ladder' continuing right up to the camp.

Woolbury is mentioned in A.D. 947, in a grant of land published by Birch. The bounds of the land refer to the modern parish of Leckford, and are as follows:

Ðhis synt tha landgemæro the hyrath to Leahtforda : ærest, of Leahtforda thæt up to thære dic; thæt thonane on gerihte to haran grafan; thæt thonan on gerihte to renget thorne, thonne, up to Heardulfes hlæwe; thonne suth to thære holan dic benithan Welnabyrig; thonne from thære dic to Ættanho, of Ættanho in ther lu on Terstan.

These are the landmarks that belong to Leckford: first, from Leckford up to the ditch; then straight on to the hoar grove; then straight on to Senget Thorn; then up to Heardulf's Low; then south to the hollow ditch beneath Woolbury; then from the ditch to Ætta's Hoe; from Ætta's Hoe on the Low on Test.

The ditch is probably one of those prehistoric or Romano-British boundary-ditches near the White Hart (formerly Leckford Hut). *Renget* appears as 'sænget' in the bounds of Crawley

Plate XXV WOOLBURY FIELDS

(Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii. 629), and the spelling here given is evidently a copyist's error. The name may linger in Thorn Copse near Philip's Heath Farm, 1 mile east of Woolbury. Heardulf's Low may be a large round tumulus on the top (462 ft.) of the hill ESE. of New Farm. Ættanho is represented by Atner's Hill, the name of the chalk scarp on the east side of the Test Valley opposite the village of Longstock.

Dr. Williams-Freeman regards the ditch which separates the lynchets from the uncultivated down as a road ; but surely here it is more reasonable to regard it as a boundary ? Why should anyone dig a narrow ditch for traffic when it could proceed far more easily over the open down ? and that this ditch has been dug is quite evident from the banks thrown up on each side. That the ditches separating areas of cultivation were used, and perhaps deepened by traffic (especially, one suspects, by sheep, goats, and cattle), is highly probable ; for such traffic had perforce to find a way between the fields, not across them. But no such compulsion was exerted here.

Again, the Doctor suggests that the two lynchets joining the ditch on the camp on its western side form ' a sort of outer enclosure '. We regard them, however, as merely lynchets ; and the enclosure as one of the many cultivation-patches attached to the camp.

O.G.S.C.

LITERARY REFERENCES

W. de Gray Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, vol. ii, no. 824.

J. P. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology as Illustrated by Hampshire*, Macmillan, 1915, pp. 234-5, 421.

Plate XXVI

PERTWOOD DOWN

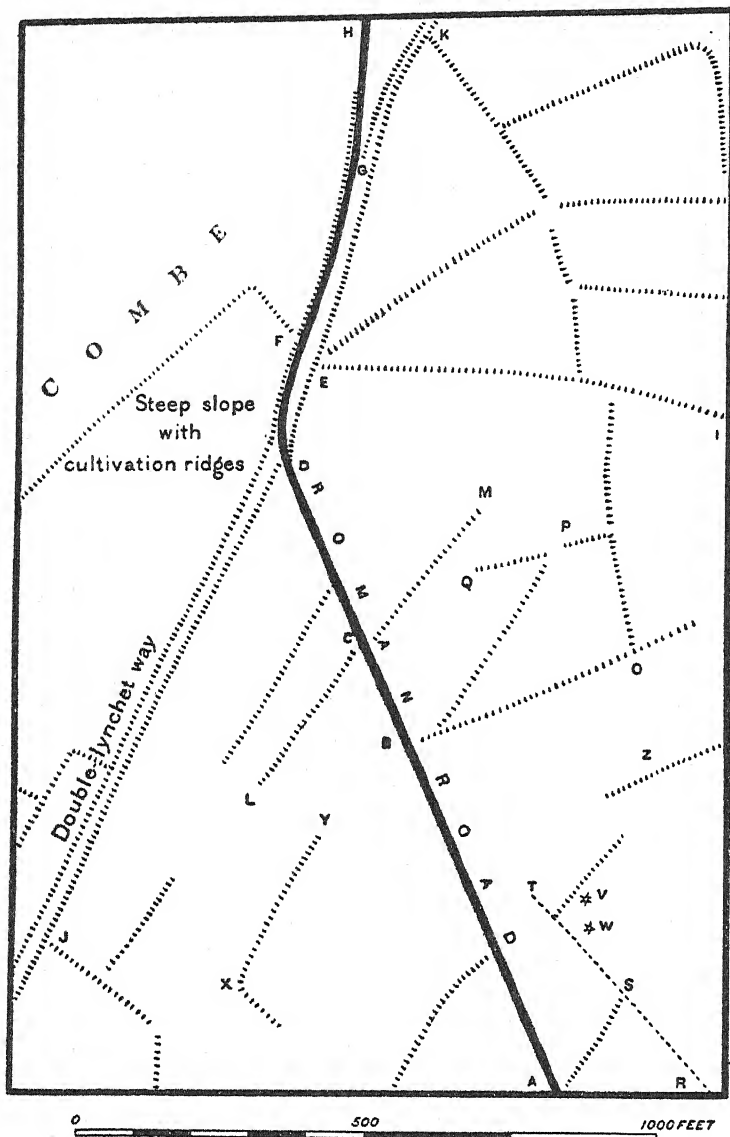


FIG. 37.

Plate XXVI PERTWOOD DOWN

Reference No. 273.

County.

Wilts. 57 SE. (121: E. 12).

Parish.

Brixton Deverill.

Latitude.

$51^{\circ} 7' 49''$ N.

Longitude.

$2^{\circ} 10' 7''$ W.

Height above Sea-level.

About 600 ft. (182 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

7.43 a.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane.

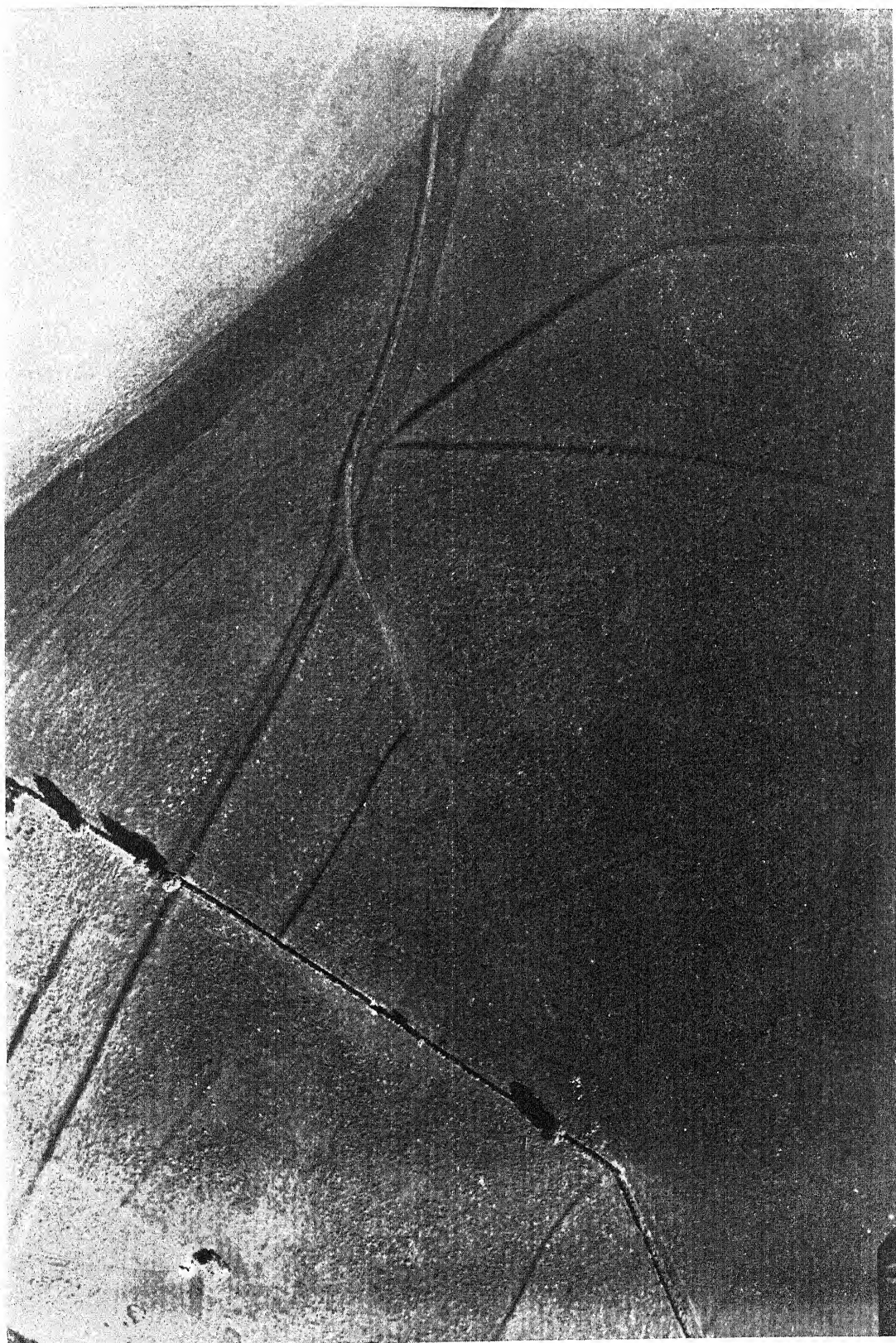
3,000 ft. (914 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

$1/90$ th of a second.

In January 1919 I was tracing the Roman road from Old Sarum along the Grovely Ridge to the Mendips, and it was then that I first came upon Pertwood Down. I was at once struck by the close connexion visible between the lynchets and the Roman road, and by the unusually perfect preservation of both. The down has never been under cultivation since Romano-British times. It was not then possible, however, to read the whole story. When it became possible to obtain air-photographs, several were taken of Pertwood Down by the Old Sarum Squadron, but at too great a height and too late in the day to bring out the features required. When flying from Chiselbury to Bath in 1924, however, by good luck we passed right over the spot at a low altitude, and the accompanying photograph was secured.

A B C D F G H is the Roman road, which midway between A and B is 21 ft. wide. It consists of the usual raised causeway, the upper layer of which, at any rate, consists of flints. At D it



XXVI. PERTWOOD DOWN

swerves to the north-west in order to descend the steep side of the combe by an easier gradient. The small steep embankment on which it runs can clearly be seen, especially at G, by the shadow cast. The faint narrow white lines along the road are the tracks made by sheep and cattle descending to drink at a pond just beyond the photograph.

Now the interesting point about it is this: at D, and from thence to G, the Roman road coincides with a terrace J D G K; and this terrace is an excellent example of a 'double-lynchet way' (see *Antiquity*, i, p. 58). It will be observed that the Roman road-makers selected this point D for a change of direction; and their object in doing so is clear. It was in order to utilize the terrace or shelf on which the then-existing native road passed. That the 'double-lynchet way' was in existence before the road was made needs, I think, no proof, for it is evident from a glance at the photograph. It is, however, possible to prove it; for it will be noticed, first, that the Roman road breaks through the upper of the two banks at D; and, further, that the lower (natural) scarp appears at G *immediately* after the Roman road diverges. This scarp was formed by ploughing on the lower side; and there can have been no such ploughing at that point *after* the Roman road with its steep embankment was made, forming an insuperable obstruction to the cultivation of the slope there.

There is even more interesting evidence. It will be seen that there are two groups of lynchets, those taking a direction parallel to L C M (viz. B P, X Y, A S, and the others, unlettered), and those taking a direction parallel to L B O (viz. Q P, Z, and perhaps E I). Now the B O group seems to be laid out with regard to the Roman road, to which B O is at right angles; and, in fact, B O stops at the Roman road. The L C M system seems to be the remnant of an earlier arrangement which had to be altered after the Roman road was made; and these alterations are represented, I believe, by the B O group. But not completely; the strong lynchet between C and D and parallel to L C is plainly contemporary with the Roman road at which it ends; it probably succeeded L C M as the boundary of a field that had been cut in half by the Romans. Hence, both L C M and B P (which were ploughed over in Romano-British times) are now barely visible; though their existence, suggested by the air-photograph, was confirmed in the field by Dr. Clay and myself.

If the above conclusions are correct, it is yet another proof of the value of air-photography. Not only can it reveal Romano-British remains obliterated in modern times by cultivation, but it can also reveal pre-Roman remains obliterated (almost) by the Romano-British people themselves! The case of Ebsbury is a parallel one, though there it is a question of disentangling rather than revelation.

We cannot, of course, reconstruct the pre-Roman system in detail; and, indeed, it is probable that away from the vicinity of the road it remained unchanged. For it was only necessary to redivide the fields where the ruthless straight drive of the Romans cut them up into awkward pieces. It is evident, for instance, that the lynchet E D continued to form after it was cut through at D, for there it bends a little aside, and the earth is piled up above the gap. At D, but on the other side, the earth even seems to have accumulated upon the causeway of the road itself.

It is possible to suggest a date for the making of this Roman road. It came from the Mendips; and passed through Old Sarum to Winchester, whence another road led to Southampton. Along it was brought the lead which had been mined in the Mendips, in pigs

Plate XXVI PERTWOOD DOWN

or ingots. One of these, weighing 156 lb., was found at Bossington in Hampshire where the Roman road crosses the Test Valley. It can be dated accurately by its inscription to Nero's reign, A.D. 60. It is in the highest degree improbable that the pig would have been lost at precisely the spot where the Roman road crosses the valley, if that road were not already in existence, and we may conclude that it was certainly in existence in A.D. 60. As a matter of fact, Professor Haverfield says that the Mendip mines were being worked 'at least as early as A.D. 49', and it is possible, therefore, that our road may be ten years older. The terminal port was at Clausentum, where two pigs of Vespasian's reign were found during the Great War. A pig found near Bruton in the eighteenth century may have been lost on the same road; but its exact site of discovery is uncertain, and it is now lost again. It was dated to A.D. 164-9. (See Professor Haverfield's articles in *V.C.H. Hants and Somerset*, first volumes; and *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.* 2nd ser. xxxi. 36-9.)

The dotted line *rsT* is certainly a boundary-line between fields and probably belongs to the pre-Roman system (*LCM*, &c.), to which it is approximately at right angles. It appears more distinctly on the photograph than it otherwise would, because it is followed by a cattle-path; but its true character as an old field-boundary is revealed farther on, where there can be no doubt whatever. The very acute angle which it forms with the Roman road is good evidence that it was there first. Close to it are two curious small mounds which I cannot help associating rather with the Romans than the natives (if these are not more modern). That at *v* is 22 ft. in diameter. That at *w* is 21 ft. in diameter including the ditch, which is 4 ft. across. It is broken by two causeways, each 3 ft. 9 in. wide and facing towards the Roman road. There are one or two large sarsens lying on the grass close by.

There are few parts of Wiltshire where the 'Celtic' system of cultivation survives in such perfection as on Pertwood Down. The sides of the wide combe immediately to the north of the photograph are covered with lynchets. The site, moreover, though remote, is easily accessible by road. It lies west of the Warminster-Shaftesbury Road, and is best reached by stopping near or north of the ninth milestone from Shaftesbury. The best time to see the lynchets is on a summer evening, when the shadows are long.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XXVII

STEEPLE LANGFORD COWDOWN

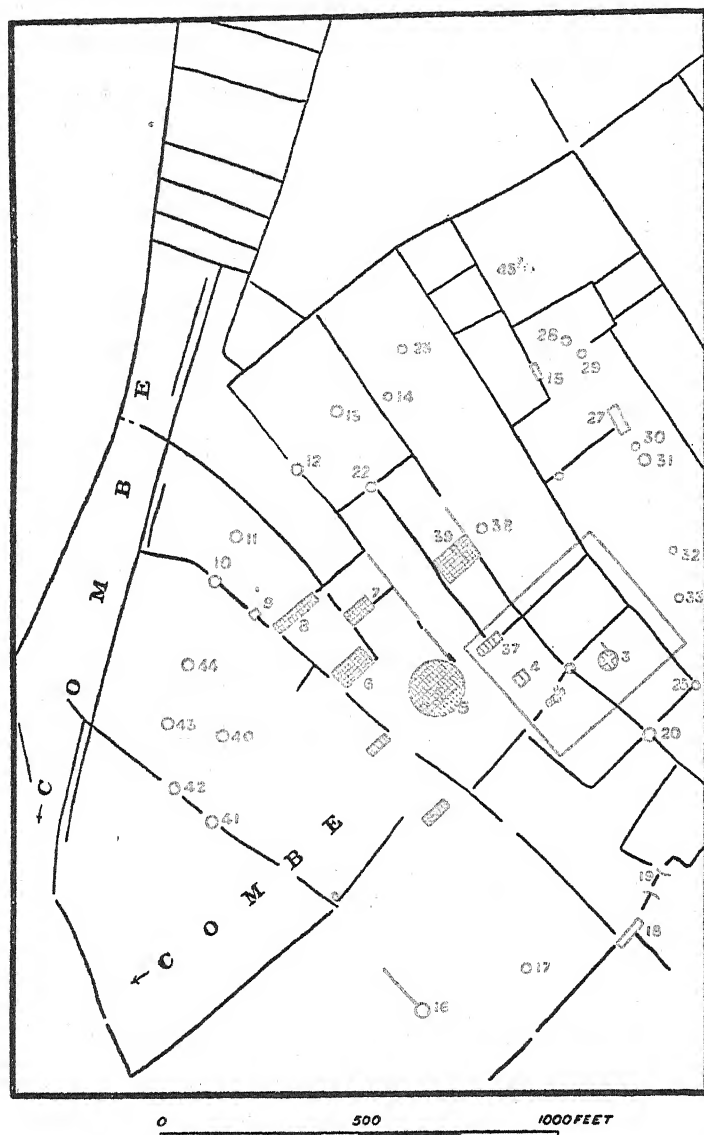


FIG. 38.

Plate XXVII STEEPLE LANGFORD COWDOWN

Reference Nos. 269, 270, 271 (combined).

County.

Wilts. 59 NE. (122: E. 3).

Parish.

Steeple Langford.

Latitude.

51° 9' 15" N.

Longitude.

1° 56' 60" W.

Height above Sea-level.

Mostly between 400 ft. and 500 ft.
(121 and 152 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

7.30 a.m., 15th July.

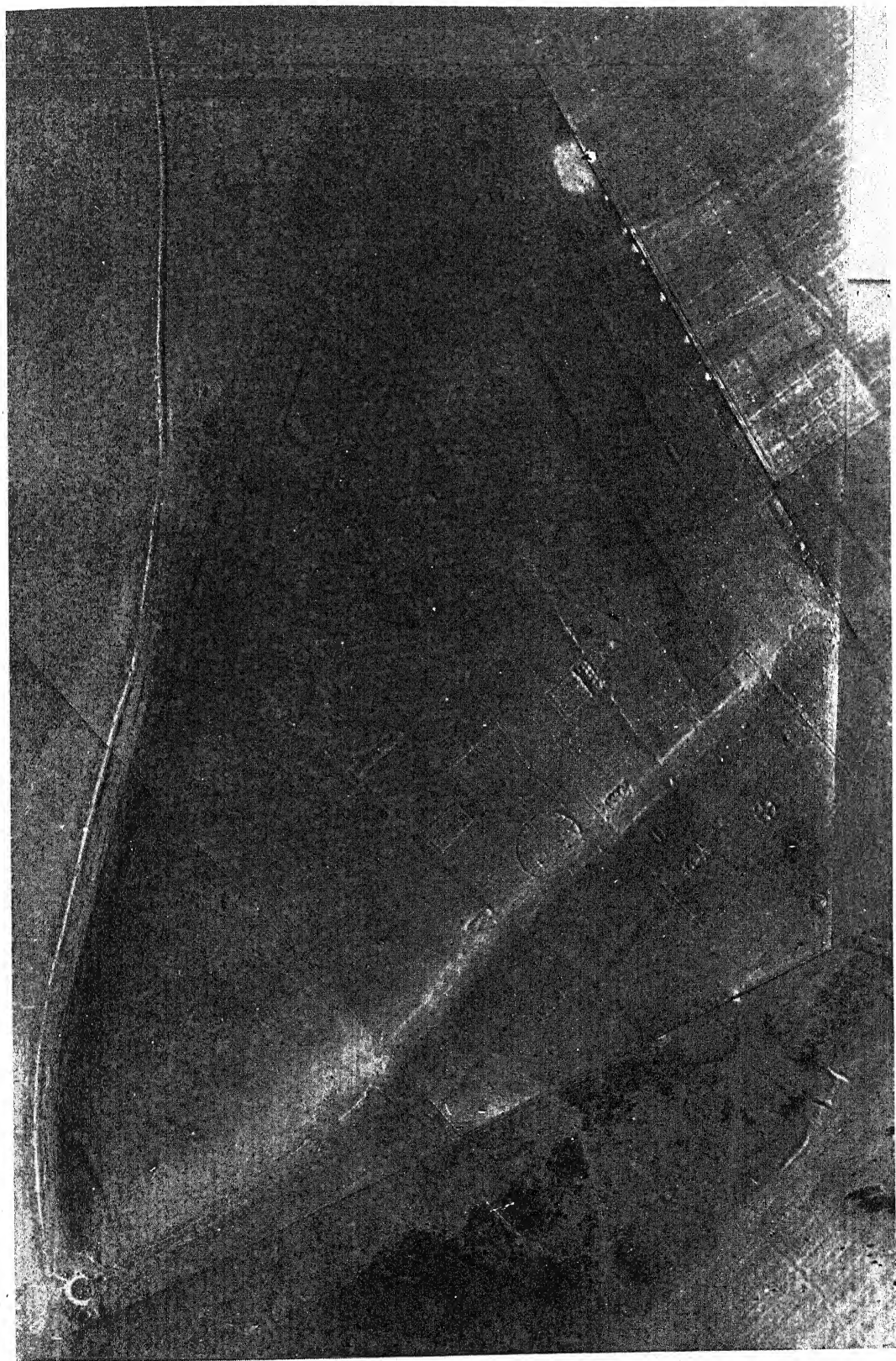
Height of Aeroplane.

3,800 ft. (1,158 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/90th of a second.

STEEPLE LANGFORD COWDOWN lies immediately south of Yarnbury. The writer's attention was first drawn to it by Mr. R. S. Newall, F.S.A. The site is unique. It was discovered by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, but too late for inclusion in his *Ancient Wiltshire*, and he published his engraved plan of the earthworks in his *Modern Wiltshire*. It consists of a dry valley or combe, whose sides are covered with prehistoric fields; at a later date than these a number of mysterious geometric figures have been carved. These stand out in low relief in the turf and can be seen on the ground, though by far the best view is that obtained from the air in the early morning. A peculiarity is that the surface of some is gridded by parallel grooves or creases. The general appearance from the air resembles a number of biscuits laid upon a table; and our original nomenclature is retained here for convenience.



XXVII. STEEPLE LANGFORD COWDOWN

Plate XXVII STEEPLE LANGFORD COWDOWN

1. Pillow mound ; length 64 ft. 3 in. ; breadth 17 ft. 6 in.
2. Bun ; diameter 38 ft.
3. Hot-cross bun ; diameter 37 ft. 8 in.
4. Double finger ; length 28 ft. 6 in. ; breadth 11 ft.
5. Large circle (' Osborne biscuit ') ; diameter 132 ft. (east to west) ; diameter 128 ft. 6 in. (north to south).
6. Wafer ; length 100 ft. ; breadth 55 ft.
7. Wafer ; length 63 ft. 6 in. ; breadth 39 ft.
8. Chocolate wafer ; length 126 ft. ; breadth 23 ft.
9. Rusk ; 22 ft. by 21 ft.
10. Bun ; diameter 29 ft.
11. " " "
12. " " "
13. " " "
14. Halfpenny bun ; diameter 17 ft.
15. Pillow mound ; length 41 ft. ; breadth 16 ft.
16. Frying-pan ; diameter of pan 38 ft. ; length of handle 121 ft.
17. Halfpenny bun ; diameter 15 ft.
18. Pillow mound ; length (to bend) 47 ft. ; breadth 17 ft.
19. Brackets ; western, length 42 ft. ; eastern, length 50 ft. Breadth over-all, including both brackets and intervening space, 66 ft.
20. Halfpenny bun ; diameter 17 ft.
21. Rusk ; 23 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in., by 20 ft. by 22 ft.

Several of these strange figures are carved upon lynchets (no. 8, for instance) ; but when, or by whom, or for what purpose, who can tell ? All we know about them is that they were in existence in 1825, when Colt Hoare saw and described them as follows :

' Since the publication of my *History of Ancient Wilts*, another British village [*sic*] has been discovered by the Rev. Mr. Seagram, of Steeple Langford, which is so singular in its appearance that I have had it surveyed and engraved (Plate XI). It is situated east of Yarnbury Camp, on the south-east declivity of a little valley, and so concealed that I do not wonder at its having escaped the scrutinizing eye of Mr. Cunnington.

' On examining the annexed plan, we shall observe earthworks of singular and diversified forms, as well as many tumuli ; but the most curious circumstance attending them is, that though most nicely formed, not one of them contained a single interment. It is to be observed also that they are arranged in a more regular line than usual, as they encircle the earthen works on the north-west side almost entirely. I am at a loss even to conjecture for what reason, or for what purpose, so many regular and well-formed barrows should have been constructed.

' At a short distance from this village [*sic*] to the east, is another decided British settlement, in which our spade brought to light the usual indicia of ancient residence in excavations, pottery, coins, &c.'

I can do nothing but re-echo Colt Hoare's inability even to conjecture for what reason or purpose these earthworks were made, or at what date. Any explanation suggested must explain the big circle as well as the rest ; and it is this big circle that upsets so many of the

Plate XXVII STEEPLE LANGFORD COWDOWN

explanations one might suggest. The mounds are unlike barrows, and excavation of them so far has produced nothing (nos. 9, 11, and 22 have recently been dug by Mr. R. S. Newall, F.S.A.). With much hesitation two hypotheses are here put forward: (1) that they are in some way connected with Yarnbury Fair; (2) that they are of Roman origin and connected with the lay-out of the fields. It will be observed that four of the round mounds (nos. 20, 22, 24, and 25) are placed at the corners of fields. This seems against the first hypothesis; for it is unlikely that any significance should be attached to the fields during the Middle Ages, when they had been deserted and grass-grown for centuries. It would be in favour of the second hypothesis but for one fact: if they were placed as boundary mounds, why were they so placed at a date long subsequent to the laying out of the fields themselves? For they are superimposed upon the lynchets, when the soil had already accumulated in them to a considerable depth. Further, there seems no rhyme or reason in the disposition of the earthworks as a whole, and if the mounds mentioned are botontini, what are the others? There is as yet no certainly proved instance of centuriation in Roman Britain, according to the late Professor Haverfield, though numerous attempts have been made to prove such. That is no reason why our site should not be so explained; but it looks as if that would be a difficult task.

The only published description of, or reference to, Steeple Langford Cowdown is that of Colt Hoare, quoted above, which will be found in his *History of Modern Wiltshire, Hundred of Branch and Dole*, 1825, pp. 170-1, Plate XI. For accounts of centuriation the reader is referred to:

H. C. Coote, 'On the Centuriation of Roman Britain', *Archaeologia*, 1869, xlii. 127-60.

Professor F. J. Haverfield, 'Centuriation in Roman Britain', *English Historical Review*, 1918, xxxiii. 289-96.

(Reprinted with Appendix in *Trans. of the Essex Field Club*, N.S., 1919, xv. 115-25.)

O.G.S.C.

Plate XXVIII

CALSTONE FIELDS

Plate XXVIII CALSTONE FIELDS

Reference No. 278.

County. Wilts. 27 SE. (112: D. 3).

Parish. Calne Without.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 24' 55''$ N.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 56' 14''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 500 ft. (152 metres).

Geological Formation. Lower Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 8.13 a.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,400 ft. (1,036 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

THE intention of this photograph is to show an area of typical medieval 'strip-cultivation'. For comparison, exactly the same area has been cut out and reproduced, on the following plate, from an old map (dated between 1713 and 1732). It will be seen that the strips shown on the old map correspond in many instances with terraces on this air-photograph.

The area shown is now entirely under grass. From the top right-hand corner to the bottom of the plate runs a dry valley (called Long Coomb on the old map). This is joined on the north side by three combes—Henses Coomb, Snails Coomb, and Rams Coomb, and on the right by one—You Coomb. Immediately opposite You Coomb and on the ridge between Snails and Rams Coomb, is a round bank, obviously quite modern and probably made round a vanished clump of trees. On each side of Snails Coomb is a terrace, 18 to 20 ft. broad and bounded on the lower side by a bank. (According to the light, one of these banks shows black and the other white.) These terraces correspond closely with the two long strips on the old map, between which the name 'E. Desbovery' is written.

O.G.S.C.



XXVIII. CALSTONE FIELDS

Plate XXIX

CALSTONE FIELDS

(early 18th century)

Plate XXIX CALSTONE FIELDS (early 18th cent.)

THE area shown is the same as on Plate XXVIII. The map has been dated by internal evidence to between 1713 and 1732; it belongs to the Marquess of Lansdowne, to whom our thanks are due for most kindly lending it and allowing it to be reproduced here. A similar map is published in my *Air Survey and Archaeology*, where the subject of ancient field-systems is more fully dealt with.

By far the best and fullest treatment of the subject is *English Field Systems*, by Howard Levi Gray (Harvard Historical Studies, vol. xxii), published at Cambridge, Mass., 1915. Mr. Gray deals exclusively, but exhaustively, with post-Roman agriculture. A valuable study of *pre-historic* agriculture by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen was published in *Antiquity*, vol. i, No. 3 (Sept. 1927).

O.G.S.C.



XXIX. CALSTONE FIELDS (early 18th century)

Plate XXX

DANEbury BARROWS

Plate XXX DANEbury BARROWS

Reference No. 163.

County. Hants. 31 NW. (122: E. 12).

Parish. Nether Wallop.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 8' 34''$ N.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 32' 22''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. A little over 300 ft. (91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.4 p.m., 26th June.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,300 ft. (1,006 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

THERE are three barrows visible on this plate, two long barrows and one oval barrow.

The two long barrows were discovered by Dr. Williams-Freeman, and are referred to in his book (*Field Archaeology of Hampshire*, 1915, p. 155). In spite of being annually ploughed over, they are both still in a good state of preservation. The dark lines of the parallel side-ditches can be clearly seen on the plate. The two barrows are 180 ft. apart; and lie about 600 yds. north-west of Danebury.

The south-western barrow is 213 ft. long: from the bottom of the ditch to the highest point of the barrow is 9 ft. 6 in., and the top of the ditch itself is 1 ft. 8 in. below the adjacent ground-level. The orientation is 118° Magnetic (1924).

The north-eastern barrow is 177 ft. long and 6 ft. 7 in. high; the ditch is 1 ft. 3 in. below ground-level; and the orientation is 110° Magnetic (1924).

The oval barrow was discovered by me. Before I saw it from the air, I regarded it as a short long barrow. Its length is 110 ft.; its breadth 80 ft.; and its height 5 ft. 4 in. From the air, however, as this plate shows, it is plainly revealed as not a long barrow. It has interesting features, however; it is made of *dug chalk*, not scraped soil; and it is probable from the size and irregularity of the black belt marking the ditch, that the material of the mound was entirely derived from the surrounding ditch. That is an unusual feature in round barrows. Normally, the mound was piled first and the ditch dug afterwards; and it was generally far too small to have provided all the material for the mound.¹ In the case of long barrows, as is well seen here, the material of the mound was always entirely derived from the side-ditches; and one would imagine that round or oval barrows constructed in the same way would, therefore, be earlier than the others; the encircling ditch being retained by custom after its original utilitarian purpose was forgotten. Unfortunately, the data for testing this *a priori* reasoning are not adequate. But one of the barrows on Handley Down excavated by General Pitt-Rivers may be described here, since in method of construction it seems to have resembled the oval barrow here—so far as we can infer from the air-photograph.

The barrow (no. 27) is described in vol. iv of the General's *Excavations*, pp. 136–8. It lay on Handley Down, Dorset, 104 yds. to the north of Wor Barrow, the celebrated long barrow that he excavated completely. 'It was found that beneath the mound a very irregular ditch had been dug, varying in depth from 2 ft. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in different places, and of irregular width and outline, conforming only more or less to the line of the bottom of the barrow, and having cavities and separate pits, evidently dug for the same purpose of obtaining chalk and earth for the barrow; but with no intention of forming a symmetrical ditch round it.' This irregu-

¹ An interesting example was met with at Roundwood, Hants. Here, the whole of the mound, a bell-barrow, was made of dark, scraped soil, piled up in basket loads; while over the skirts was a sprinkling of chalk and reddish clay-with-flints, dug from the surrounding ditch and thrown inwards *over* the already piled barrow. See *Proc. Hants Field Club*, vol. ix, part 2, p. 190.



XXX. DANEbury BARROWS

larity resembles that of the side-ditches of Wor Barrow, which were fully cleared out. Evidence of early date was found in the character of the potsherds from the ditch and interior of the mound; all the potsherds (five in number) from the interior, found together at a depth of 1 ft., were of the General's 'No. 1 British' quality: and of those found in the ditch—54 in all—52 were 'No. 1 British', one was 'beaker', and one of later date. It is safe to conclude that the barrow was not later than the period of the bulk of the potsherds, that is to say, than the neolithic period, or possibly, the Early Bronze Age. (No primary interment or cist seems to have been found.)

It is much to be desired that the oval barrow here portrayed should be excavated, under expert supervision, to determine the age of this type of mound.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XXXI

OAKLEY DOWN

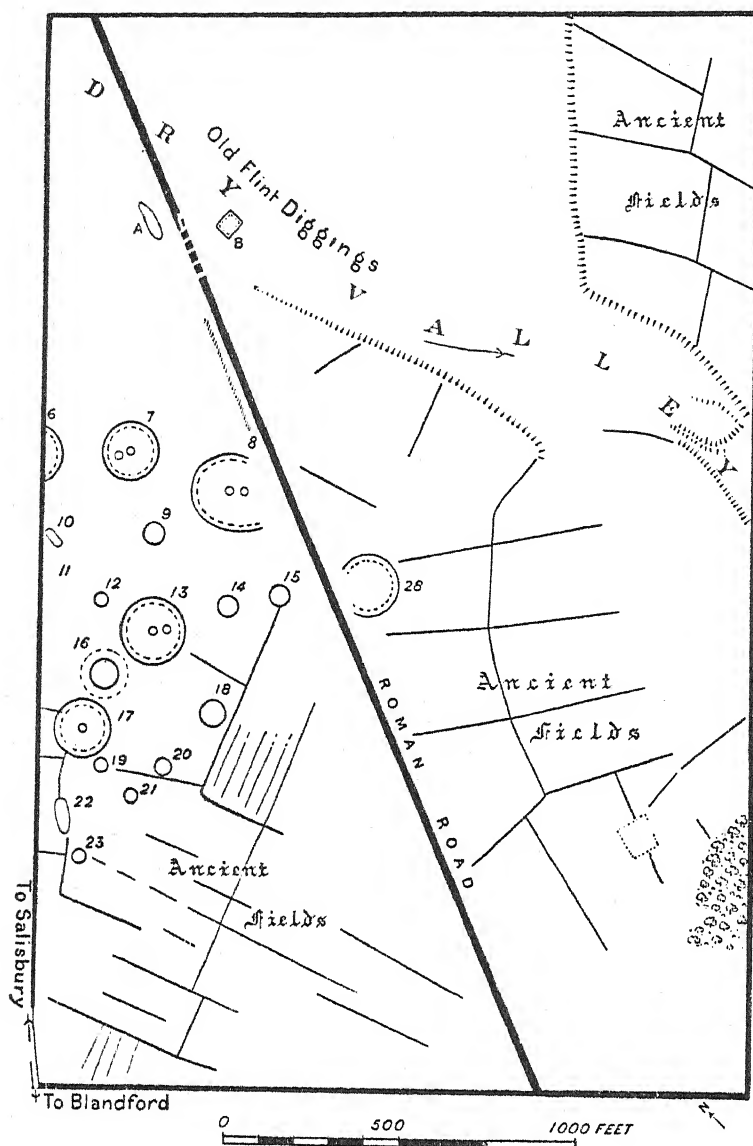


FIG. 39.

OAKLEY DOWN lies alongside of the main road from Salisbury to Blandford and Dorchester. (A tiny piece of the road is seen in the bottom left-hand corner of the plate.) The barrows shown here lie on the left (or south-east) side of the road as you go towards Blandford, just beyond the eleventh milestone from Salisbury. The group is one of the finest in Wessex. Diagonally through the middle of it runs the causeway of the Roman road from Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum) to Badbury Rings and on to Dorchester (Durnovaria). Here it has long been known as Ackling Dyke. It is still 7 ft. 6 in. high, and the crown (10 ft. 6 in. wide) is perfect except where it has been dug into to obtain road-metal. The surface is formed of flint beach-pebbles of Tertiary age; they must have been transported at least a mile, the nearest natural occurrence being on the top of Pentridge Hill. Across the valley is a group of prehistoric fields, the banks on whose lower sides are very clearly seen.

Plate XXXI OAKLEY DOWN

Reference No. 241.

County.

Dorset. 9 SE. and 10 SW. (131: B. 3, C. 3).

Parish.

Wimborne St. Giles.

Latitude.

$50^{\circ} 57' 10''$ N.

Longitude.

$1^{\circ} 58' 25''$ W.

Height above Sea-level.

320 ft. (97 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

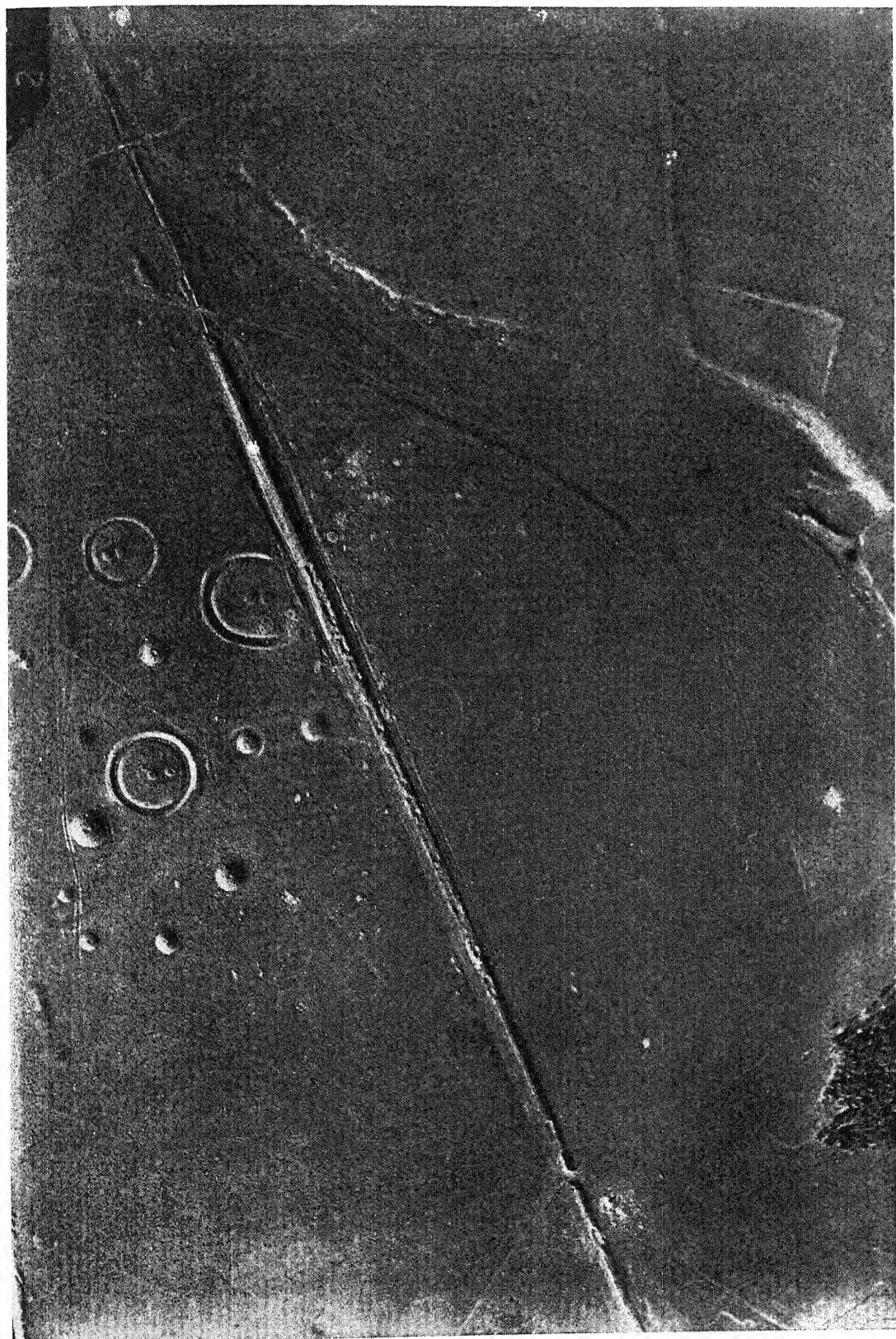
6.42 p.m., 14th July.

Height of Aeroplane.

4,500 ft. (1,371 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

$1/90$ th of a second.



XXXI. OAKLEY DOWN

The best place to view the barrows is from the top of no. 16, a typical bell-barrow and the highest in the group. As one reaches the top, there appears below on the other side the perfect round of the disc-barrow (no. 13) with its two small tumps. Let us imagine that we are now seated on this eminence (16), and let us take a leisurely survey of the history of Oakley Down and its barrows.

The group is a cemetery which was in use during the Copper Age and the first and longer part of the Bronze Age. The earliest object discovered in the graves is the flat, riveted copper knife from Barrow 9; and the disposition of the four other disc-barrows (6, 7, 8, and 28) round the margin of the group suggests that they are the latest members of it. The fifth, too (13), has an asymmetrical position, and looks later than 16, on which we are supposed to be sitting. At a much later date, probably during Romano-British times, the down was laid under cultivation; and the marks can be seen, with greater or less distinctness, on the plate. Owing to the level nature of the ground, no large lynchets were formed, as on the much steeper hill-side opposite; but the parallel lines are unmistakable remnants of ploughing. An attempt has been made in the diagram to restore their plan; on the original photograph every line so marked can be seen. The arrangement seems to be laid out with due regard to the Roman road, and that is evidence for the date assigned. The disc-barrow (no. 28) was evidently ploughed over; and that accounts for its relatively faint appearance. The other barrows were apparently left alone by the plough; but some were nearly obliterated (such as 21 and 23), and the ditches and margins of others were mutilated. That is the best way to account for the disappearance of one-third of the outer bank of the disc-barrow 13, and a corresponding obliteration of the margin of 14. The peculiar *ditchless* appearance of, for instance, 18, 19, and 20 is probably due to ploughing which has been carried over the ditch up to the foot of the mound itself. All who have seen an ancient bank or barrow standing to-day unploughed in a ploughed field, will appreciate the resemblance here presented.

With the coming of the Saxons there was introduced a new system of agriculture. The fields we have been describing reverted to pasture, and the uplands became once more a wilderness. The populous Romano-British villages of Cranborne Chase (Rotherley and Woodcutts are the classic examples) ceased to be inhabited. Bokerley Dyke is a mute witness of fighting here about this time. Later, we get a glimpse of Oakley Down in the year 851, when the Old English Chronicle records that Æthelwulf, at the head of the West-Saxon army, gained a great victory over the Danes. The late Mr. W. H. Stevenson identified the site of this battle with the 'Aclee be suðan Wudigan gæte' (i. e. Woodyates) of 970; and 'Aclee' is again mentioned in the bounds of Handley in 956 (see note at end). That the battle took place here and not elsewhere, may be regarded as probable. It was the last historical event that has been recorded of Oakley Down. Of previous fights no record is preserved, though we may be sure that they occurred. The barrows, however, are no evidence of a battle; they are the cemetery of the community; and such groups of prehistoric burial-mounds are no more proof of a battle than are those mounds which are to be found in any churchyard. They were all opened in 1803 and 1804 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and his collaborator, Mr. William Cunnington. The following notes are abridged from Sir Richard's account in *Ancient Wiltshire* (i, 1812, pp. 238-43), supplemented by personal observations.

No. 7 is a disc-barrow with two tumps, one in the centre, and the other, as may be

Plate XXXI OAKLEY DOWN

seen, beside it. From this fact it may be concluded (as also in the case of no. 13) that the non-central tump was added later, some time after the central interment had been deposited. It was excavated by Mr. Cunnington in 1803, and it was found that one of the tumps had already been opened, and 'the other contained an interment of burned bones, with amber beads'.

No. 8 is another disc-barrow, partially destroyed by the Roman road, as Stukeley also observed two hundred years ago. It has always hitherto been supposed to be circular, and is so marked on the 25-in. ordnance map; but this photograph shows that it is elliptical, the two tumps standing symmetrically at its foci. They must, therefore, be strictly contemporary, unlike those of nos. 7 and 13. Both appeared to Colt Hoare and his collaborator to have been opened before;

'... but on examining them we found ourselves repaid for our want of confidence in former explorators. . . . At the depth of rather more than 3 feet [in the tump farthest from the Roman road] we discovered a small cist containing the burned bones of one person, accompanied by about 100 amber beads of great variety [Fig. 40, A], and some flat pieces of amber [Fig. 40, B]. . . . There were besides, a small brass [*sic*, for 'bronze'] pin and an arrowhead of the same metal [Fig. 40, C]. The other mound, that nearest to the Roman road, had, as well as the former, fragments of pottery intermixed with the soil; but we persevered in our researches, and at the depth of about 4 feet from the surface, discovered a cist containing burned bones, with several beads of glass, jet and amber. . . . This interment also had its little brass [*sic*, for 'bronze'] pin and a most beautiful little cup [Fig. 40, D].

No. 9, a bell-barrow, produced a most interesting primary interment, above which, only a foot and a half below the surface, were two skeletons, with one of which was a beaker. Near its feet was 'a large heap of burned bones piled up together without any cist'. Under the skeleton was a quantity of flints, amongst which were found the broken fragments of a polished axe of igneous rock (Fig. 41, D) and large pieces of stag's horn. At the depth of 11 ft. was found a skeleton lying on its left side in the contracted position. At its side was a copper knife (Fig. 41, A) with some remains of its wooden scabbard; and two jet buttons with V-shaped perforations (Figs. 41, F, and 41, G). 'Near the thigh-bone of the skeleton was another ornament of jet, resembling a pulley (Fig. 41, H), four very perfect arrowheads of flint [only three survive, Fig. 41, B], a flint fabricator (Fig. 41, C) and a small awl of copper or bronze (Fig. 41, E). A fine urn, probably the Drinking Cup [or beaker] lay broken at the feet of this British hero.'

The objects here illustrated, with the possible exception of D, all, therefore, belonged to the primary interment and are, therefore, contemporary; the beaker, also contemporary, has not survived.

'No. 10 bore the appearance of a low long barrow.' There is, however, no sign of side-ditches, and the south end is the higher. 'Our first section was made towards the north, where we found a cist with burned bones, and at the southern end was a similar interment, but no cist. In the centre was another deposit of burned bones and an elegant little incense-cup,' illustrated on Colt Hoare's Plate XXXIII, Fig. 4. It is decorated all over and has vertical perforations for suspension. A full description of it, with a woodcut, is given in the *Devizes Catalogue* (Stourhead Collection, 1890), p. 84, no. 201; and by Dr. Thurnam in *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii, p. 373.

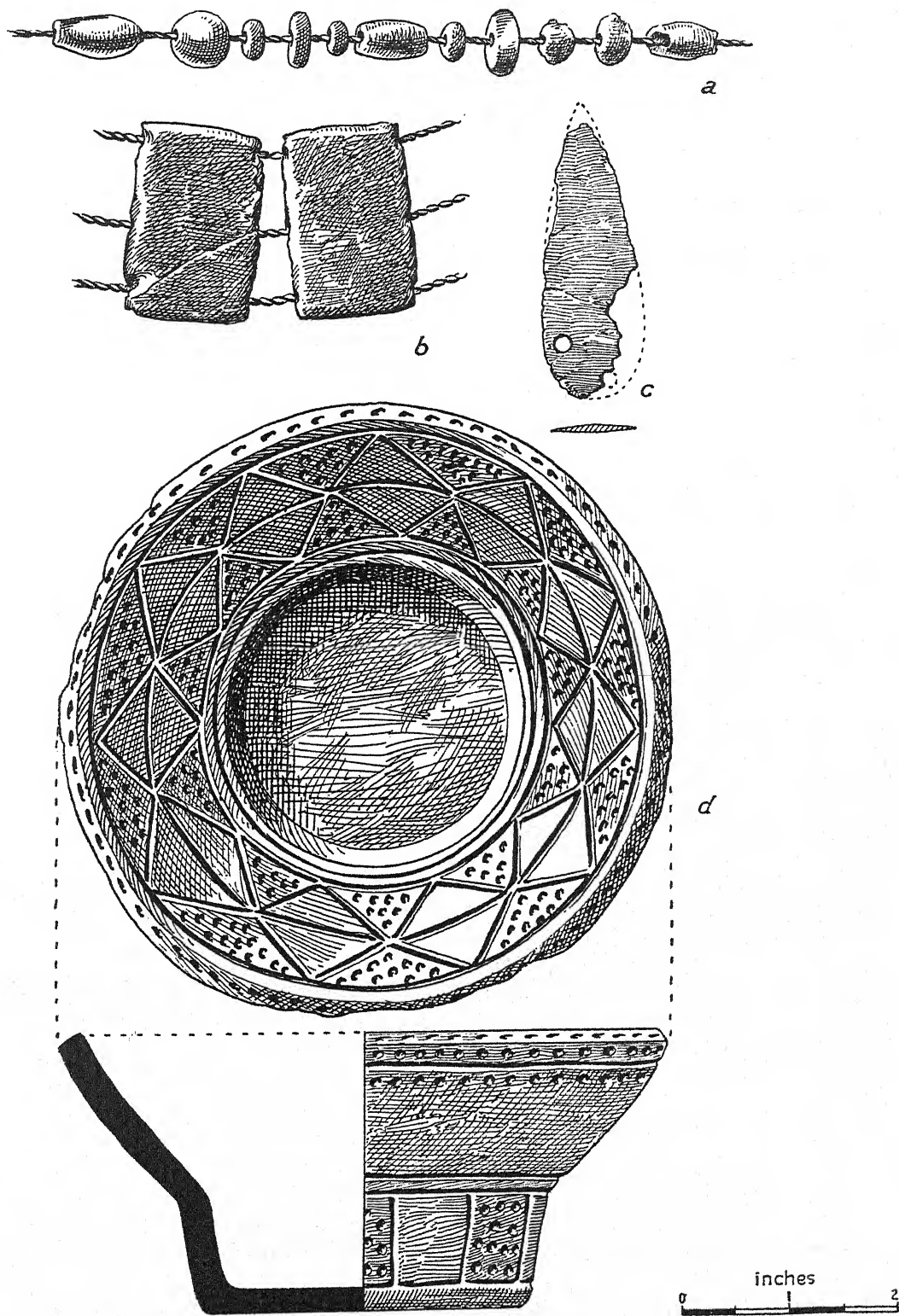


FIG. 40. Incense-cup, bronze blade, and amber beads from disc-barrow (No. 8), Oakley Down ;
now in the Devizes Museum.

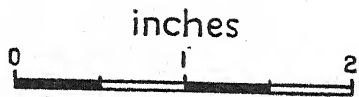
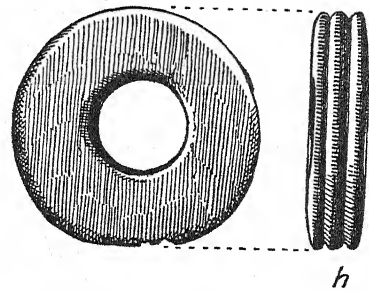
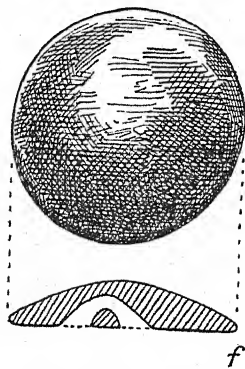
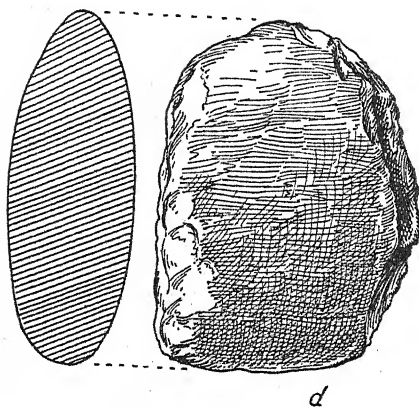
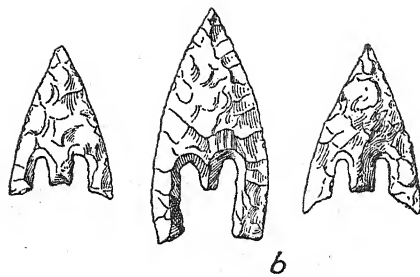
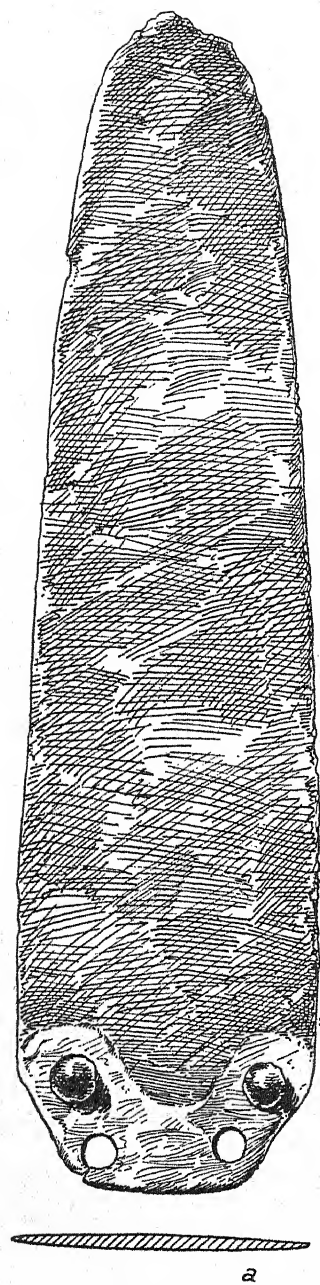


FIG. 41.

No. 11 is not visible on the air-photograph. It is small and flat and yielded a 'similar interment at a depth of about 12 in. from the surface'.

'No. 12 is a large flat barrow in which we made two sections, but could discover no sepulchral signs whatever.' It is now distinguished by the heather which grows on it, giving it a dark appearance on the plate.

No. 13 had already been opened, but yielded a 'fine amber bead', figured on Hoare's Plate XXXII, 2. It is the disc-barrow already referred to, immediately below us, with two tumps. It is one of the finest examples of its kind.

No. 14 yielded three burnt interments, one covered by an inverted urn, of which no account is given, and which is not known to have survived.

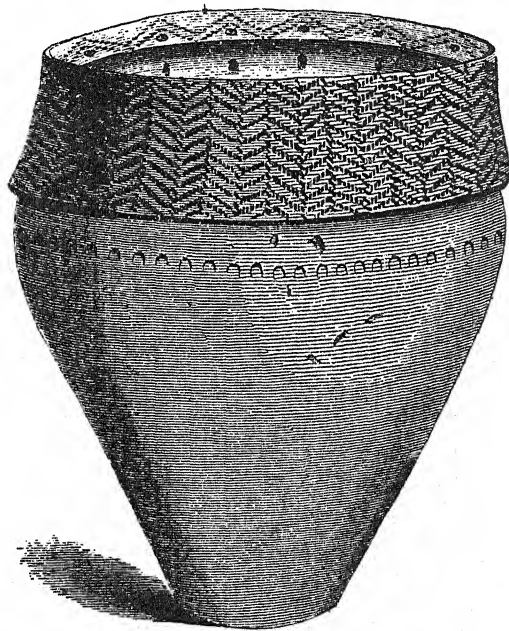


FIG. 42. (Height 18½").

No. 15 contained a skeleton lying east and west.

No. 16, on which we are supposed to be sitting, 'is the largest barrow in the group, and has baffled our attempts, although we made a section 12 ft. square, and dug to the depth of 12 ft. 6 in. On the floor of the barrow we perceived evident marks of cremation.'

No. 17. 'Immediately under the turf we discovered an interment of burned bones, and proceeding further, saw a prodigious quantity of ashes and charred wood, and were afterwards gratified with the sight of a very large sepulchral urn inverted within a cist cut in the native chalk. On taking it out, we observed several pieces of decayed linen, of a reddish brown colour, lying like cobwebs on the calcined bones. This urn is rather of an oval form, and is the largest we have ever found except the Stonehenge urn.' The ditch round this barrow is several feet from the foot of the mound; and the diameter, measuring from the centre of the ditch on each side, is 120 ft. The ditch is barely visible as such, having suffered probably from the early ploughing already referred to; but it can easily be seen from the top of no. 16, as also from an aeroplane,

Plate XXXI OAKLEY DOWN

by means of the belt of dark green grass growing over it. The barrow, as a whole, is really a disc-barrow with an unusually large central tump. Traces of the outer bank can be detected on the plate, where it appears as a band of lighter colour. The ditch, and consequently the true character of this barrow, was observed independently by both Mr. H. S. Toms and myself, before the air-photograph was taken.

The urn (Fig. 42) from it was identified by Thurnam (*Archaeologia*, xliii. 346, note b) with one in the Stourhead Collection, and is illustrated by him. He described it as follows:

‘It is $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; with a rim of 4 in. decorated with oblique rows of impressed cord ornament, enclosed between vertical lines of the same, and ranging alternately right and left, so that two adjoining rows produce together a complicated chevron. At the shoulder is a row of thumbnail-shaped impressions—to be seen on two other of the urns at Stourhead—but which in this urn have been incised with a pointed implement. Two other features are nearly, if not quite unique. At the mouth the rim slopes downwards and inwards, decorated with an impressed broad chevron-pattern of eleven angles, within each of which is a hole, leading to a second hole, an inch or two below on the inside of the urn. These eleven perforations may have been intended for cordage, by means of which a covering of cloth was kept in place. At the bottom, inside, there is a cross with arms of equal length, formed by the impression of two twisted cords or thongs, which seems to have escaped Sir Richard Hoare’s notice.’

Thurnam’s illustration is reproduced on p. 179, by kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

‘No. 18 is a large circular, bowl-shaped barrow, ditched round. At the depth of seven feet and a half, and on the floor, lay a skeleton with its head to the north-east and its legs and thighs drawn up close together. The skull was pressed flat, and near it lay part of a deer’s horn, perforated in the stem.’ (Illustrated on Hoare’s Plate XXXII.)

No. 19 is another bowl, smaller than the last. It ‘contained, within a round cist cut in the chalk, the burned bones of one body, and two very small arrowheads’.

No. 20 is another, intermediate in size and position between 18 and 19. It ‘produced a splendid sepulchral urn which was broken [and does not, therefore, seem to have been kept]. On removing the fragments we discovered an interment of burned bones, over which was a considerable quantity of decayed linen cloth, the filaments of which, at first sight, appeared like hair. This deposit was accompanied by a round pin (Fig. 43, B) and an arrowhead [*sic*] of bone (Fig. 43, C), and a very perfect spearhead of brass [*sic*, for ‘bronze’] (Fig. 43, A), with a great part of the wooden handle adhering to it, by which we were enabled clearly to see the mode by which it had been fastened.’ The perforated bone implement is certainly not an arrowhead, whatever its use may have been; and the bronze knife is of a kind typical of the Early Bronze Age.

No. 21 has been ploughed flat, but is still visible. It contained ‘a little cist full of charcoal very finely burned, and on the outside of it some fragments of coarse pottery and burned bone, which indicated a prior opening’.

‘No. 22 is a long barrow [though not a true one] very similar in form, as well as in its contents, to No. 10, for it contained three interments. That towards the north consisted of ashes and burned bones enclosed within a cist. That towards the south produced a similar deposit with a very large urn of coarse and thick pottery, together with a pair of bone tweezers. The central interment was also enclosed within a sepulchral urn of rude pottery, together with

one amber bead. These diminutive long barrows differ very materially from those of the larger sort, in which we have almost invariably found the interments deposited at the east and broadest end.' It may be added that in this case, as also in that of no. 10, no side-ditches are visible.

'No. 23, being a low and broad barrow, we found some difficulty in ascertaining its centre, and we failed in our first attempts upon it; but a second trial, and a larger excavation, led us to an interment of burned bones deposited within an inverted urn of very coarse unbaked pottery.' It is now heather-covered.

No. 28 'contained the deposit of a skeleton'. That is all the brief record says. I conclude that the skeleton was a secondary, perhaps Saxon, interment. Mr. Harold Peake and I found

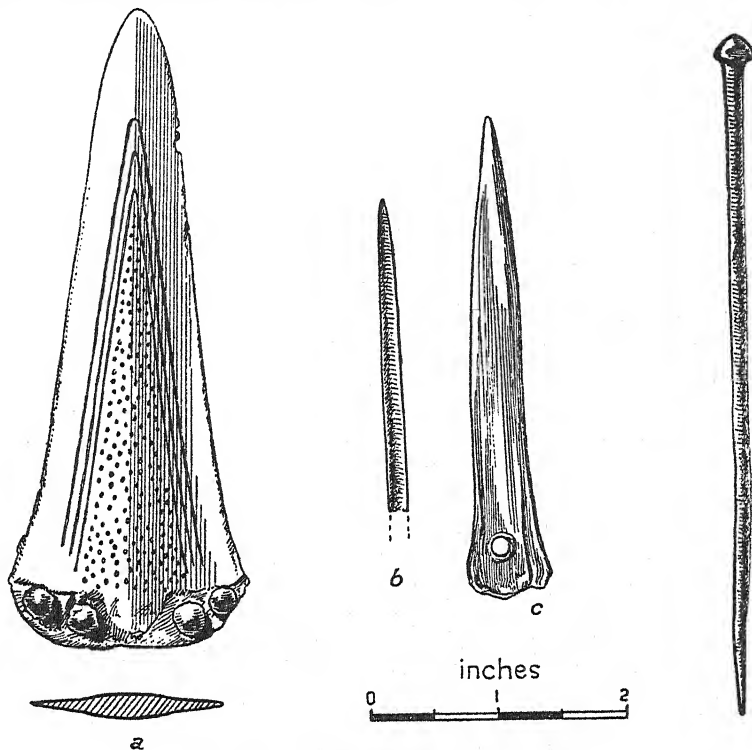


FIG. 43. Objects from Barrow 20.

a Saxon skeleton, with an iron spearhead, as a secondary interment in the tump of a disc-barrow near Botley Copse, Great Bedwyn. Below it was a burnt interment with a bronze pin or pricker. No absolutely certain instance is recorded of an inhumation in a disc-barrow. (See Thurnam, *Arch.* xliii. 294, note b.)

It will be observed that the burnt bones of the deceased had in two instances been wrapped in a cloth, remains of which were seen by the excavators. We may compare the account of Hector's burial in the *Iliad*. After extinguishing the funeral pyre with wine:

His brothers then, and friends, the snowy bones
Gathered into an urn of gold, still pouring out their moans.
Then wrapped they in soft purple veils the rich urn, digg'd a pit,
Grav'd it, built up the grave with stones, and quickly piled on it
A barrow.

(Chapman's translation.)

Plate XXXI OAKLEY DOWN

So too, no doubt, did they carry out the funeral rites of the heroes on Oakley Down, three thousand years ago or more.

It remains to describe the objects at the top of the photograph, marked A and B.

A is a long mound whose north-east end is narrower and curiously twisted. It has no side-ditches, but has the appearance of being a burial-mound, and may be one of the same kind as nos. 10 and 22 described above.

B is a small square enclosure. There is a gap or entrance in the side nearest the Roman road, facing a traveller descending the hill and going in a northerly direction. The ditch is on the inside, and on the outside of it is a bank. The length of the sides, measured on the inside of this bank, is 45 ft.; measured on the outside of the bank, the north and south sides are 68 ft. long and the east and west sides 64 ft. The central area seems to be raised a little, but not so much that one would describe it as a mound. One is tempted to connect it with the Roman road. It cannot, however, be an outpost, like those between Ardoch and Gask in Perthshire, for they are all round, and moreover this one lies right at the bottom of a valley. It might, however, have been some kind of a roadside shelter.

In conclusion I cannot do better than quote Mr. Sumner:

‘Nowhere in Cranborne Chase will you find, close together, such various and imposing barrows—long, bowl, bell, and disc. They are all to be found here,¹ and they represent the finest of their kind. This place is a British Campo Santo between the derelict Ackling Dyke, on one side, along which the Roman legions tramped from Durnovaria to Sorbiodunum in the early centuries of our era, and the white highway on the other side, along which motors now rush at top speed over the solitary downs. Both roads in their straight courses have cut into the barrow circles, and both thus express a silent disregard for departed glory.’

LITERARY REFERENCES

W. Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 2nd ed., 1776, p. 188.

R. Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wiltshire*, i, 1812, pp. 238–43.

Heywood Sumner, *Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, 1913, pp. 48–50.

Catalogue of the Devizes Museum, Part I, The Stourhead Collection, 1896. (On sale at the Museum; contains an account of the objects found which are in this Museum.)

NOTE ON THE BOUNDS OF HANDLEY

Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, iii, no. 970.

These bounds are given in the Shaftesbury Cartulary (Brit. Mus. MS. Harl. 61, f. 20 b), a fourteenth-century manuscript. The date there given is A.D. 956. The bounds begin at *litlen ac lee*, at the north-eastern corner of the parish. The next point, *pegan beorh*, must be Wor Barrow, the celebrated long barrow excavated by General Pitt-Rivers. This was called ‘Row Barrow’ by a shepherd I met there, and it is probable that this latter is the correct form, derived from *ruwan beorh*, rough barrow—perhaps an alternative more general name, used in addition to the specific *pegan beorh*. The metathesis is due to the tendency in the Wessex dialect, of adding an initial ‘w’; another instance occurs on the old 2-in. MS. Map of 1807–8, where Oakley Down is spelt Woakly.

Professor Stenton, with the reservation that the late manuscript may contain a misreading

¹ A true long barrow, Wor Barrow, falls outside the photograph.

of the original OE. text,¹ says in a letter to me (15 August 1925): '*Pegan beorh* may be translated "Pega's barrow". There is evidence of an OE. personal name *Pæga* (masculine) and *Pæge* (feminine).'

The next point, *berendes beorh*, again seems to be a personal name and occurs in Barnsley, Gloucestershire (OE. *Beorondeslea*, *Boerendeslea*). Professor Stenton supposes it to be really the present participle of *beran*, to bear, used as a personal name.

Then the bounds turn south-west. *Mes delle* is probably Endless Pit, a spring-pond, immediately above which, General Pitt-Rivers says, on his map, 'occasional springs in winter'. It is at the point where the road from Handley comes into the main road.

The *get* [gate] *at seuen dicke* is the point where the boundary meets the continuation of the ditches figured on Plate XVI (the actual spot falls outside the plate). These ditches were known in Aubrey's time (seventeenth century) as Seven Ditches (Hutchins's *Dorset*, iii. 609, quoting at second-hand from Aubrey, *Mon. Brit.*, Part 2, chap. 1, fol. 39); and the adjacent Roman road farther north near Vernditch is called *seuenstrete* in a medieval copy of the bounds of Damerham (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, no. 817, A.D. 940-6; Bodleian, MS. Wood. I, fol. 228 b). If the *seuen* represents an OE. personal name, it is not *Sevenna* (as stated by Dr. Grundy), which is an impossible OE. name, but *Seofa*, gen. *Seofan*.

We must not linger over these bounds. It appears that the *mylen stede* must have been where the parish boundary crosses the Farnham Valley just above Minchington; *tilluches lege* is represented by Tinkley; *mealeburg* seems to describe Mistleberry (called Maplebury in 1618).

O.G.S.C.

¹ 'Rugan' suggests itself as an emendation for 'pegan'.

Plate XXXII

HANDLEY HILL

Plate XXXII HANDLEY HILL

Reference No. 242.

County. Dorset. 9 SE. (131: C. 3).

Parishes. Wimborne St. Giles, Handley, and Gussage All Saints.

Latitude. $50^{\circ} 56' 40''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 59' 0''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 390 ft. (top of barrow) (119 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.42 p.m., 14th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 4,500 ft. (1,371 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

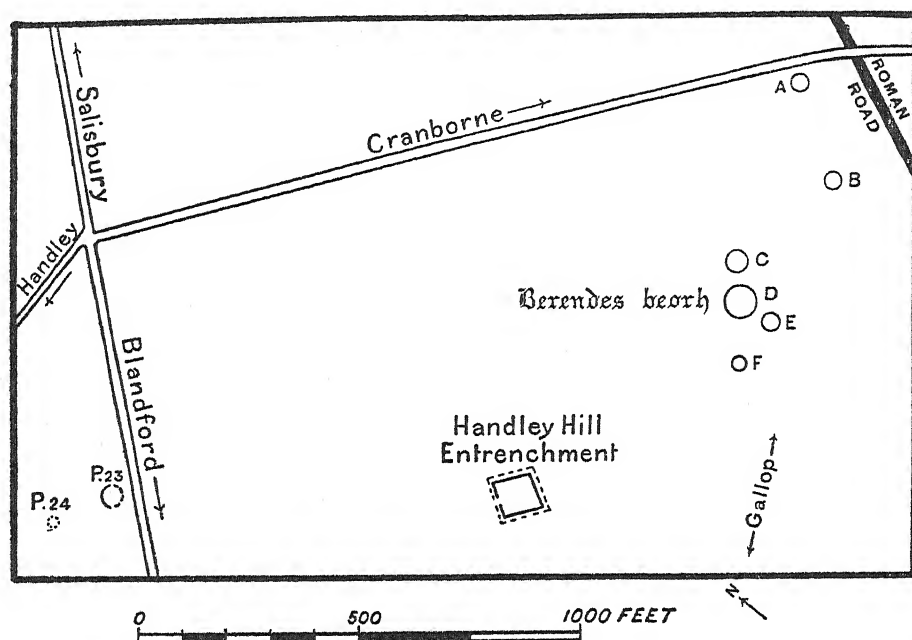
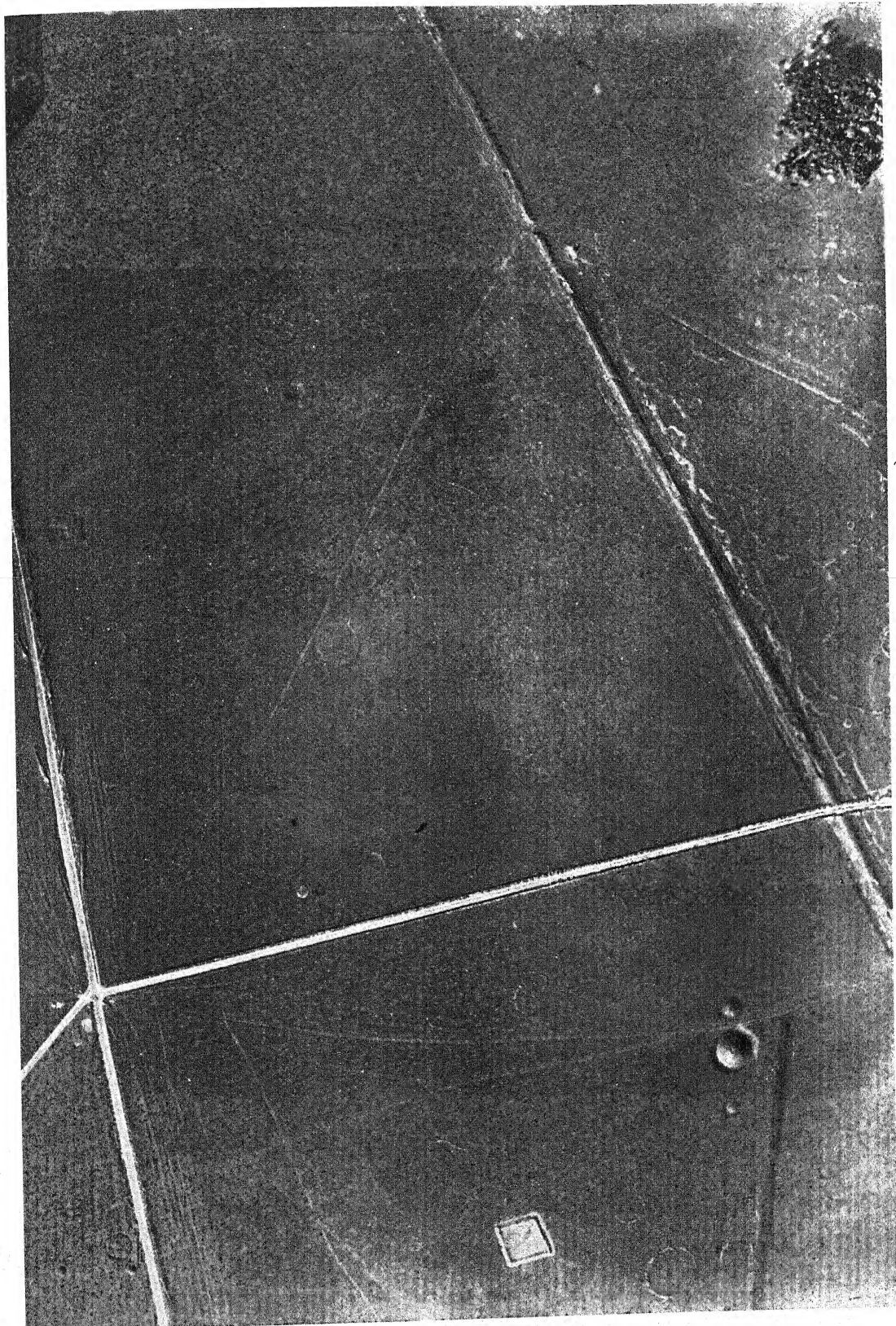


FIG. 44.

THIS photograph overlaps with the preceding, and represents a more south-westerly part of Oakley Down. The principal object in it is the small rectangular earthwork, whose sharp outline is caused by its ditch having been completely excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in 1893. His excavations did not produce conclusive evidence of its age, and he sums up the results as follows (*Excavations*, iv, 1898, p. 48) :

'The chief find in connection with this earthwork is a silver denarius of Trajan (A.D. 98-117), found on the old surface-line beneath the rampart, 0.8 ft. beneath the crest, on the north-east side, near the north-east corner. . . . Its position beneath the crest cannot be regarded as affording certain evidence that this work was erected in Roman times, as it would have done if the rampart had been higher. The surface was so comparatively flat in this work that a coin might *possibly* have worked itself down from the surface in subsequent times. Still its position affords great probability that it may have been on the surface of the ground when the earth was excavated from the ditch and thrown over it. The finding of some few fragments of Romano-British pottery in the rampart and ditch, strengthens the probability of the work being of early Roman times, whilst the comparatively large quantity of British pottery, especially in the interior, makes it likely that the actual construction of the camp was British, or that the site was occupied by the Britons before the earthwork was thrown up. The evidence is not of that conclusive character that I have found elsewhere. . . . No bones, except a tooth of ox, were found in the entrenchment. The entrenchment has been restored to its original shape.'



XXXII. HANDLEY HILL

The white appearance of the earthwork on the plate is due to the different kind of grass which has sprung up here, since the turf was disturbed by the excavations.

Diagonally across the photograph runs the Roman road, less mutilated here by flint-diggers. On the right, or south-east side, about midway, will be observed a row of pits flanking it in an irregular line. These were excavated by the makers of the Roman road, to obtain material for the chalk causeway of the road. (The surface was metalled with Tertiary beach-pebbles, and a good section can be seen on the south side of the modern road to Cranborne, where the Roman causeway is cut through.) These pits are an almost invariable accompaniment of Roman roads. It may be wondered why they should be seen here only and not elsewhere. Possibly it is because they have been obliterated by ploughing at a later date during the Roman occupation. It is noteworthy that there are no signs of cultivation on the down where the pits are visible—that lying to the right or south-east of the Roman road; whereas on the left of it there are traces, though faint. It will be remembered that cultivation in Romano-British times was observed on the preceding photograph. That the south-eastern part of the down on this plate has not been cultivated, at any rate, for a very long time, is proved by the size and abundance of fungus rings there. The size of a fungus ring is an accurate index to its age, and some of these must be three or four hundred years old.

In the bottom left-hand corner of the plate will be seen one large and two small circles. The large circle is the excavated ditch of a barrow excavated by Pitt-Rivers (his no. 23), and the small mound below it is the heap of soil which was never replaced in the ditch. The left-hand mound is his barrow no. 24. It would be tedious to describe fully the result of his excavations, interesting and important though they are. They will be found in vol. iv of his *Excavations*, pp. 144-70.

Barrow 23 contained a primary central interment by cremation, without an urn; and of the three interments (inferred to be secondary), one consisted of an urn inverted over burnt bones, the other of an urn (in sixty-two fragments) with burnt bones, and the third of a crouched skeleton with a bronze awl. The two urns are of the type with ornamented collars and belong to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. This was the second instance in the General's excavations of a secondary *inhumation*, though he is careful to point out that the evidence for these burials being secondary is not conclusive.

Barrow 24 is much smaller and contained three large empty cavities, 'of which two appeared by their size to be graves for inhumation interments'. On the floor of the barrow was found an ornamented rim fragment of a bowl of the West Kennet type, usually regarded as neolithic. No primary interment was found.

'The most remarkable feature in connection with this barrow was the discovery of 52 secondary interments by cremation, almost entirely on the west side, and beyond the area of the barrow. . . . They showed no trace whatever on the surface of the turf.'

and their discovery was due to the General's habit of systematic trenching.

'Of the 52 secondary interments, 47 contained burnt bones and pottery, four burnt bones without pottery, and one, wood ashes, but no bones or pottery.'

Six of the urns were completely restored. Three at least of the urns (whole or fragmentary) illustrated are of the ribbed finger-tip type, two are of the Deveril-Rimbury type, and one is

Plate XXXII HANDLEY HILL

of an earlier Bronze Age type. The urnfield would appear to belong, like all other British urnfields, to the Early Iron Age.

The barrows lettered A to F have not, to judge by their intact appearance, been excavated. A and B are low and flat, and about the same size. C is a bowl. D is the 'Berendes beorh' of the charter, and from its size would form a useful bound-mark. Close up against it, on the south-east, is a low mound E, apparently older than its ditch. F is a bowl.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XXXIII

a BUSH BARROW

b TOWER HILL BARROWS

Plate XXXIIIa BUSH BARROW

Reference No. 200.

County. Wilts. 54 SW. (122: D. 6).

Parish. Wilsford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 10' 12''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 50' 0''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 350 ft. (107 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. About 7.20 a.m., 12th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,565 ft. (781 metres); calculated.

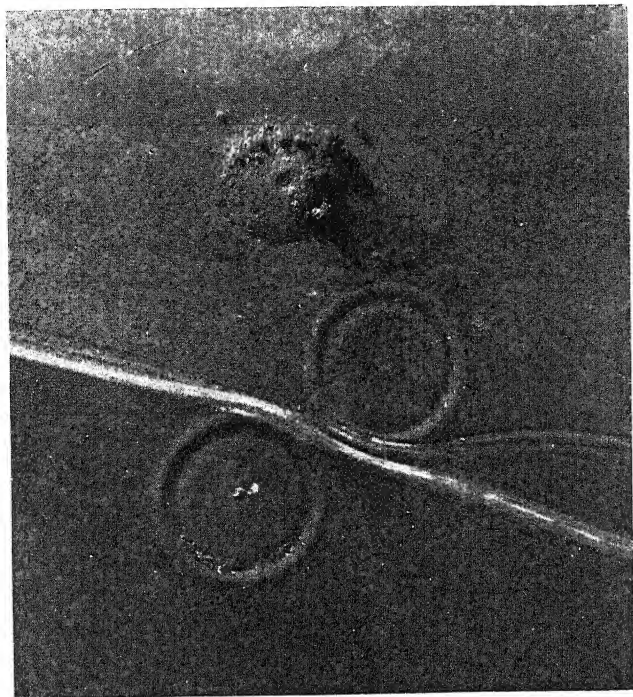
Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

THE three barrows seen on this plate lie 1,200 yds. south-west of Stonehenge. Bush Barrow is the one on the right, still covered, as in Colt Hoare's time, with bushes. The name goes back at least to the beginning of the eighteenth century, for Stukeley (*Stonehenge*, 1740, Plate XXXIII) gives a picture of it, and describes it (p. 46) as 'a barrow planted by the shepherds'. His illustration shows nine young trees in a row on the top of the barrow, and a hurdle fence of peculiar plan in front. The plantation was evidently then of recent date, but its purpose remains unexplained. The barrow was opened in September 1808, and the following account is given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare (*Ancient Wiltshire*, 1812, i. 202-4):¹

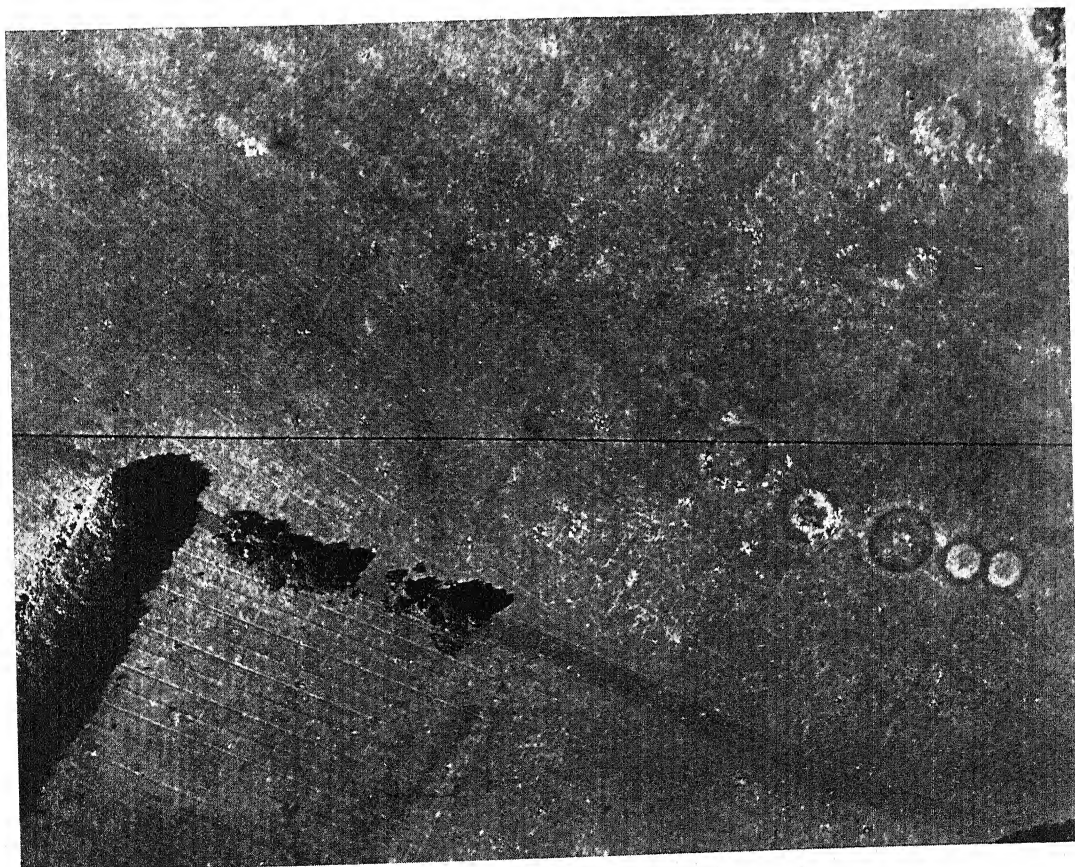
'The first attempts made by Mr. Cunnington on this barrow proved unsuccessful, as also those of some farmers, who tried their skill in digging into it. Our researches were renewed in September 1808. . . . On reaching the floor of the barrow, we discovered the skeleton of a tall and stout man, lying from south to north; the extreme length of his thigh bone was 20 in. About 18 in. south of the head, we found several brass [*sic*, for 'bronze'] rivets intermixed with wood, and some thin bits of brass [*sic*, for 'bronze'] nearly decomposed. These articles covered a space of 12 in. or more; and it is probable, therefore, that they were the mouldered remains of a shield. Near the shoulders lay the fine celt [Fig. 45, A], the lower end of which owes its great preservation to having been originally furnished with a handle of wood. Near the right arm was a large dagger [Fig. 45, B] of brass [*sic*, for 'bronze'], and a spearhead [Fig. 45, C] of the same metal, full 13 in. long, and the largest we ever found. . . . These were accompanied by a curious article of gold [Fig. 45, D] which I conceive had originally decorated the case of the dagger. The handle of wood belonging to this instrument [Fig. 45, E] exceeds anything we have yet seen, both in design and execution, and could not be surpassed (if indeed equalled) by the most able workman of modern times. By the annexed engraving you will immediately recognize the British zig-zag or the modern Vandyke pattern which was formed with a labour and exactness almost unaccountable, by thousands of gold rivets, smaller than the smallest pin. The head of the handle though exhibiting no variety of pattern, was also formed by the same kind of studding. So very minute indeed were these pins, that our labourers had thrown out thousands of them with their shovels, and scattered them in every direction, before, by the necessary aid of a magnifying glass, we could discover what they were, but fortunately enough remained attached to the wood to develop the pattern. Beneath the fingers of the right hand lay a lance head of brass [*sic*, for 'bronze'], but so much corroded that it broke to pieces on moving. Immediately over the breast of the skeleton was a large plate of gold [Fig. 46, E] in the form of a lozenge, measuring 7 in. by 6 in. It was fixed to a thin piece of wood, over the edges of which the gold was lapped; it is perforated at the top and bottom, for the purpose probably of fastening it to the dress as a breastplate. . . . We next discovered, on the right side of the skeleton, a very curious perforated stone [Fig. 46, F], some wrought articles of bone, many small rings of the same material [Fig. 46, G], and another article of gold [Fig. 46, H]. The stone . . . had a wooden handle which was fixed into the perforation in the centre, and encircled by a neat ornament of brass [*sic*, for 'bronze'], part of which still adheres to the stone . . . ' (*Ancient Wiltshire*, 1812, i. 203-4, Plates XXVI, XXVII.)

The two disc-barrows are excellent examples of this very beautiful type of burial-place. They should be compared with those on Oakley Down (Plate XXXI). Much has been written

¹ The objects found are here illustrated from fresh drawings specially made by Mr. Waterhouse, by kind permission of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, in whose Museum at Devizes they are now exhibited.



a. BUSH BARROW



b. TOWER HILL BARROWS

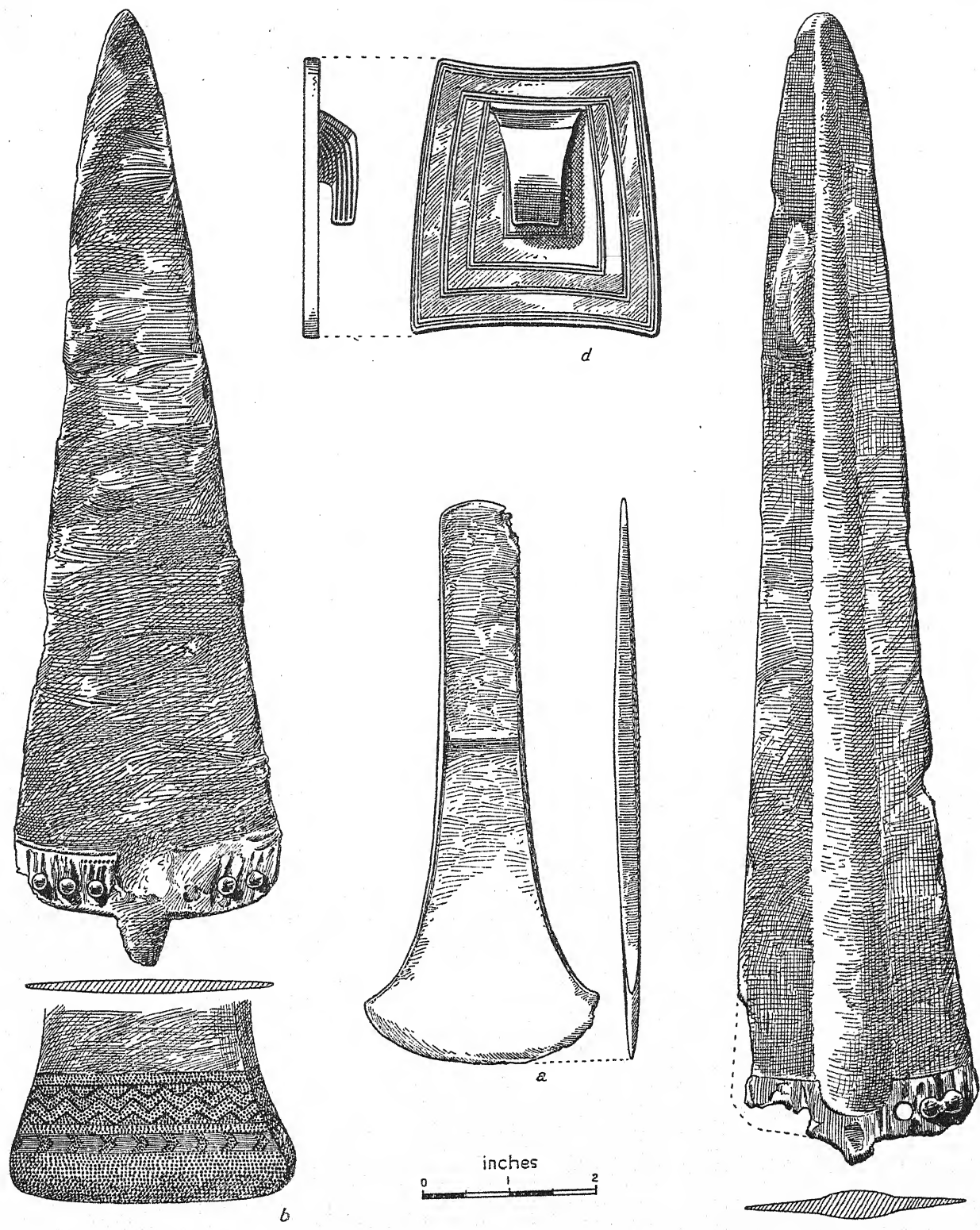


FIG. 45. Bronze daggers, bronze axe, and gold object (*d*), found in the Bush Barrow, a bell-barrow near Stonehenge.

Plate XXXIII a BUSH BARROW

about disc-barrows and their age; whatever that may be, there can be no doubt that they belong to one period, and that this was the Early Bronze Age. All the three barrows on this plate are therefore more or less contemporary.

The disc-barrow nearest to Bush Barrow was opened by Stukeley, probably about 1720.

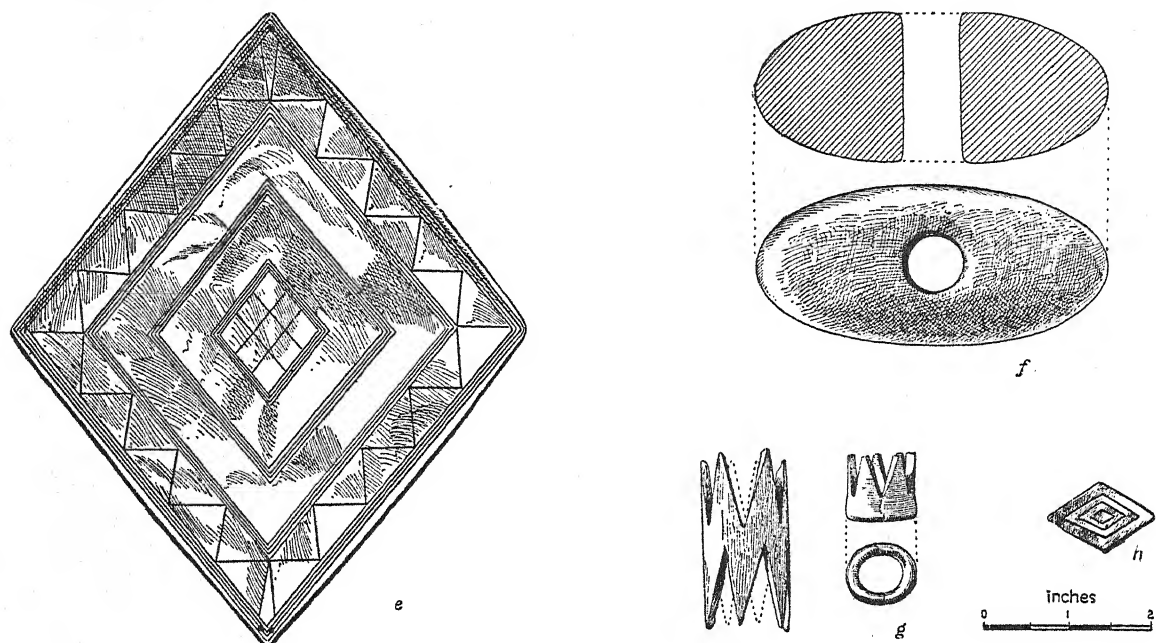


FIG. 46.

It is 'Normanton, No. 159' of Colt Hoare's numbering, and 'Wilsford, No. 4' of Mr. Goddard's. Stukeley says (*Stonehenge*, 1740, pp. 45 and 46):

'We made a cross-section ten foot each way, three foot broad over its center, upon the cardinal points. At length we found a squarish hole cut into the solid chalk, in the center of the *tumulus*. It was three foot and a half, i.e. two cubits long, and near two foot broad, i.e. one cubit: pointing to Stonehenge directly. It was a cubit and a half deep from the surface. . . . In this little grave we found all the burnt bones of a man, but no signs of an urn. The bank of the circular ditch is on the outside, and is 12 cubits [21 ft.] broad. The ditch is 6 cubits [10½ ft.] broad (the Druid's staff), the area is 70 cubits [122½ ft.] in diameter. The whole 100 [cubits = 175 ft.]'

The other disc-barrow was opened in 1804 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and his collaborator, Mr. William Cunnington. It 'produced within a small circular cist, an interment of burned bones, and with it, a great variety of amber, jet and glass beads' (*Ancient Wiltshire*, i, 1812, 205). These beads consist of two long notched beads of blue glass, five-eighths of an inch long, with six segments (*Stourhead Catalogue*, 1896, No. 154); eleven round amber beads (*ibid.*, No. 154 a); and six fusiform lignite beads (*ibid.*, No. 154 b).

O.G.S.C.

Plate XXXIIIb TOWER HILL BARROWS

Reference No. 165.

County. Wilts. 61 NE. (122 : 10 D. and E.).

Parish. Newton Tony.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 9' 15''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 39' 20''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 360 ft. (110 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.20 p.m., 26th June.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,300 ft. (1,005 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

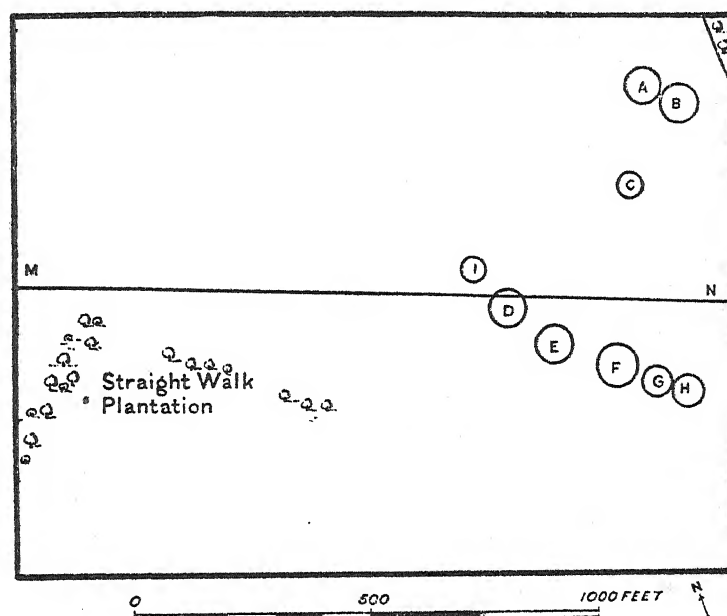


FIG. 47.

DURING Iter 2 of his Station V South (Amesbury), Sir Richard Colt Hoare writes (1): 'Following the boundary line of the two counties, and passing through . . . the little sequestered village of Newton Toney, I again find myself on turf, and soon rencounter the well-known banks and barrows.' The first barrows to be met with on Colt Hoare's route must have been the eight to be seen in this plate and which, although his arrangement of them does not entirely agree with that of the air-photograph, are shown on the map facing p. 197 of his work. In this map the boundary between Wiltshire and Hampshire is made to cut between the barrows which I have numbered F and G, whereas nowadays the county boundary runs on the east side of the wood, a portion of which appears in the top right-hand corner of the photograph. The Rev. E. H. Goddard, in his monumental 'List of the Prehistoric Antiquities of Wiltshire' (3), refers to these barrows, giving them the numbers of 1 g-1 n in the parish of Newton Toney, but follows Colt Hoare, however, in stating that two lie in Hampshire. These eight barrows are not marked on modern ordnance-survey maps, although they did appear upon the 2-in.-to-the-mile ordnance-survey map of 1807-8.

The barrows themselves lie upon open downland which has not been under plough for a long time, A and B being on a slope above C, while the remaining five are on the level at the foot. Apart from damage by rabbits these barrows, with the exception of E, remain in good condition, never apparently having been excavated.

Plate XXXIII b TOWER HILL BARROWS

A and B have the appearance of bowl-barrows on the ground, but the air-photograph shows a ditch round each which is shared by both on their contiguous sides. The diameter of each of these barrows is the same, 86 ft., but the height of A is only 1 ft. 2 in., while B, less damaged by rabbits, as the photograph shows, has a height of 3 ft. Barrow C is actually larger than it appears upon the photograph, owing probably to the fact that it is a true bowl-barrow; its diameter is also 86 ft. and its height is 2 ft. 8 in. Barrow D is a saucer-barrow.¹ The ditch round barrow D is very much damaged by rabbits, especially on the south. The diameter of the barrow, taken from the opposite points of the ditch, is 101 ft., and the height, to the centre of the mound, is 4 in. To E I will revert later, as it represents a wholly different type from the barrows in this row. F is another saucer-barrow even bigger than the last, having a diameter of 109 ft. and a height of 5 in. It is barely damaged at all by rabbits and like G and H presents a beautifully symmetrical appearance. G and H are identical in every respect, sharing at their closest point, as in the case of A and B, a common ditch. The diameter of each is 77 ft. and the height 1 ft. 5 in. As yet rabbits have left these two barrows entirely alone and their condition is almost perfect. There remains only barrow E to be described. Although from the air and in the photograph this barrow looks not unlike another saucer-barrow similar to the four beside it, it is in actual fact one of those obscure earthworks which Stukeley termed 'barrows inverted' (4), and which Sir R. Colt Hoare termed 'pond-barrows' (2). The latter describes these as follows: 'They differ totally from all the others and resemble an excavation made for a pond; they are circular, and formed with the greatest exactness; having no protuberance within the area, which is perfectly level. We have dug into several, but have never discovered any pottery or sepulchral remains, though I have heard that an interment of burnt bones was found within the area of one of them on Lake Downs. We generally find one or more of these barrows in the detached groups, and on Lake Downs there is a cluster of four or five of them all together.' As the Rev. A. C. Smith says (5), good examples of these may be seen on the Calstone Downs. The finest example which I have ever seen of a 'pond-barrow' is that numbered in Goddard's List 'Bishops Cannings 14' (Wilts 27 SE.), which is a perfect circle 108 ft. in diameter, while the surrounding bank or wall is 2 ft. 8½ in. above ground-level and the area is 5 ft. 8 in. below the top of the wall.

Barrow E in the photograph presents all the appearance of having been such a pond-barrow, but is unfortunately very much mutilated, having been ruthlessly dug into, not, it would seem by the irregular nature of the digging, for archaeological purposes. The various pits and holes, seen very clearly in the photograph as darker patches within the area, would suggest rather the work of flint or chalk diggers. The diameter of this barrow is 83 ft., and the depth of the largest pit—that at the extreme west—is 3 ft. 9 in. below ground-level. Although, as I say, the whole appearance suggests a pond-barrow, the mutilation is such that the suggestion that it was originally a saucer-barrow like the rest must not be lost sight of, and would appear to gain some strength from the appearance in the photograph, though invisible on the ground, of the dark encircling ring suggesting the existence at some time of a surrounding ditch rather

¹ By 'saucer-barrow' is to be understood a barrow such as may be seen in a perfected form at Windmill Hill near Avebury, with a ditch around it after the manner of a disc-barrow, but in which a mound commences to rise actually from the ditch until it reaches its apex in the centre, instead of there being, as in the case of disc-barrows, a space at the original ground-level between the inner side of the ditch and the more or less central tump.

than a low wall. The thick grass in the silted ditches of the other four barrows of this line is a very noticeable feature on the ground, since the vegetation of the surrounding down is here very sparse.

To the north-west of barrow D may be observed a small circle rather faint upon the photograph, which in the key has been given the letter I. On the photograph this rather suggests another barrow, although I must confess that from the air I did not notice any sign of it. On the ground (although perfectly flat) the site is distinguishable by the fact that rabbits have burrowed deeply there, but only in a complete circle. As it is notorious that rabbits choose already disturbed ground where possible, it would seem probable that this actually at one time was a barrow.

That much of this area has at one time been under plough may clearly be seen in the photograph, although on the ground it could never be detected. The small field on the south-east of Straight Walk Plantation is particularly noticeable in the photograph, and it may be remarked that the present boundary of trees, as well as the path running at right-angles to it, at that time also formed the boundary, since the lines of ploughing, although paying no attention to the fence M N, alter their direction as far as this particular field is concerned. Even in this field, despite the fact that looking at the photograph it seems almost impossible to believe it, there is not one vestige or trace of the ground ever having been under plough. The thin line M N is part of the strong fence which now surrounds the Experimental Gas School at Porton Down.

A.K.

LITERARY REFERENCES

- (1) Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, i, 1812, p. 216.
- (2) *Ibid.*, p. 22.
- (3) *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xxxviii, 1913.
- (4) Dr. William Stukeley, *Abury Described*, 1743, p. 12.
- (5) Rev. A. C. Smith, *British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs*, 1885, p. 8.

Plate XXXIV

a HANGING HILL, LONGSTOCK

b BARROW HILL, CLATFORD

c COLLINGBOURNE COWDOWN

Plate XXXIVa HANGING HILL, LONGSTOCK

Reference No. 222.

County. Hants. 31 SE. (122 : E. 13).

Parish. Longstock.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 8' 15''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 30' 16''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 350 ft. (107 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. About midday, 12th July.

Height of Aeroplane. About 3,000 ft. (914 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

At least two barrow circles are quite clear on this plate. Other circles may possibly be fungus mounds, though in a field now and for long past under cultivation this seems improbable. On the ground (13 Sept. 1925) it is just possible to see a very faint swelling on the site of one of the circles, and as one approaches from the south the horizon is seen to be not perfectly smooth; it is very doubtful, however, whether one would have noticed these faint irregularities, if one's attention had not been directed to the spot by the air-photograph, and one would certainly not have been able to account for them so conclusively. The barrows stood on the saddle of the ridge, half-way between Danebury and Longstock. The name of an adjacent field on the Longstock Tithe-map (1841) is Burr Lynch; and this name may perpetuate a memory of the barrows.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XXXIVb BARROW HILL, CLATFORD

Reference No. 59.

County. Hants. 23 SE. (122 : D. 13).

Parish. Goodworth Clatford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 10' 23''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 29' 26''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. Between 200 ft. and 300 ft. (60 and 91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

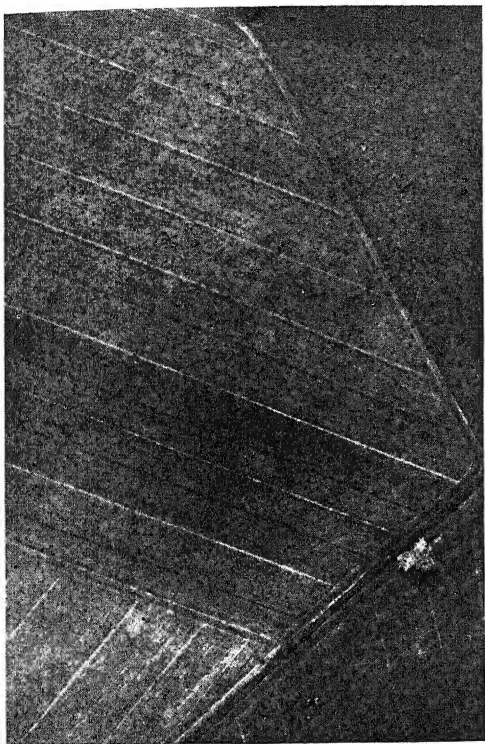
Time and Date of Photograph. 11.15 a.m., 16th June.

Height of Aeroplane. About 4,000 ft. (1,218 metres).

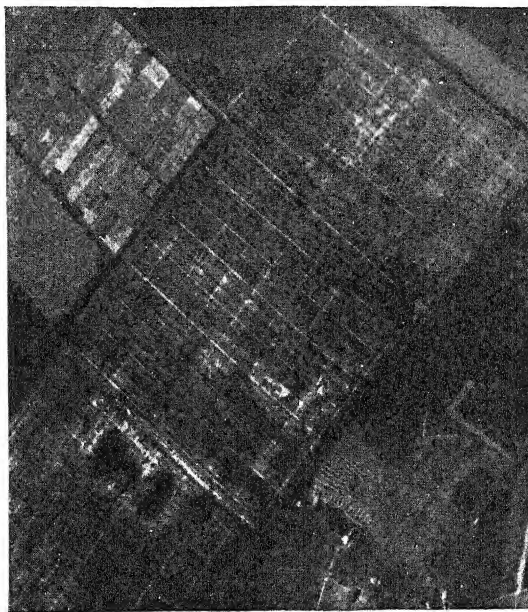
Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

One half-complete and three complete circles visible on this plate were first seen from the air during the flight when the photograph was taken. Their character would have been obvious, even had it not been explained by the name of the hill on which they are placed—Barrow Hill. The dark bands which make the circles visible consist presumably of corn. At the time when the site was visited on the ground (13 Sept. 1925), absolutely nothing was visible. The field had been ploughed up, but not the slightest irregularity of the surface could be detected, and not even the most experienced field archaeologist would have known that there had once been barrows there. The dark smudges below to the left represent the filling of the chalk-pits: between them and the barrow circles is the top of the hill. The field in which they are lies between allotment gardens and a poultry farm.

O.G.S.C.



a. HANGING HILL, LONGSTOCK



b. BARROW HILL, CLATFORD



c. COLLINGBOURNE COWDOWN

Plate XXXIVc COLLINGBOURNE COWDOWN

Reference No. 124.

County. Wilts. 48 NE. (122 : A. 9).

Parish. Collingbourne Ducis.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 15' 40''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 40' 15''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 450 ft. (137 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 9.14 a.m., 22nd June.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,000 ft. (914 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

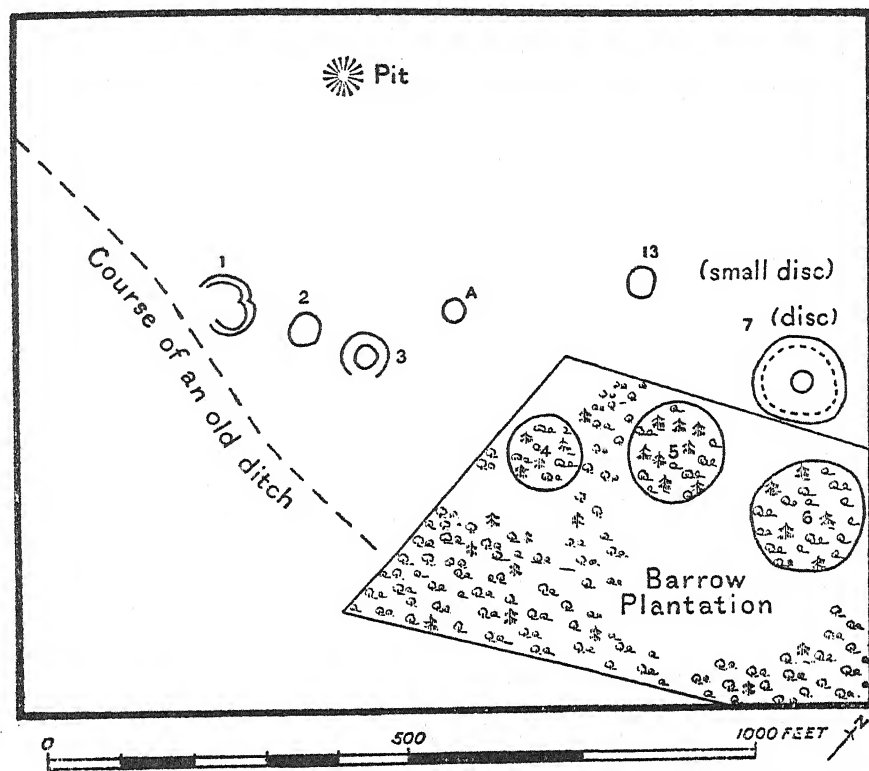


FIG. 48.

THESE barrows are situated on the downs above and to the west of the Collingbourne Valley, between Collingbourne Ducis and Sidbury Hill. They are half a mile south-west of Leckford Bridge, where the Ludgershall–Everley–Devizes Road crosses the stream. They form a group of fourteen, nine of which are seen on this plate. They were excavated at various times by the Rev. W. C. Lukis and others, and the following is a summary of the results, as recorded by Mr. Lukis in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. x (July 1866), pp. 85–103 :

1. 'Appears to have been a double one, and to have been disturbed at an early date.' This is confirmed by the air-photograph, which not only shows part of a typical twin-barrow ditch, but shows that it has been obscured, probably by the material of the mound spread by the first spoliators, on the southern side. 'Fragments of urns, that could not have been reached by the plough, were scattered in all directions in the large [north-western] portion of the mound, and one or two pieces belonged to vessels made of fine clay, well baked, and minutely ornamented with delicate indentations.' These are probably the seven fragments of beaker ware now at Devizes (*Cat.* 1911, X. 36). 'There were also traces of fire and ashes. In the small portion of the mound were only pieces of charcoal.'

Plate XXXIVc COLLINGBOURNE COWDOWN

2. This barrow was already nearly obliterated by ploughing in 1855, when opened by Lukis. It 'produced nothing at all'.

3. This barrow, too, was nearly obliterated. About 7 in. below the surface was found the skeleton of an old man, with an iron knife near the waist and hands. 'The plough had torn up the pottery and scattered it in fragments about the barrow. It was of a thick coarse description and of a dark colour; and the lip of one of the vessels had rude indentations by way of ornament; and a band of similar character encircled the waist, two projections on opposite sides of the band serving for handles.' The urn referred to above is identified, with a query, in the Devizes Catalogue with the fragment of a typical finger-tip urn (XL, Plate vi. 4); but the association of such a fragment with an inhumation would be unique. The discovery of a skeleton with an iron knife suggests a Saxon burial; and the whole, a series of secondary interments jumbled up by the plough. The ditch round this barrow is unusually wide and defined with remarkable precision, as a dark ring, on the plate.

4, 5, 6. These are the three in the wood. As their shape does not appear on the photographs on account of the trees, no detailed account of their contents is given. It will be found in Lukis's article and a summary in Goddard's list, *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxxviii, 231-2. These barrows were amongst the most productive in the group.

7. This is a disc-barrow, opened by Colt Hoare in 1805. No record of the result, however, was published. According to Lukis it 'is said traditionally in the parish to have produced "a small saucer"'. I re-opened it in September 1855, and found an empty cist.' The 'small saucer' may well have been an incense cup, such as have often been found in disc-barrow. Fifty years is not too long for tradition to remain accurate.

8-12. These fall outside the plate.

13. In this 'small, low barrow, we found an empty cist only'. When visiting the site I noted this barrow as a 'small disc'; by which presumably is meant a saucer-barrow. The barrow is not visible on the plate.

A. Lukis does not mention this barrow at all.

The air-photograph shows three barrows whose existence was known already but which were not marked on the ordnance map (nos. 1, 2, and 3), and one entirely new one (A). The barrows had actually been replaced on the raised large-scale O.S. maps from a Royal Air Force photograph taken by the Old Sarum Squadron (No. S.A.C.A. 250).

O.G.S.C.

Plate XXXV
AMESBURY DOWN

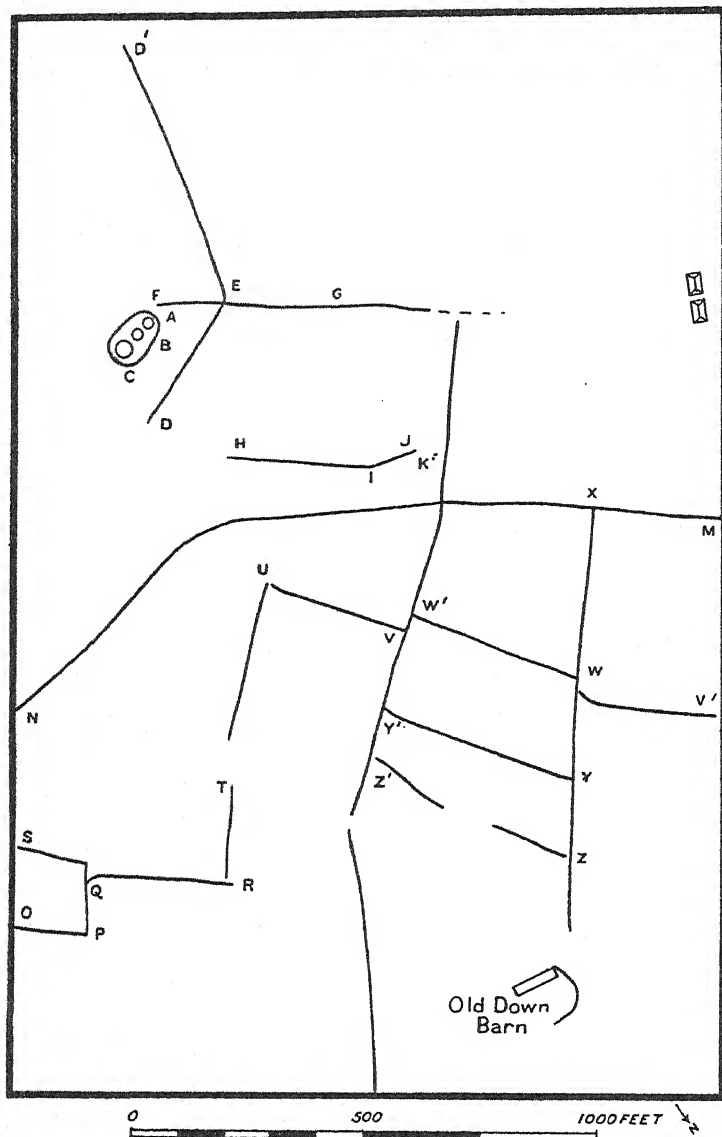


FIG. 49.

Plate XXXV AMESBURY DOWN

Reference No. 171.

County.

Wilts. 60 NE. (122 : D. and E.).

Parish.

Amesbury.

Latitude.

51° 9' 12" N.

Longitude.

1° 47' 15" W.

Height above Sea-level.

350 ft. (107 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

6.41 p.m., 26th June.

Height of Aeroplane.

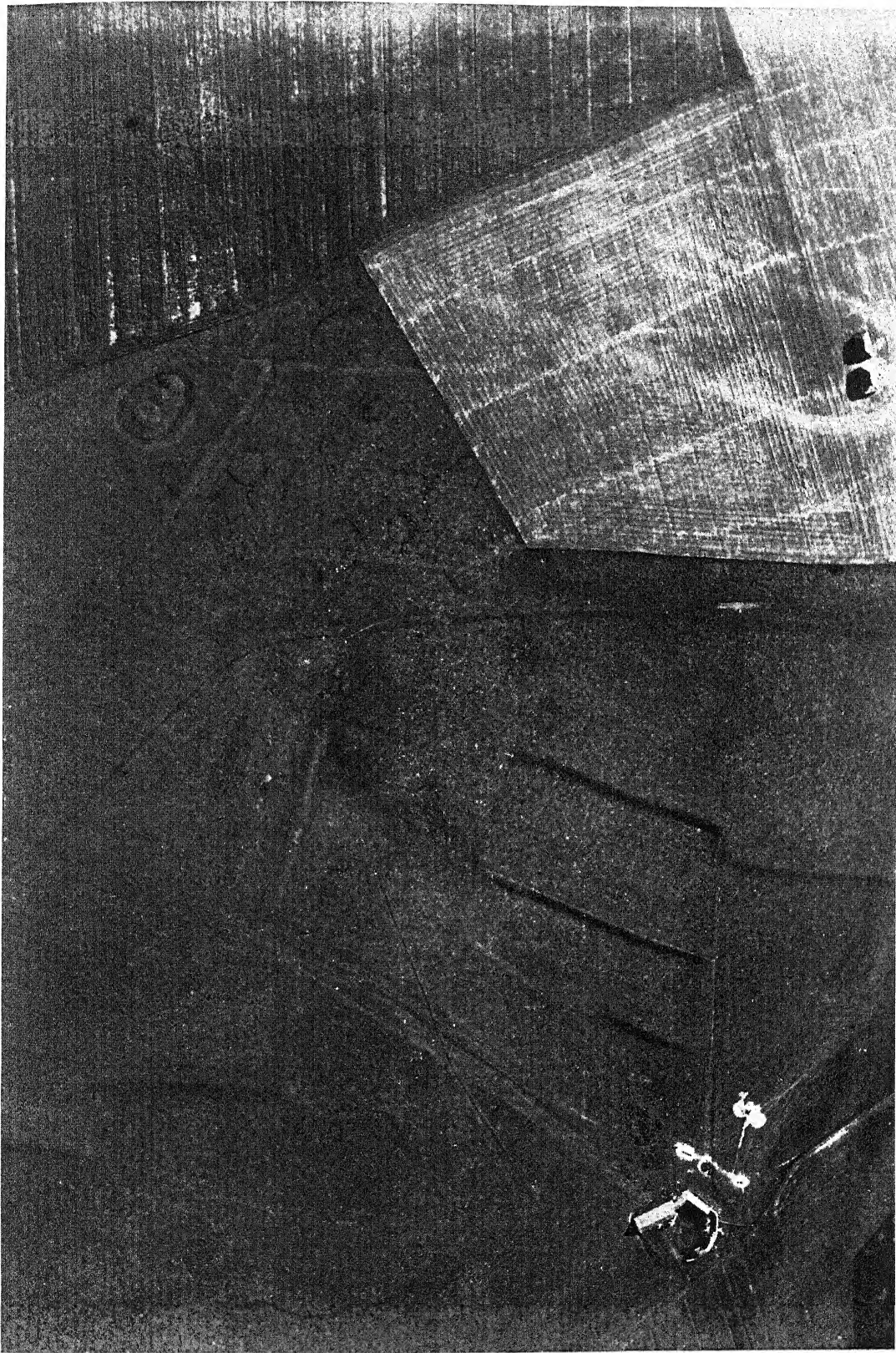
3,500 ft. (1,005 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/180th of a second.

TRIPLE barrows are excessively scarce, so much so, indeed, that even so great an authority as Dr. Thurnam, who unfortunately was not aware of the example of Amesbury Down, shown in our photograph, when writing of the barrows on Overton Hill (1), said, 'twin barrows are not uncommon but a threefold union is very rare; indeed the only other example with which we are acquainted is that on Shepherd's Shore'.¹ Such being the case, it would not be out of

¹ Mr. A. D. Passmore refers in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 1922, vol. xli, p. 184, to an example of a triple barrow at Pavlovka, in South Russia. Pavlovka is a common name in South Russia, and the particular one referred to is not specified. This barrow is figured and described in the Report for 1891 of the Imperial Archaeological Commission of St. Petersburg as agreeing in size with that on Overton Hill, but the contents of the former—'many skeletons coloured red'—together with those of surrounding barrows hardly seem to suggest any further connexion between the two.



XXXV. AMESBURY DOWN

place before describing the Amesbury barrows in detail to recapitulate what is known of the two more classic but hardly more interesting examples. These both resemble each other so closely, or rather did so before that at Shepherd's Shore was mutilated, that they may be considered as precisely of the same type; but this type differs so markedly in certain details from ours on Amesbury Down as to enhance the interest of the latter, which is numbered 'Amesbury 91' in Mr. Goddard's list (4).

The Overton Hill example, which we may take first, lies just to the north of the London-Bath Road, 300 yds. west of the milestone 4 miles from Marlborough and 8 miles from Calne. This triple barrow consists of two large bowl-barrows with a much smaller barrow between them, the whole surrounded by a single ditch, which is, however, formed, as Colt Hoare describes it, in the shape of an hour-glass. A better description would be perhaps that of a figure of eight, with a gap in the middle of the centre line where the smallest barrow is placed. Within this ditch the barrows give the impression of being placed on a flat platform, owing to a certain amount of untouched soil being left between the edge of the barrows and the ditch, but a low 'col' or ridge connects the central barrow with that on either side of it. The over-all length from end to end of the ditch on Overton Hill is 284 ft., the breadth at the broader part 126 ft., and the breadth at the narrow neck of the hour-glass 90 ft., while the depth is uniformly 2 ft. 3 in.

The northernmost barrow, referred to in Mr. Goddard's list (5) as West Overton 4, and by Colt Hoare in his Map of Abury (7) as No. 4, and by the Rev. A. C. Smith (11) as 11. H. vi. f., is 10 ft. 5 in. high, and has a diameter of 105 ft. It was excavated by Colt Hoare, and he reports that it contained, 'at a depth of 2 feet under its summit, a large rude urn, with its mouth placed upwards, filled with burnt bones, and secured on its top and sides by sarsen stones; at the depth of 10 feet the primary deposit, consisting of a pile of burnt bones, had been heaped up on the natural surface. Among them was a small lance-head of brass' (that is to say, bronze; Colt Hoare invariably referred to bronze as brass) 'similar both in size and in pattern to the one before described in No. 1,¹ and a bit of ivory which probably once belonged to the spear which, as is frequently the case, had been secured in a wooden case or scabard' (8).

The centre barrow, which is only 4 ft. 7 in. high, although marked as such on Colt Hoare's map, did not receive a number from him, nor did he examine it. On the other hand Dr. Thurnam did, giving it the number of 22. He excavated it in August 1854 and found 'a deposit of burnt bones in a shallow cist, and a rude bone pin nearly 5 inches in length, which had likewise passed through the fire. The bones were of small size, probably those of a female' (1). Mr. Goddard gives the number 3 A to this barrow, and Smith his usual complicated type of number, 11. H. vi. g. It is not marked on any ordnance-survey map, however, even in the latest large-scale revision of this year (1925).

The remaining barrow, which is the one nearest the road, is the biggest of the three, being 110 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. 8½ in. high. Goddard numbered it West Overton 3 and Smith 11. H. vi. h. Colt Hoare gave it the number 3, and on excavation found in it 'at a depth of 12 ft. 8 in. a simple interment of burnt bones deposited within the cist'.

The other group of barrows to be described, namely those usually referred to as at Shepherd's Shore, which in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's day was a public house at the point

¹ The description referred to consists merely of 'small lance made of brass'.

Plate XXXV AMESBURY DOWN

where the old Marlborough-Bath Road cuts Wansdyke, is most unfortunately included in the garden in front of Baltic Farm, just north of the modern road, between the fourth and fifth milestone from Devizes. The state of disrepair into which these barrows have been allowed to fall is, in view of their interest and rarity as a monument, an absolute disgrace. The barrows themselves have been much cut about, and I was disgusted to hear from the present tenant of the farm that in the south-western one his predecessor, who only died twelve years ago, had buried a whole ox, which had presumably died of disease. Amazed at this, I cross-questioned my informant more closely, and he admitted to having himself buried a dead colt in the adjacent barrow, 32 Bishops Cannings in Mr. Goddard's list. When I pressed him as to why he should have so desecrated a barrow, he laconically replied that 'mounds were easier digging'. If such forms of destruction are permitted to continue unchecked, it is no wonder that the prehistoric monuments of the south-west of England are rapidly disappearing.

The ditch encircling this triple barrow has practically entirely disappeared. Just enough, however, is visible to give the impression that it was once of a precisely similar form to that around the barrows with which we have just dealt. Fortunately we have preserved (12) a communication by a Mr. John Akerman, F.S.A., to the Society of Antiquaries dated 1847, in which he quotes a letter from one Richard Falkner of Devizes wherein the latter writes: 'The barrows I am about to describe will be found in the triangle made by the old road from Bath, approaching the present turnpike road from Devizes to Marlborough; Wansdyke forming the base. They are placed in a line passing from the south-west to the north-east, and surrounded by a fosse of a very unusual shape, 20 feet across and 3 in. depth. The ground covered by them is 80 yards in length and 47 yards broad in the widest part. The tumulus at the south-east end of the inclosure is the largest, the diameter of the base being 63 feet, and its height 10 feet. The one at the other end is not so high, but, as it slopes into the fosse, its base is not many feet less. Between them is a Barrow of much smaller dimensions, and the three are connected together by slight bands of earth, with a fosse on each side, running a short distance up the Barrows.' Mr. Falkner added a notice of a remarkable feature of which there is now no trace at all, to the effect that there was at the time of his writing 'an approach to the ground 260 yards in length, formed of a vallum and fosse, still quite perfect, commanding a fine view of the Barrows throughout its course'.

The northernmost barrow of these three, called by Mr. Goddard Bishops Cannings 29 (6), and by Smith 4. C. vii. o. (10), was No. 1 of Colt Hoare, and excavated by him. He refers to it as follows (9): 'No. 1, a well-shaped barrow, in which, after having made a very small section and undermined the greater part of it, we could not perceive the smallest signs of any interment; nor from the appearance of the soil had we any reason to suspect a prior investigation.' This barrow was subsequently opened again by Mr. W. Cunnington in 1852 (2) with the same result, the marks of both excavations being still clear.

The centre barrow, No. 30 in Mr. Goddard's list and 4. C. vii. p. of Smith, was first excavated in 1804 by the Mr. William Cunnington who was the contemporary and colleague of Colt Hoare. It contained 'a cist with burnt bones and a jet ornament, a bone arrow-head, a pin, &c.' (3). It is difficult to decide from Colt Hoare's reference to this barrow under the number of 2 (9) whether he actually reopened it, as Mr. Goddard states (6), or whether his description is an abbreviation of Cunnington's earlier results.

The third barrow, that in which the ox was recently buried, which is no less than 15 ft. high, is Mr. Goddard's 29, Smith's 4. C. vii. q., and Colt Hoare's 3. It was opened by the last-named, who tersely reports (9) : 'The contents of this barrow were of the same nature'—presumably of the same nature as number 2.

Now the triple barrow on Amesbury Down differs very markedly, as I said, from those which have just been described. For one thing the ditch, as may be seen in the photograph, is egg-shaped and not in the form of an hour-glass; again, instead of there being a large bowl-barrow on either side of a very small one, in this example the highest barrow is in the centre, although the broadest is at one side. The third barrow, that which I have marked c, gives the appearance both in the photograph and on the ground almost of having been squeezed in without proper provision being left for its size, which, however, rather reminds one of Falkner's description quoted above of the Shepherd's Shore barrows. The actual dimensions of these barrows are as follows :

- A, height 1 ft. 5 in., diameter 41 ft.
- B, height 2 ft. 11 in., diameter 31 ft.
- c, height 1 ft. 7 in., diameter 20 ft.

The length of the 'platform' is 121 ft. at its longest point, while the breadth of it taken between barrows A and B is 80 ft. The breadth of the surrounding ditch is 15 ft., and the depth of it on the south side is 1 ft. 7 in. and on the north side 1 ft. 11 in.

All the barrows have been opened, and an unsightly depression is left in the centre of each, those in A and B being 7 in. deep, and that in c being 2½ in. deep. In the centre of B is embedded a square boundary stone of relatively recent date, which may just be seen as a white speck in the photograph. As regards the ditch, except for a slight throw-out on the north and south sides, all the soil taken therefrom would appear to have been used in the construction of the barrows. This tends to be confirmed by the fact that a rabbit scrape in the centre barrow, not in existence when the photograph was taken, shows almost pure chalk and not darker soil. These barrows are marked on the plan of Sir R. Colt Hoare's Station V (Amesbury) in his *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. i, although the arrangement of ditches which he gives around them does not agree with those seen on the photograph or to be found on the ground. As far as these ditches are concerned, I must confess that I have never seen from the air a site which intrigued me more. The barrows encircled by their ditch seem again to be encircled by a clear-cut and well-marked triangle of ditches, although on the photograph only one side shows clearly, another side very much less distinctly, and the third merely as a suggestion. On the ground, again, the third side is absolutely invisible, and the most delicate levelling shows no sign of it. The biggest ditch beside the barrows is that marked D E. It is 20 ft. broad and 1 ft. 1½ in. deeper than the surrounding ground, above which the banks at each side rise 10½ in. again. Although clear as far as the point D, this ditch then somewhat inexplicably disappears upon the ground; but in the photograph there is a strong suggestion that it proceeds to meet another ditch, which itself can be traced, although not on the ground, straight across the photograph to M. At its other end, E, it cuts clearly into the ditch F G. This ditch has a bank only on one side, is again 20 ft. broad, and is 11 in. deep, while the single bank rises 6 in. above the surrounding ground. A segment of a circle is noticeable on the plan, joining the banks of these two ditches at their acuter angle. This feature has always puzzled me. In the photograph it appears white; on the

Plate XXXV AMESBURY DOWN

ground it can certainly be traced, but is black, due to the close growth of a small plant which, although common round about, is generally hidden by the grass, which on this particular strip does not grow at all. I first observed this plant on the ground in November 1925. The white appearance of the line may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that in late spring this plant may have been flowering.

At F the ditch FG disappears upon the ground although from the air it can, as I said, be traced farther. From G it is interesting in the photograph to observe how much farther into the field it may be traced, although on the ground there is not a sign of it. The white streak running across the field from the corner to the haystacks and around them is a modern trackway of no archaeological significance.

Returning to ditches; from E a ditch, small but clear in the photograph, invisible on the ground, may be seen running roughly south-westwards into the dark-coloured field as far as the point D'. Farther to the north again there is a well-defined example, H J, which disappears at the north-west corner of the field. Were this ditch to be produced in the line through H it would cut into D E just short of D and about the junction of D E and the ditch on the third side of the barrows, which is now invisible on the ground, but which, as it appears upon the photograph, must have been of a considerable breadth.

At the point K may be seen two boundary stones set close together, similar in every respect to that in the middle of barrow B. The black rings over the area which we have just traversed are of course merely fungus rings.

North of the long line M N, which may, at least throughout its westerly portion, have been originally the site of a lynchet but is now used as a path, appear other features almost as interesting as the ditches above it. These consist of complicated but magnificently preserved lynchets. Following the line O P Q R is a very well-defined lynchet with another joining it at Q from S. Across the slope of the hill, which rises from Q S nearly as far as D, may be seen on the photograph the remains of very many lynchets, some of which are even traceable upon the ground. At R is a fourth boundary stone, visible in the photograph. At T this lynchet is cut by cart-tracks running down to Old Down Barn, which may be seen in the corner of the photograph. The lynchet then proceeds to U. At this point a very weak lynchet runs to V, where it strikes the south-east side of the main lynchets. This side lynchet may be traced running downhill to the cart tracks and continuing uphill to the M N lynchet. From W' to W runs a main lynchet, 7 ft. 10 in. high. At W this lynchet, like those parallel with it farther down the hill, stops abruptly against a side-boundary lynchet which runs through Y and Z, after which it turns into a hollow track of modern construction leading to the sheep-trough beside the farm.

Parallel to W W' down the hill is another lynchet, Y Y', which is 6 ft. 7 in. high. The white dot on this lynchet is a modern cutting in the chalk. (In this cutting, on the last occasion when we were there, my wife found a very typical pot-boiler.) Parallel to this lynchet again and still farther down the hill is another, Z Z'. It should be noticed particularly that at the north-west end this lynchet shows very clearly, while it fades away altogether in the middle, and then reappears, but more weakly, at the other end. The reason for this is extremely interesting. Owing to the conformation of the combe, the ground in the centre of this lynchet is perfectly flat, while at the south-east end it slopes slightly to the west. The lynchet consequently dis-

appears where the ground is flat. Owing to the sun having been in the west when this photograph was taken, the lynchets facing the sun were not in shadow, and therefore show white upon the photograph, where indeed they show at all. On the same side of the cart tracks leading to the barn are other lynchets facing west, the course of which can only be faintly seen, although actually they are nearly as strong as w-w' or y-y'. Outside the area already taken in detail may be seen a single lynchet, 6 ft. 1 in. high, running from beside w in a west-north-westerly direction, and passing out of the photograph at v'.

Finally, a modern ditch of a breadth of 4 ft. 6 in. and a depth of 8 in. may be traced on the photograph from just east of the barn near the cart tracks to the point where it makes an abrupt angle and runs to y', whence it proceeds along the lynchet to y and then down to z. Since it cuts through every other feature, ancient or modern, this ditch cannot be of any antiquity whatever, and from its situation is undoubtedly associated with Old Down Barn.

A.K.

LITERARY REFERENCES

- (1) *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 1860, vol. vi, p. 330.
- (2) *Ibid.*, 1860, vol. vi, p. 317 note.
- (3) *Ibid.*, 1885, vol. xxii, p. 237.
- (4) *Ibid.*, 1913, vol. xxxviii, p. 171.
- (5) *Ibid.*, 1913, vol. xxxviii, p. 304.
- (6) *Ibid.*, 1913, vol. xxxviii, p. 197.
- (7) Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, ii, 1812, p. 170.
- (8) *Ibid.*, p. 90.
- (9) *Ibid.*, p. 92.
- (10) Rev. A. C. Smith, *British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs*, 2nd ed., 1885, p. 66.
- (11) *Ibid.*, p. 166.
- (12) *Archaeologia*, 1847, vol. xxxii (Appendix), p. 457.

Plate XXXVI

AVEBURY

Plate XXXVI AVEBURY

Reference No. 117.

County. Wilts. 28 NW. and SW. (112 : D. 5).

Parish. Avebury.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 25' 40''$ N.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 51' 12''$ W. (cross-roads near centre of Great Circle).

Height above Sea-level. Between 500 and 530 ft. (152 and 161 metres).

Geological Formation. Middle Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 9.7 a.m., 22nd June.

Height of Aeroplane. 5,400 ft. (1,645 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

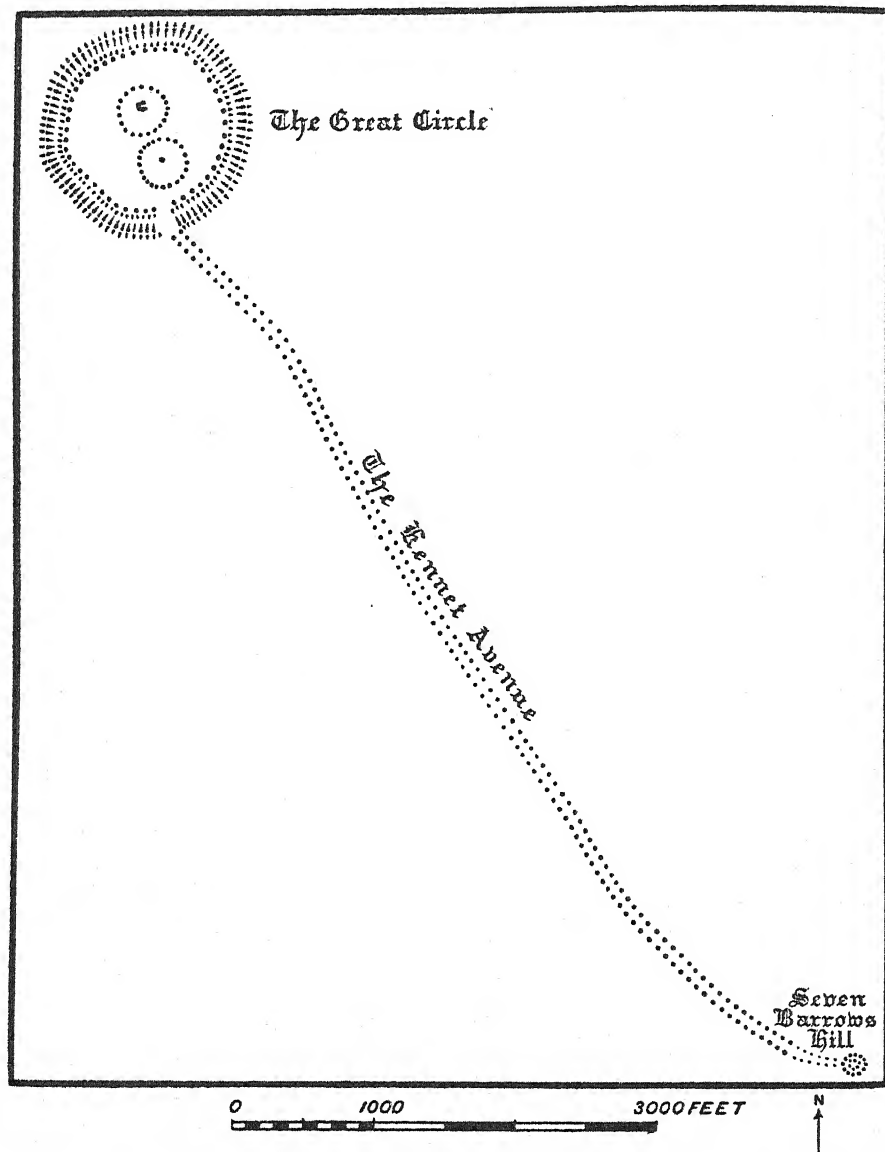
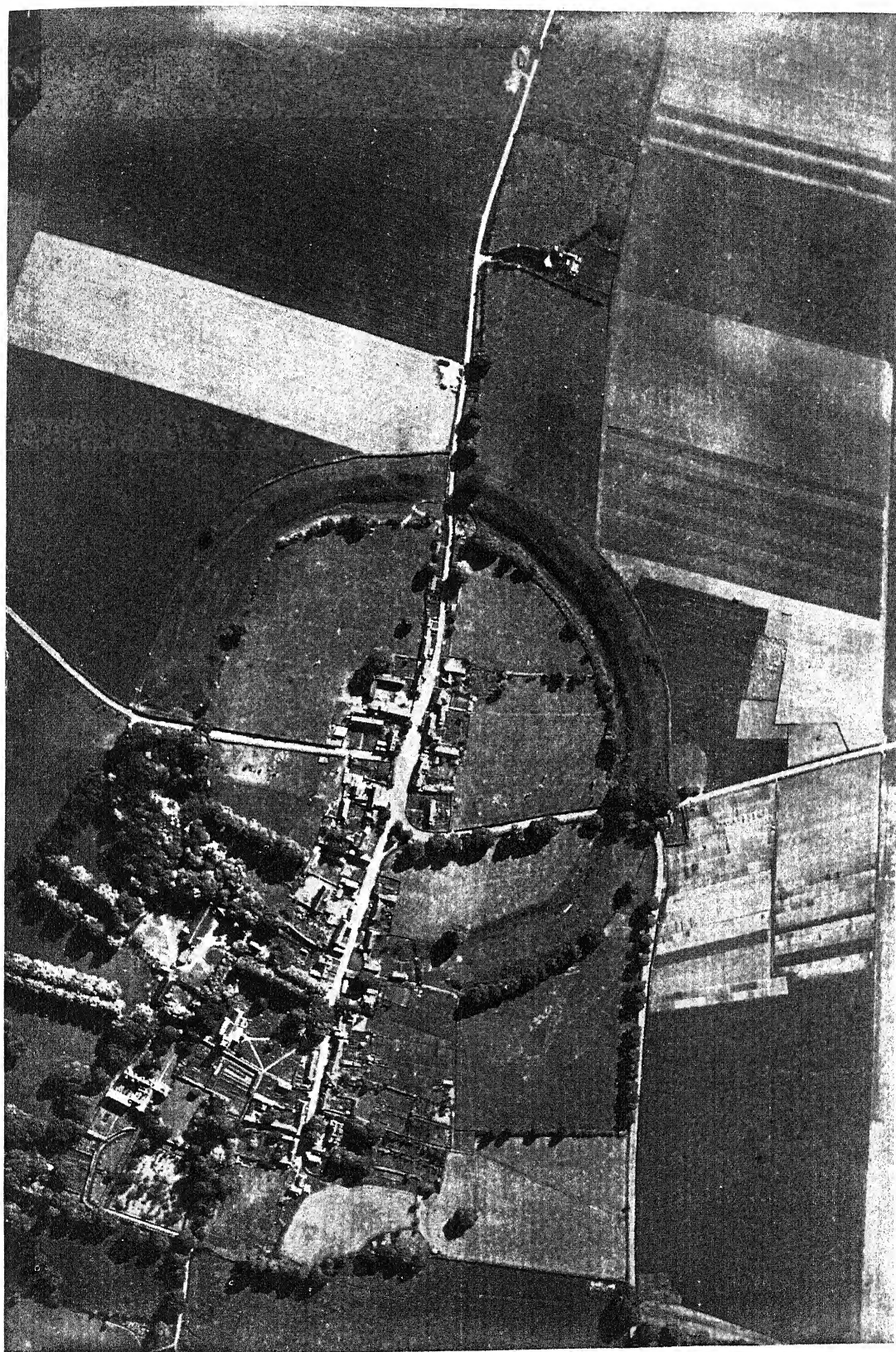


FIG. 50. Avebury restored.

AVEBURY consists of a Great Circle of huge stones, originally about a hundred in number, standing on the inner rim of an encircling ditch. On the outer side of the ditch is a bank which originally towered no less than 55 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. On the circular



XXXVI. AVEBURY

plateau thus enclosed were two smaller stone-circles; in the centre of the northern circle are still two huge uprights called by Stukeley 'The Cove' (17 ft. and 14 ft. 7 in. high respectively); in the centre of the southern was a single stone, but it may only have been the last survivor of a structure like the Cove, which latter originally consisted of three stones. The diameter of the Great Circle is about 1,130 ft. and of the inner circles about 340 ft.

From a gap in the ditch on the south side starts the Kennet Avenue—a stone avenue of about 200 stones; it is 1 mile 800 yds. long, and about 40 ft. wide. At the present time only 21 out of the 200 avenue-stones are in existence. Of these, 7 are still standing; of the remaining 14, all except one are visible. By far the best existing section of the avenue is a group of 11 stones in a grass field on the right or south-western side of the Marlborough Road, half a mile out of Avebury village. The last 5 of those now remaining are those in the bank on the south side of the Bath Road, immediately east of West Kennet. They lie in the field side of the bank, and cannot be seen from the road.

The Avebury Avenue consisted of standing stones, and differed, therefore, from the Stonehenge Avenue, which consisted of a ditch and bank. It is also considerably narrower than the Stonehenge Avenue. Like it, however, the Avebury Avenue does not take a straight course, though the deviation from a straight line is nowhere more than 140 yds. It ends on Overton Hill (also called Seven Barrows Hill), where formerly stood two much smaller concentric stone circles. In the eighteenth century the stones of the avenue were visible right up to these circles, but now neither avenue nor circles remain. For whatever purpose these avenues were made, it was quite certainly not an astronomical one.

Avebury was discovered by Aubrey in 1648 or 1649; but it is to the 'ingenious Stukeley' that we owe most of our knowledge about it, for since his days a great deal of destruction has been carried out. Had not Stukeley had the gout, he would not have 'ridden on horse-back in the spring for the recovery of his health', and while so doing 'indulged his natural love of antiquitys'. Stukeley might have been happier, but the world would have been poorer; for his monumental work on Avebury is still the only reputable book that has been written about the greatest prehistoric monument of Britain; and it could not be written to-day, for much that it records is gone for ever. He may have been fanciful and absurd in his conjectures, but he was diligent and generally accurate in his record of facts. Judged by the standard of his times he deserves to be recognized as a good archaeologist and the pioneer of field-work. Unfortunately, he was bitten by a theory; he believed that Avebury was designed in the plan of a snake, the head being the circles on Overton Hill and the avenue part of the body. To complete the picture he imagined another avenue leading south-westwards out of the Great Circle towards Beckhampton; and he has left two plans showing the disposition of the stones in both avenues.

His plan of the Kennet Avenue is a priceless document, which was recently disinterred by the writer of this account. Tested by existing remains it is found to be entirely reliable, and indeed it bears internal evidence of accuracy. It records the existence of 84 stones, all of them visible in 1723 when it was made (except 2 which were buried). Of these 84 no less than 21 were still standing. In the two hundred years which have since elapsed, 63 of these stones have disappeared, mostly during the first half of this period. To-day, as has been said, only 21 are in existence, and only 7 still standing. Let us once for all pay a tribute of esteem and gratitude to Stukeley's memory.

Plate XXXVI AVEBURY

But it is less easy to deal with the still unsolved problem of the Beckhampton Avenue. The evidence for its existence rests solely on the authority of Stukeley, and on the two stones still standing in a large field between Beckhampton and Avebury (Plate XXXVIII, 1 and 2, near top left-hand corner). Unfortunately, Stukeley's two recently discovered plans of the Beckhampton Avenue do not agree: they make it follow different courses. (It is difficult to locate

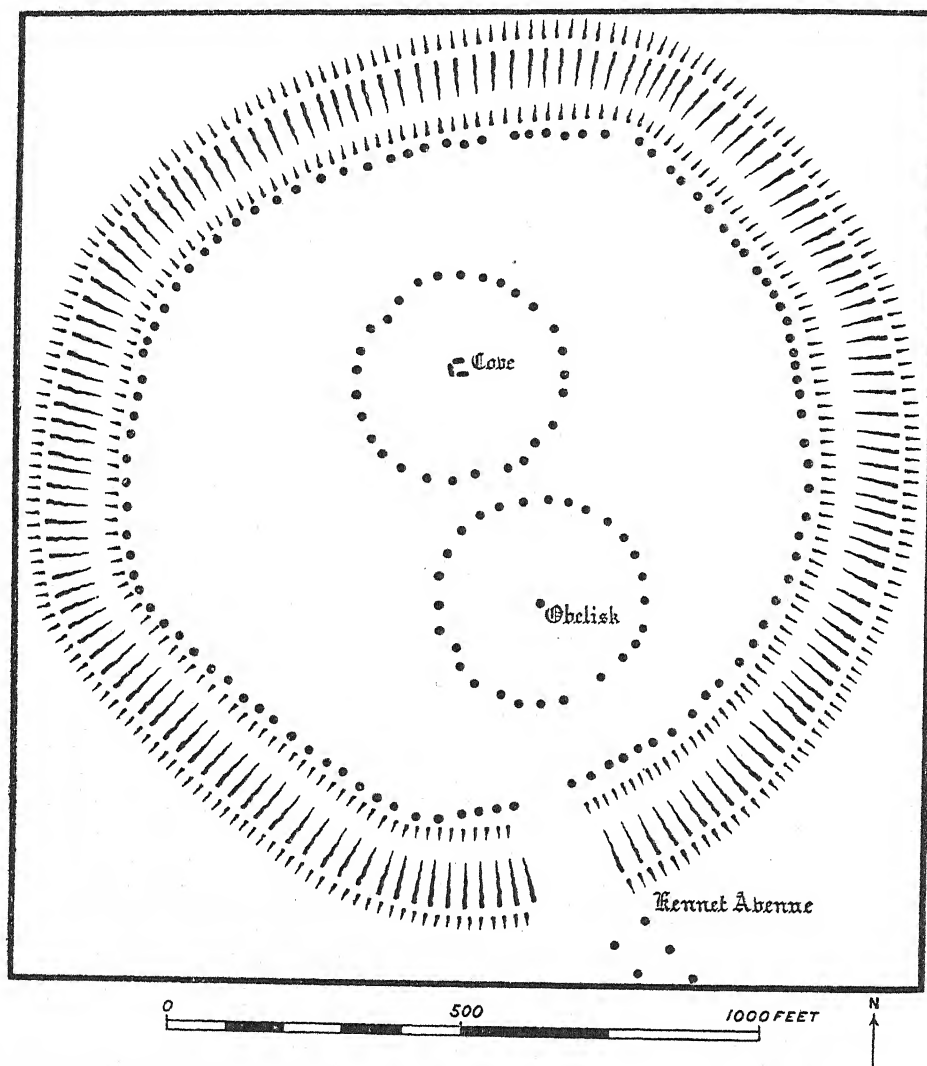


FIG. 51. An attempted diagrammatic reconstruction of the circles at Avebury.

the positions of the stones from these plans, because the field-boundaries have been altered since then; but there seems no doubt that the two plans are inconsistent.)

It was in order to see whether air-photography would help to clear up the matter that these photographs were taken. Unfortunately, they leave it where it was. There are no signs on any of them of stone-holes. They are, however, reproduced here since even negative evidence may be valuable. It does not, of course, follow that, if the Beckhampton Avenue *did* exist, traces of it might not be visible under different conditions of soil and crops.

Finally, a word must be said about the age and purpose of Avebury as a whole.

The British Association excavations conducted between 1908 and 1914 by Mr. St. George Gray suggest, according to the excavator, that it was built during the same period as the West Kennet long barrow. This is usually attributed to the end of the neolithic period—nearly everything seems to belong to the *end* of that mysterious age!—but I should hesitate to deny the possibility that a few rare implements of copper might not have been in use, though there is no evidence for them. The builders probably lived on Windmill Hill, a mile to the north-west, where an earthwork of unusual character is now being excavated by Mr. and Mrs. Keiller, and is yielding much neolithic pottery.

The purpose was probably sepulchral. We may imagine that the Cove originally contained an interment—its arrangement when perfect recalls the burial-chambers of Brittany and Cornwall; and a similar cove probably occupied the now empty place of the obelisk, at the centre of the southern circle. So, too, the Altar-stone in the centre of Stonehenge may be the fallen survivor of a 'cove'; and, whether that be so or no, Stonehenge, too, was doubtless a large tomb. In making these assertions, for the benefit of my readers, I am stating a personal opinion of a speculative kind, and am not passing on the assured and agreed conclusions of archaeologists. The archaeologist, however, forms his opinion in such cases by *reasoning from analogy*. Both Avebury and Stonehenge are stone circles; and all those stone circles elsewhere which have been properly excavated have yielded evidence proving their peculiarly sepulchral character.

It does not, however, follow that, in those early days when social functions were less specialized—less 'canalized'—the tomb of a great man or woman may not have been the scene of great gatherings, of primitive folk-moots and parliaments. If Avebury was sepulchral it is probable that *each* of the two inner circles contained a burial. To compare great things with small, the plan of Avebury resembles, in stone, the plan of those disc-barrows with two burial-mounds in them (see Plate XXXI). This resemblance was suggested to me by Professor Menghin, on Oakley Down. Moreover, disc-barrows are supposed to be the burial-places of women (*Arch.* xliii), and women held an important place in the social hierarchy of the Bronze Age, if we may trust the historical descriptions of Pictish customs and the oldest traditions of Ireland. Whether Avebury may be a big disc-barrow or disc-barrows be little Aveburys one cannot say; but the resemblance may not be entirely without significance.

O.G.S.C.

LITERARY REFERENCES

- John Aubrey, *Mon. Brit.* (Bodleian Library, Oxford); plan of Avebury made 1663; reproduced in facsimile in *W.A.M.*, vol. vii.
 William Stukeley, *Abury, a temple of the British Druids*, 1743.
 William Long, 'Abury', *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. iv (January 1858), pp. 309-63. (This is by far the best existing account of Avebury.)
 — Facsimiles of Aubrey's plans of Avebury, and corrigenda of preceding paper; *W.A.M.* vii (December 1861), pp. 224-6.
 The Rev. A. C. Smith, 'Excavations at Avebury', *W.A.M.* x (January 1867), pp. 209-16. (An account of excavations made there by Mr. Smith, associated with Messrs. W. C. Lukis, W. Cunnington, and King, 29th September to 5th October 1865. Excavations were made in the Northern Inner Circle, near and also

Plate XXXVI AVEBURY

within the Cove itself, in the mound or embankment to the south-east, in the Southern Circle, and through the Great Outer Bank.)

William Long, 'Abury Notes', *W.A.M.* xvii (March 1878), pp. 327-35. (Valuable notes on lost, buried, or destroyed stones in the circles and avenues, especially the Kennet Avenue.)

The Rev. Bryan King, Vicar of Avebury, 'Avebury—The Beckhampton Avenue', *W.A.M.* xviii (November 1879), pp. 377-83. (A vigorous defence of the Beckhampton Avenue, supported by evidence.)

Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, 'The Re-erection of two fallen stones, and discovery of an interment with drinking-cup (beaker) at Avebury', *W.A.M.* xxxviii (June 1913), pp. 1-11.

— 'A buried stone in the Kennet Avenue', *W.A.M.* xxxviii (June 1913), pp. 12-14.

H. St. George Gray, *Reports on Excavations at Avebury*; published in the Reports of the British Association for the years 1908 (401-11), 1909 (271-84), 1911 (141-52), 1915 (174-89), 1922 (326-33).

Plate XXXVII

AVEBURY TRUSLOE

Plate XXXVII AVEBURY TRUSLOE

THIS plate overlaps with the preceding. It is inserted because it covers the ground which would have been traversed by the Beckhampton Avenue, though no traces of it can be detected. The supposed course was along the village street at the bottom of the plate, across the Kennet Valley, and through Manor Farm to the great field beyond.

The banks at Avebury Trusloe, marked on the ordnance map and visible on the plate, are probably field-banks, of no more than medieval age.

O.G.S.C.



XXXVII. AVEBURY TRUSLOE

Plate XXXVIII
BECKHAMPTON

Plate XXXVIII BECKHAMPTON

THIS plate overlaps with the preceding, and is inserted for the same purpose. It contains no trace of the Beckhampton Avenue (unless the two Long Stones are part of it), but contains a number of interesting objects, described below.

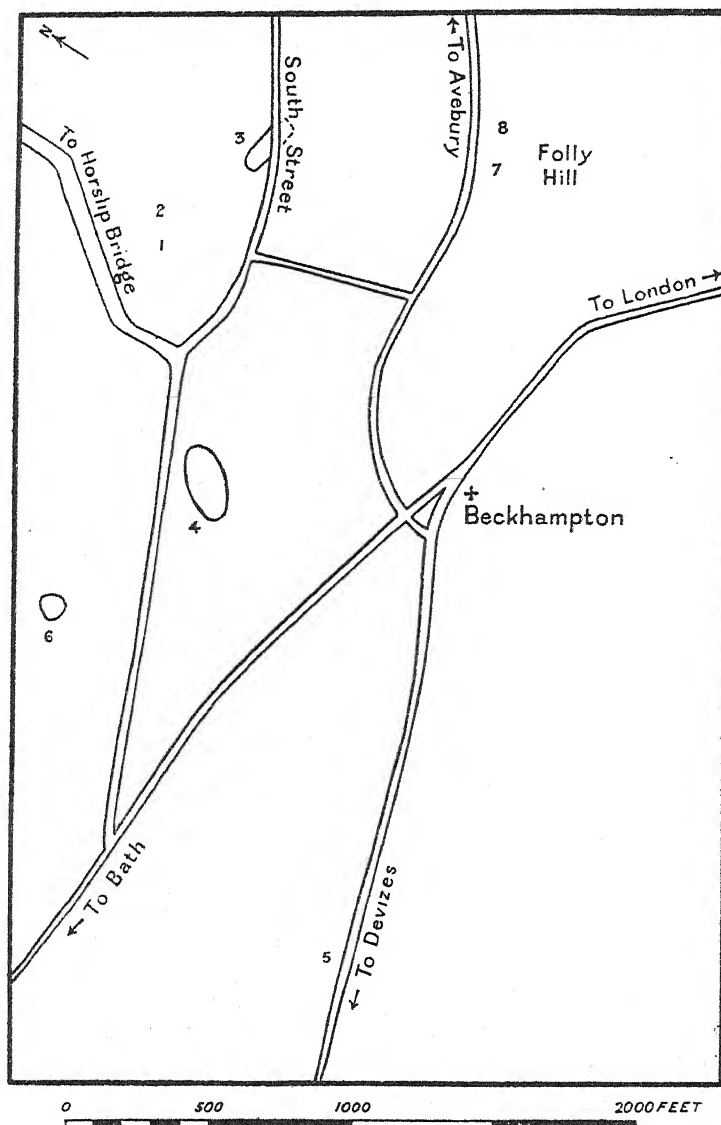
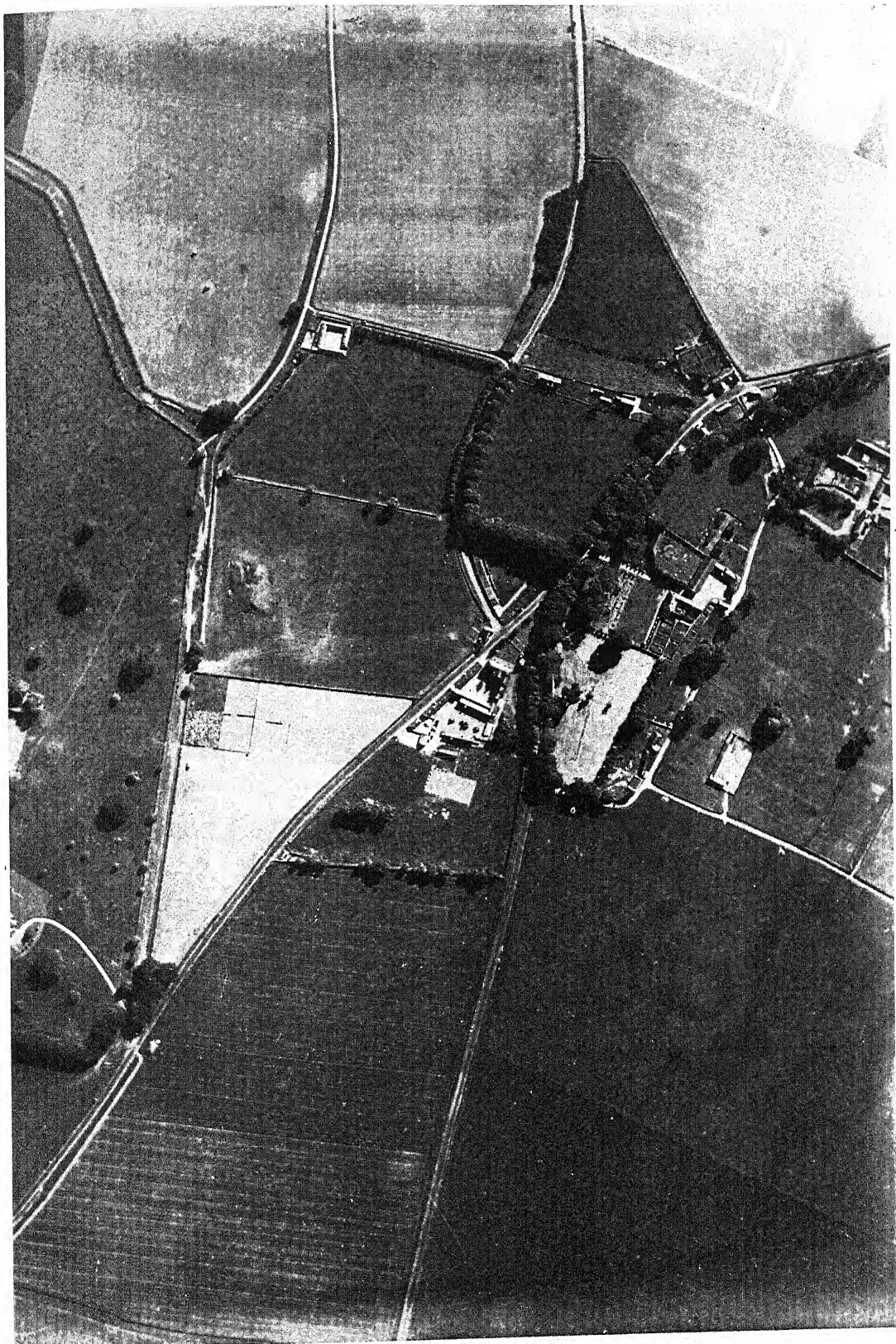


FIG. 52.

1 and 2. The Long Stones, also called Adam and Eve and the Devil's Quoits. One of these (no. 1) fell on 2nd December 1911, and was re-erected by Captain and Mrs. Cunningham, acting for the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, in May 1912. (A small, white 'halo' round this stone can be seen on the plate: this probably represents the disturbance to the soil, caused by the re-erection and the consequent admixture of chalk with the top soil.) At the foot of the stone was found a skeleton with a beaker. It seems an inevitable conclusion that the burial



XXXVIII. BECKHAMPTON

must have taken place subsequently to the erection of the stone ; but one would not imagine it to have taken place very long after. A full account will be found in Mrs. Cunnington's paper in *W.A.M.* xxxviii.

3. Remains of a long barrow which formerly had stones standing round its eastern end. For a description of it and its discovery, see my 'Notes on field-work round Avebury, December 1921', *W.A.M.* xlii (December 1922), p. 52. The barrow and its stones are to be seen on Plate 24 of Stukeley's *Abury*, below the words 'South Street'.

4. The Longstone long barrow. For an account, see *W.A.M.* xxxviii, p. 384, where other references are given. It is much mutilated.

5. The white mark represents a large swelling or mound by the side of the Devizes Road which does not seem natural, but is difficult to account for.

6. A large bowl-shaped barrow, opened but without any record. Goddard's 'Avebury 18', *W.A.M.* xxxviii, p. 176.

7. A round barrow opened by Dean Merewether in 1849; burnt bones were found in a shallow cist, and fragments of Samian ware near the top; *Proc. Arch. Inst. Salisbury*, p. 99, no. 19. Goddard's 'Avebury 19'.

8. Site of another round barrow about which nothing is known. Goddard's 'Avebury 19 a'.

O.G.S.C.

Plates XXXIX and XL

THE STONEHENGE AVENUE

Plates XXXIX and XL THE STONEHENGE AVENUE

Reference Nos. 15 and 17.

County. Wilts. 54 SE. (122 : D. 6).

Parish. Amesbury.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 10' 53''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 48' 46''$ W. Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

Height above Sea-level. About 300 ft. (91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 10.9 a.m., 28th May.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,500 ft. (762 metres).

THE history of the rediscovery of the Stonehenge Avenue has already been published in the *Observer* and in *Air Survey and Archaeology*, together with a bibliography of the recent literature of Stonehenge. The present account assumes a knowledge of the main facts there related.

The photographs here reproduced, however, are new, and bring out very clearly the course of the avenue where it runs nearly due east and west. Its double line is seen crossing Plate XXXIX ;

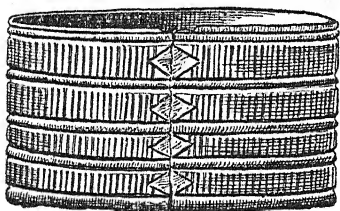


FIG. 53.

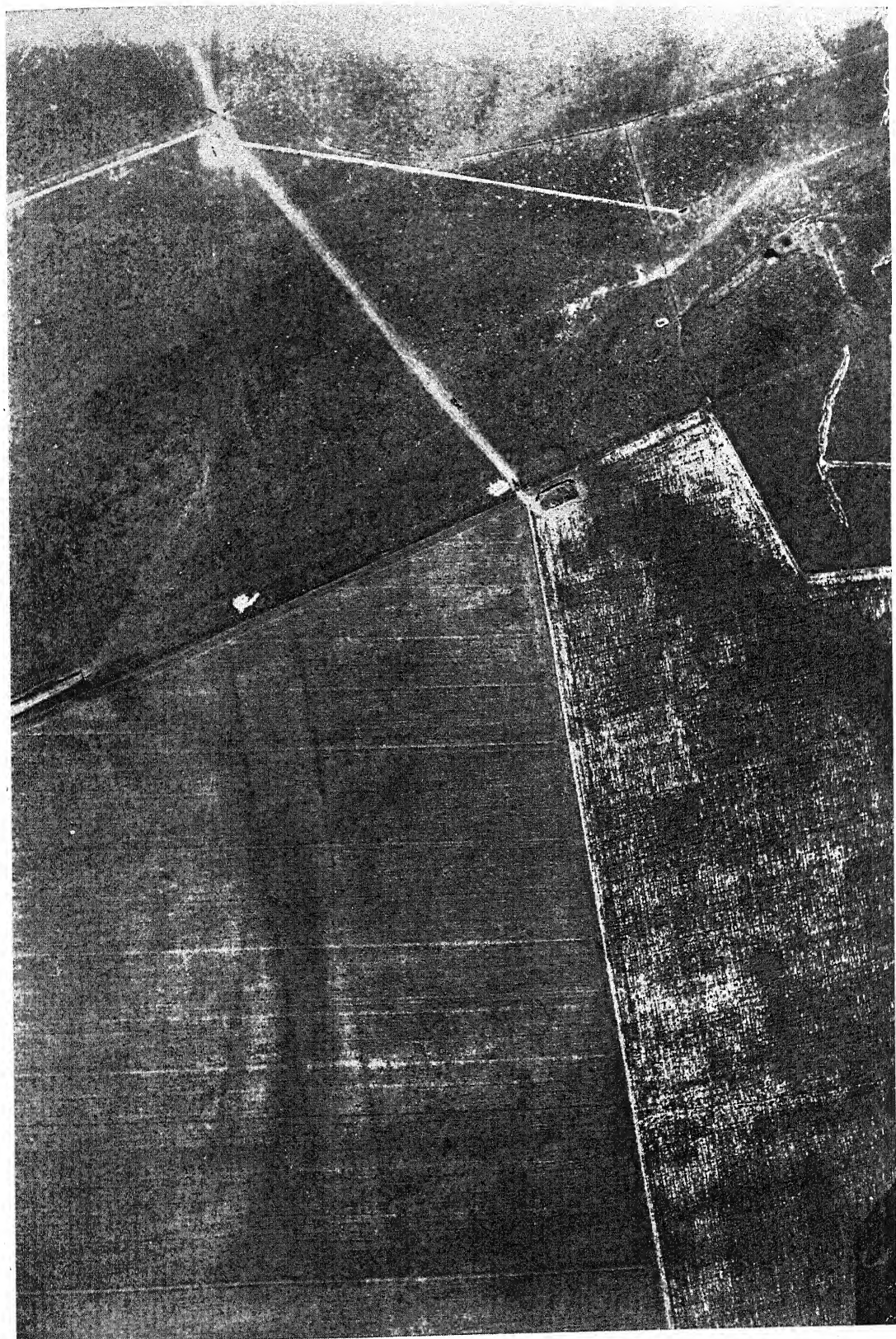
a glance reveals the continuity of the upper part, where it is on virgin down, with the lower, where it enters a large cornfield. The upper part can be traced continuously and without a single break right up to Stonehenge itself; in the top left-hand corner of Plate XXXIX it can just be seen as it begins to curve gently away to the left.

Across Plate XL its course can be followed as far as the field-road between the two King Barrow copses. Beyond this, owing to the nature of the crops growing there in 1924, it cannot be traced on this photograph; nor was it visible from the air beyond this point in 1924, though photographs taken in earlier years by the Royal Air Force (reproduced in *Air Survey and Archaeology*) show its course quite clearly both here and beyond, as far as the Amesbury Road.

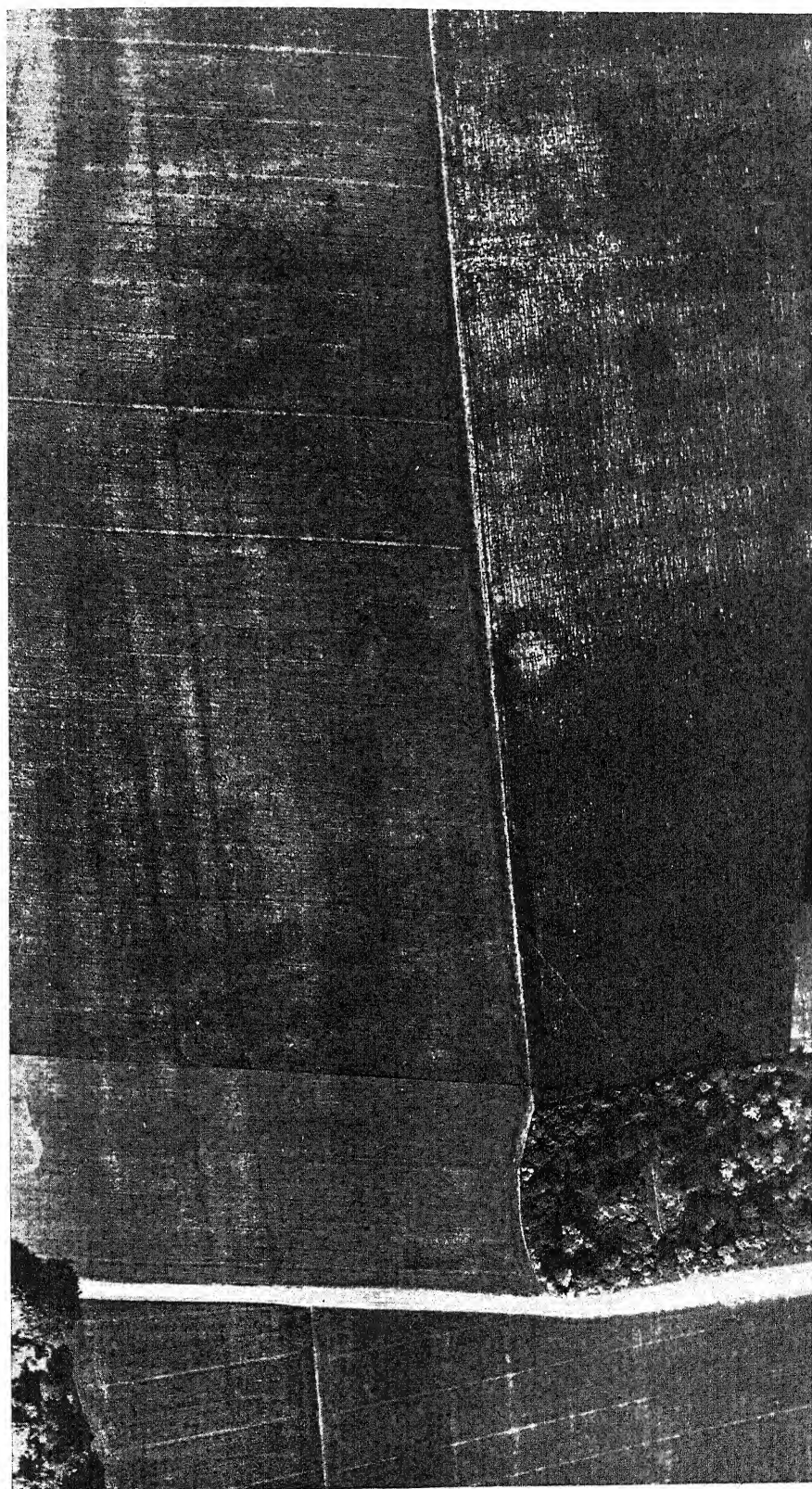
In the field to the right will be seen a large white spot surrounded by a darker band. It is a round barrow, opened by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. It had, he states, been opened before. It contained the skeletons of two adults and two children. Round the arm of one of the adults was the broad bronze bracelet here illustrated, now in the Devizes Museum. (See *Ancient Wiltshire*, i. 160, Amesbury, Barrow 27; *Stourhead Catalogue*, no. 160, p. 42; *Archaeologia*, xliii. 469, fig. 172; Evans, *Anc. Bronze Implements*, fig. 480.) Goddard's reference number is 'Amesbury 41' (*W.A.M.* xxxviii. 168).

Above and to the right of the barrow are many circular rings and blobs, probably representing ploughed-out barrows. The sites might repay excavation, since the cists, dug below the surface level, might still be intact.

O.G.S.C.



XXXIX. THE STONEHENGE AVENUE



XL. THE STONEHENGE AVENUE

Plate XLI

‘THE SPECTACLES’

PEWSEY DOWN

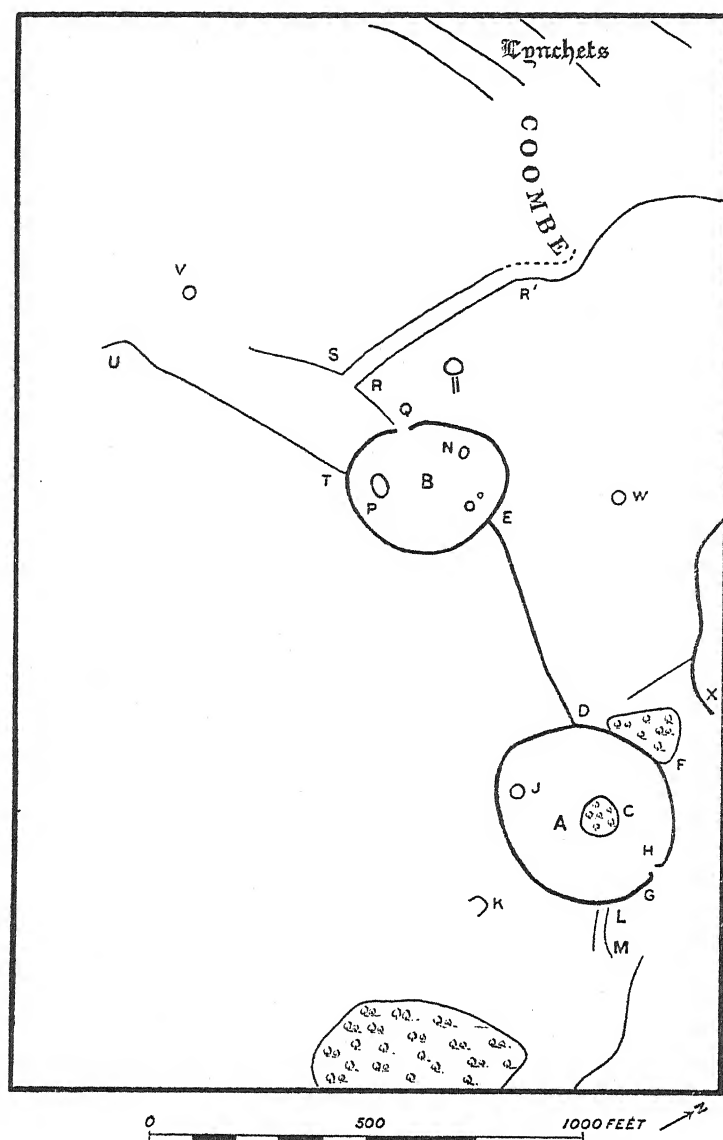


FIG. 54.

Plate XLI

'THE SPECTACLES', PEWSEY DOWN

Reference No. 123.

County.

Wilts. 42 NW. and SW. (112 : H. 8).

Parish.

Pewsey.

Latitude.

51° 18' 50" N.

Longitude.

1° 44' 55" W.

Height above Sea-level.

700 ft. (213 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

9.14 a.m., 22nd June.

Height of Aeroplane.

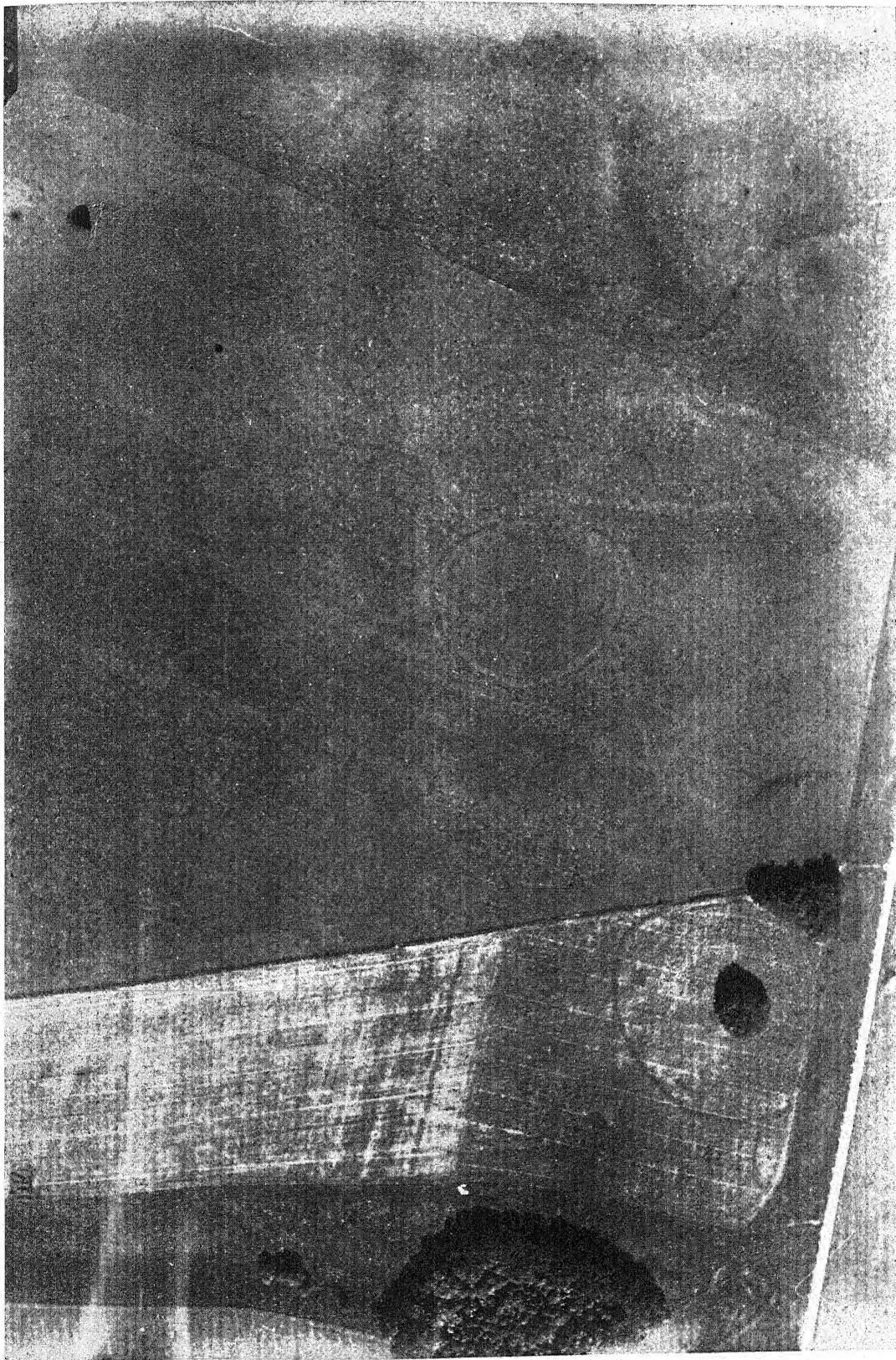
3,800 ft. (1,158 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/180th of a second.

THE name given above was suggested by the appearance of these earthworks on the photograph, and is retained here for convenience of reference. The site to be described lies close to, and on the south-west of, the Pewsey-Everley Road, and can be found quite easily by means of the round clump of trees (c) standing in the centre of the eastern circle. The chief remains consist, as may be seen, of two irregular circles (A and B) joined by a ditch (D-E).

Most of the eastern circle (A) is in a ploughed field and is almost, if not quite, invisible on the ground. An arc (F-G) of it is preserved undamaged however on the strip of grass between the field and the road, where it is seen to consist of a low bank and ditch on the outer side. The difference in level between the top of the bank and the bottom of the ditch is 1 ft. 4 in. In the south-eastern portion of this arc is a well-defined gap (H), possibly an original entrance. Sir Richard Colt Hoare at the beginning of last century, however, remarks that he was unable



XLI. 'THE SPECTACLES', PEWSEY DOWN

to identify the original entrance on account of a cart track leading through this circle. The gap may, therefore, be the remains of this cart track, since what Colt Hoare was not able to identify in his day, when it would appear that the ground was unploughed, it is impossible for us to speak of with certainty now. Scattered over the surface within the circle are innumerable pot-boilers, and in addition two flint hammer-stones were recently found. A shallow depression (J), 6 in. deep, shows on the photograph as a round dark smudge; and there is another, deeper (K), between the circle and the largest copse. The south-eastern portion of the western circle (B) has formerly been under plough; and the parallel lines of the old furrows can be distinctly seen on the photograph. The difference in elevation between this once-ploughed portion and the rest is well marked on the ground, while the connecting-ditch (E-D) shows this even more clearly, since at a point near the circle B there is a difference in height between the ditch and the slight bank outside it of 1 ft., whereas upon entering the ground which had previously been under plough, it is flattened to a height of only 2 in. Within the circle B are three depressions (N, O, and P, the depth of the last-named, which is the deepest, being 1 ft. 6 in.) which may be the remains of the excavations made by Colt Hoare, concerning which he states that he found 'a great deal of pottery and animal bones'. There is a gap, probably an original entrance, at Q, although Colt Hoare stated that the original entrance 'evidently pointed towards the north'. From Q a low bank runs in a south-westerly direction. At a distance of 136 ft. from the entrance this bank gives a sharp turn (at R) of a little less than 90°, and continues to the steep combe on the north-west, where it merges at R' into a well-developed lynchet. Parallel to this bank, at a distance of 48 ft. from it, runs another similar bank which also curves down the side of the combe and merges into a lynchet; this latter bank does not lead to or from the circle, since at point S it trails away to the south, in a more or less straight line, for 189 ft. after which it becomes indistinguishable in the grass. Neither of these banks is as big as the bank of the circle (B), being only 4 in. high, and they would hardly have been observed if they were not so clearly marked on the photograph. On the opposite (north-western) slopes of the combe are many fine 'Celtic' lynchets, most of them outside the area of the photograph. A much more noticeable ditch is that which leaves the circle at T and runs in a south-westerly direction as far as the point U, when it takes two abrupt turns and completely disappears. At T this ditch very clearly enters the ditch of the circle, but there is no corresponding gap through the inner bank of the latter. At V is a small round mound, probably a tumulus, 4 in. high and 29 ft. in diameter. An old thorn, visible as a dark spot on the photograph, grows on it, and the grass on the mound is of a darker green than that of the surrounding down. Near this barrow are a number of irregularities in the surface; some of them seem slightly raised and some depressed. Possibly they represent pits or pit-dwellings. At W, but quite invisible on the photograph, is a round barrow 2 ft. in height and 34 ft. in diameter. Near X are numerous banks, some of them visible on the photograph and all doubtless connected with the circles.

The eastern circle is a good example of a silted-up ditch revealed by the darker growth of the corn upon it. It was impossible (in April 1925, and also in November of the same year) to observe any difference in the colour of the soil where the ditch ran, though not impossible to trace its course here and there by observing differences of level. Colt Hoare marks upon his plan a ditch running out from the east of the circle A down into the valley on that side. Nothing

Plate XLI 'THE SPECTACLES', PEWSEY DOWN

of the sort is now visible on the ground, but it is possible that this may have been the ditch the line of which may be seen marked L-M on the key, but which in the photograph would appear to take a curve to the north, disappearing near a corner of the field. At one time the ditch of this circle must have been not inconsiderable, assuming it to have been at least as pretentious as that of circle B which even now, although very much silted up, is 2 ft. 11 in. lower than the height of its inner bank, and is, near the entrance at Q, where these measurements were taken, 7 ft. broad.

The purpose of this curious work must remain obscure, although the surface-finds in the circle A, as well as the finds produced by Colt Hoare's digging in the circle B, would suggest habitation rather than the customary theory of some form of sheep or cattle enclosure. It is a thousand pities that Colt Hoare omitted to leave any description or drawing of the pottery which he found, which might have served us as a clue towards the approximate period of the work. I am not aware of any other site showing so clear an impression of 'a pair of spectacles', although two circles joined by a ditch are, if rare, at least not unknown on the Wessex Downs (see p. 99). In all cases, however, as for example at Hamshill Ditches (Plate XI *b*), one circle is larger than the other, and this was again noticeable in a site which I observed from the air between Rowbury Copse and Nettlebank Copse (both Hampshire. 31 NE.), but which is nowhere recorded, and which unfortunately is not shown in any of our photographs.

A.K.

LITERARY REFERENCE

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, i, 1812, p. 191.

Plate XLII

LANE END DOWN

Plate XLII LANE END DOWN

Reference No. 87.

County. Hants. 50 NE. (123 : J. 6).

Parish. Cheriton.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 1' 53''$ N.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 12' 48''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 500 ft. (152 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. About 7.30 a.m., 21st June.

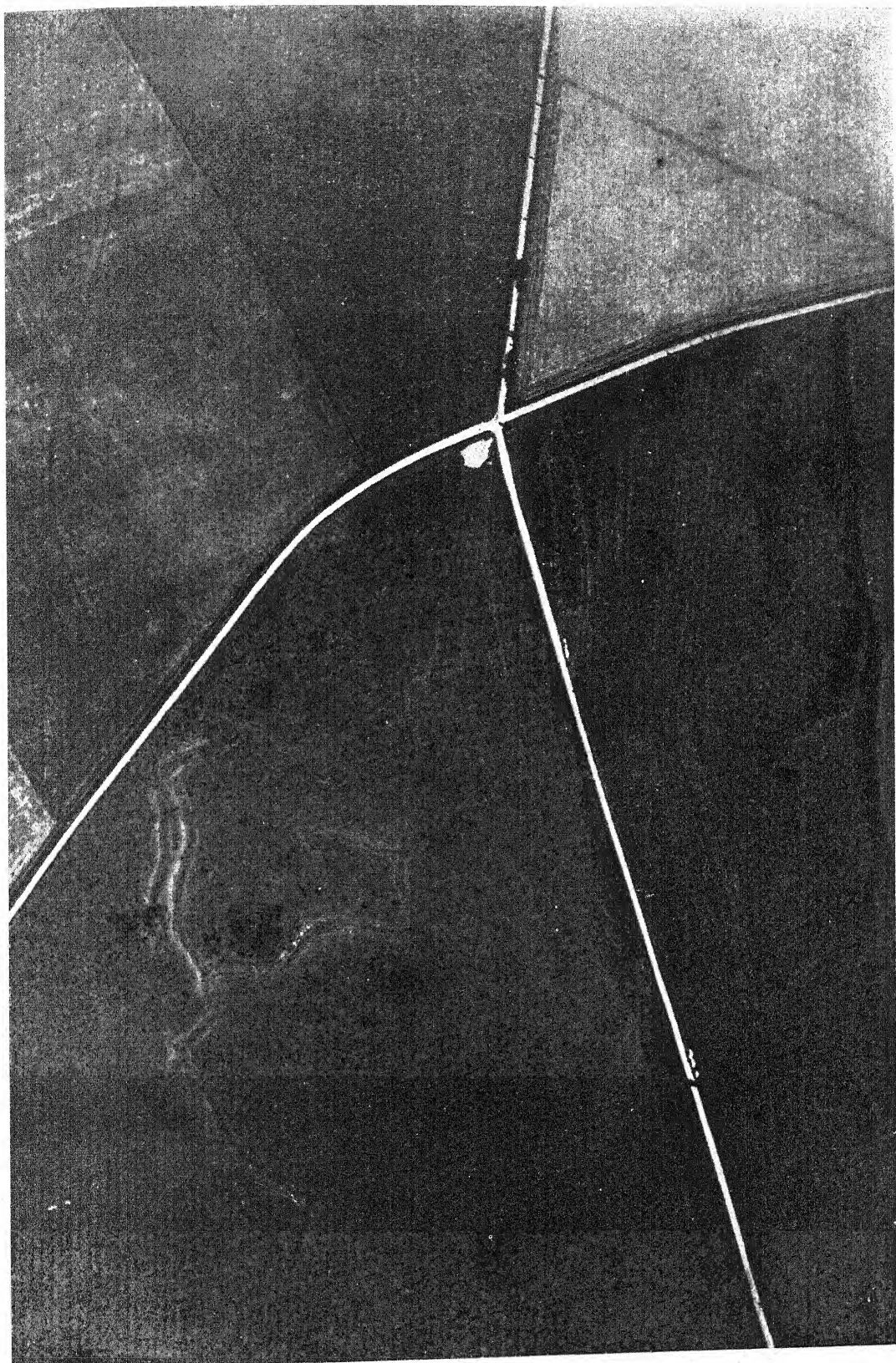
Height of Aeroplane. 3,500 ft. (1,066 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

THE earthworks here seen were discovered from the air before breakfast on a fine midsummer morning. Situated as they are on high ground, they formed at that hour the most prominent object on the earth-floor. It was found afterwards that their existence is just indicated on the old 2-in. O.S. MS. map of 1806-8. The site is a piece of open grass downland that has never been cultivated in modern times; though lynchets of Celtic origin are visible on the slopes on the right of the plate. The main earthworks consist of a kind of central ganglion of boundary-ditches. The purpose of this ganglion is obscure. It does not form a complete enclosure; nor is there any apparent reason for the large gap. The shape is quite unlike that of a camp, and there are no signs of ancient habitation to be observed. One of the ditches is prolonged beyond the road across a ploughed field; another makes a right-angle turn and vanishes beneath a series of medieval and later traffic ruts; a third forks and both branches disappear on the open down.

Excavation might solve the problem of these earthworks; it would certainly fix their age. We must leave it at that.

O.G.S.C.



XLII. LANE END DOWN

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Plate XLIII

BOKERLEY DYKE

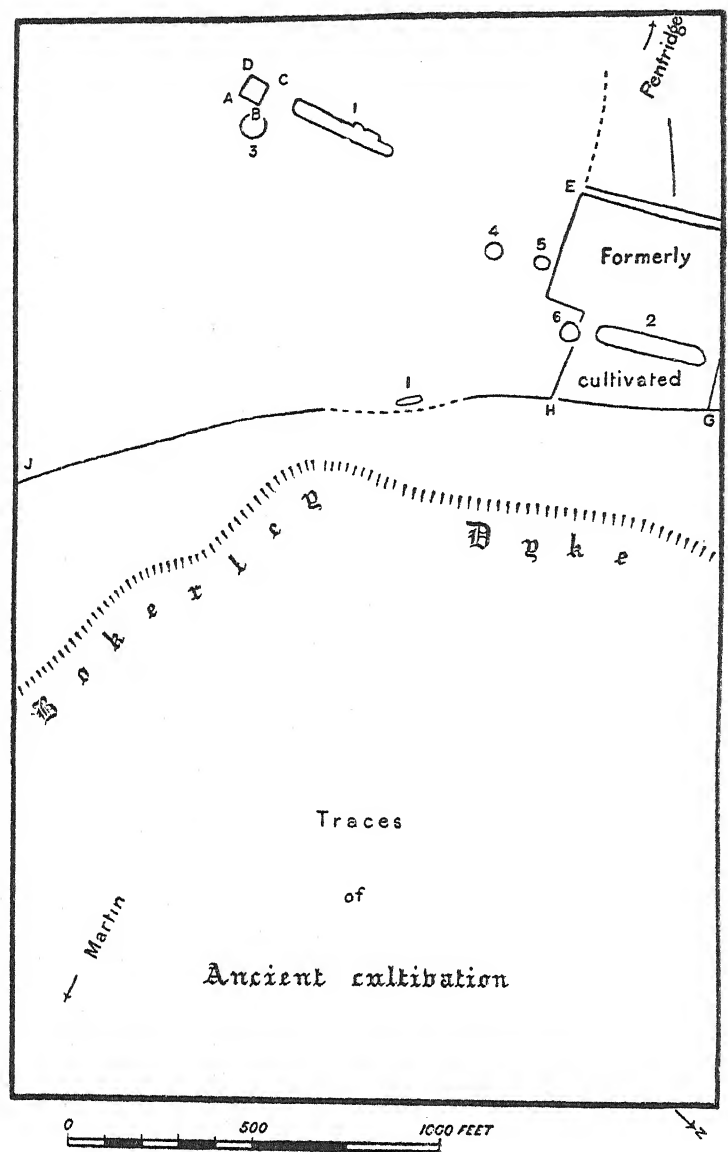


FIG. 55.

Plate XLIII BOKERLEY DYKE

Reference No. 240.

County.

Dorset. 10 NW. Hants. 54a NE.
(131: B. 4).

Parishes.

Pentridge and Martin.

Latitude.

50° 58' 10" N.

Longitude.

1° 56' 20" W.

Height above Sea-level.

Between 270 and 360 ft. (82 and 110 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

6.41 p.m., 14th July.

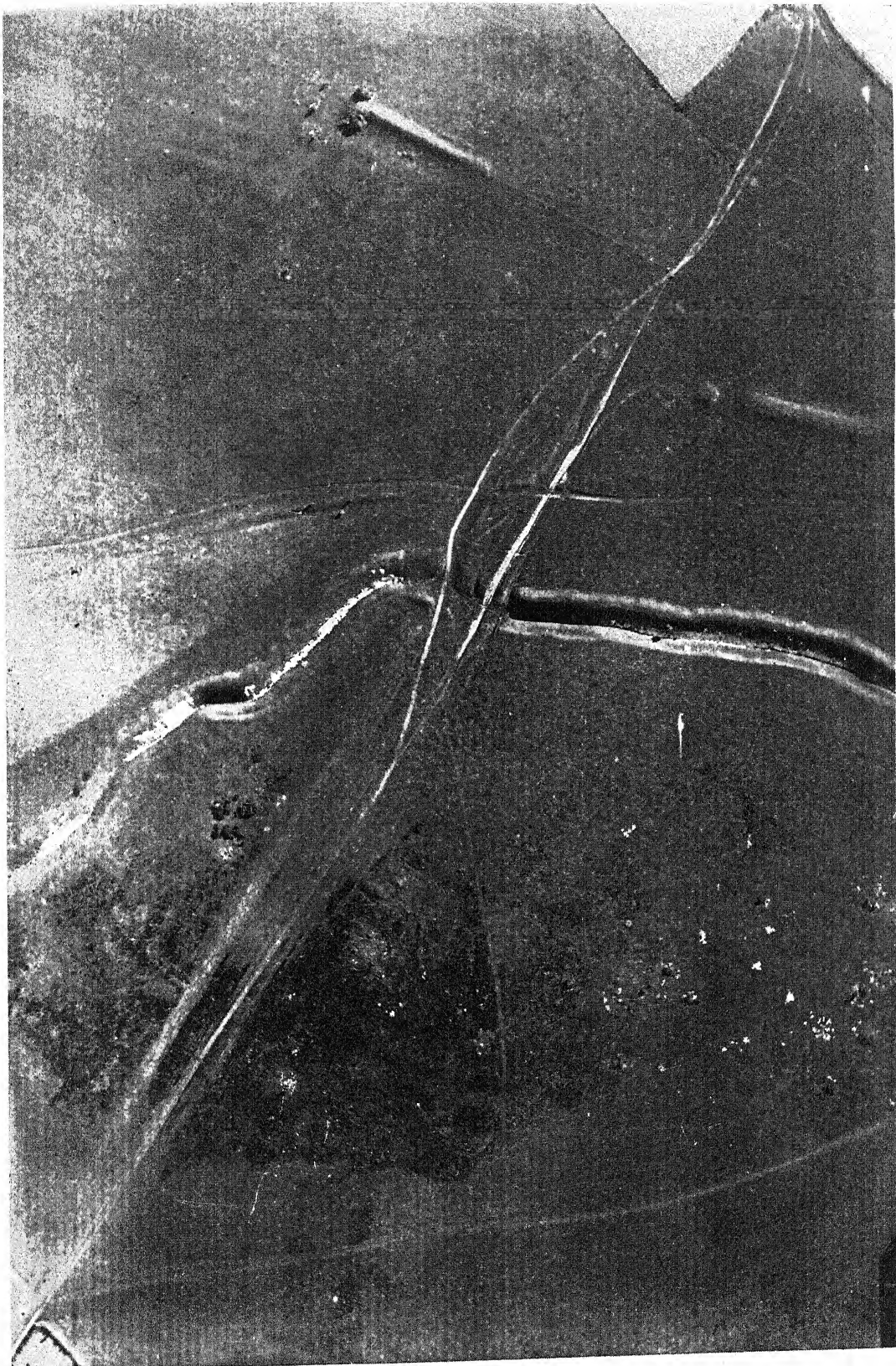
Height of Aeroplane.

4,500 ft. (1,371 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

1/90th of a second.

THE principal feature of this plate is Bokerley Dyke, whose central portion runs across the middle. It is a defensive entrenchment, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, facing north-east, and erected, therefore, by a people who lived to the south-west, in Cranborne Chase, and who expected hostile incursions from the direction of Salisbury. The flanks rest on wooded country; and the whole dyke constitutes a barricade across the great natural corridor between Salisbury and Blandford, where the chalk is bare of obstructive scrub. A full description of Bokerley Dyke will be found in vol. iii of Pitt-Rivers's *Excavations* (1892) and on pp. 54-7 of Mr. Sumner's *Cranborne Chase*. Speaking of the age of the dyke, Pitt-Rivers says (p. 14): 'This discovery was amply sufficient to prove that the rampart at this spot was constructed after the time of Claudius Gothicus (A.D. 268-70), and, in all probability, after the time of Constans (A.D. 337-50). But in order to make matters more sure, I dug another section of the same width, viz., 30 ft. . . . This turned



XLIII. BOKERLEY DYKE

out even more prolific of coins than the first, 584 having been found in the rampart and silting of the ditch, extending from Gallienus (A.D. 253-68) to Honorius (A.D. 395-423), and proving that it must have been made at the time of, or subsequently to, the departure of the Romans from the British Isles in A.D. 407. It was no longer a matter for conjecture—it was a proved fact.' In his description of this section (Plate CLXIV) he says (p. 76): 'The most important coin is that of Honorius [A.D. 395-423] . . . which was found on the old surface-line, nearly five feet beneath the surface of the rampart above it.' It is, therefore, quite certain that when the rampart was thrown up, a coin of Honorius was lying on the ground, as well as many other coins of the late Roman period; and that Bokerley Dyke cannot have been constructed before A.D. 395. It is more likely that it was made considerably later, to oppose the south-westward advance of the West Saxons, and that it served, therefore, on a smaller scale, the same purpose as Wansdyke.¹

Bokerley Dyke is the most recent earthwork here shown. There are four round barrows and two long ones; but the most interesting revelation is the cultivation which has been carried on amongst these barrows. This cultivation may be attributed to the Iron Age, or, at the latest, to the Romano-British period. It is revealed in the first place by the air-photograph, and the details have been confirmed by ground-observation. The facts should be compared with those described under 'Oakley Down' (Plate XXXI). They are a little difficult to set down in words, but will, it is hoped, be understood from the plate and diagram.

In the first place, observe the different appearance of the two long barrows. No. 1 has a much sharper outline; the central ridge is well defined, and the south-eastern end is perceptibly wider, as usual. No. 2 looks rather like a sausage or a roly-poly pudding; there is no central ridge and no perceptible difference in width between the two ends. Both are now grass-grown; but whereas the grass growing on no. 1 contrasts strongly with that on the down immediately round it, no such difference is observable in the case of no. 2. When we visited the site (16 August 1925) Mr. Heywood Sumner and I concluded from these facts that the whole of no. 2 had been ploughed over; but that cultivation had stopped short at the foot of no. 1, obliterating the side-ditches, and steepening, perhaps, the sides of the barrow by encroachment, but not actually going over it.²

The boundaries of the fields are faintly visible on the plate. The line E H, bending at right-angles near 5 and 6, can be seen on the ground as a low flat bank, not very wide. It is best seen from the modern track a little way off. It bounds the field on the south; on the east the field was bounded by a long bank G H I J, part of one continuing some distance behind Bokerley. The boundary on the west was a double-lynchet way E F, beyond which again, were fields. It is certain that this cultivation is not later than the Romano-British period.

Beyond the south end of no. 1 there will be seen a number of broad parallel stripes. I am unable to explain these except as the results of cultivation. They run up and down the hill, and on the ground they are visible as broad flat ribs or mounds of earth separated by a furrow.

¹ This explanation has been put forward by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, F.S.A., in *History* for July 1925. Mr. Leeds's article provides an entirely satisfactory and consistent explanation of all the facts, and it must be read by those who wish to understand the Saxon invasions.

² It appears that the north, or narrower, end of No. 1 has been ploughed over for a length of some 70 or 80 feet. This is suggested by its flattened appearance on the photograph.

Plate XLIII BOKERLEY DYKE

They resemble the 'lands' of a ploughed field, but are evidently pretty old; the turf has no appearance of having been disturbed for a very long time. Similar marks occur on the same slopes farther east, off the plate.

Explanation

No. 1 is a long barrow, 330 ft. long. On its western side the earth has been dug away in two places, but it is not clear when, or for what purpose. The disturbance seems ancient. The position is a very unusual one for a long barrow. The direction of slope of the hill-side is parallel with the axis of the barrow. The highest point is 11.1 ft., this point being 66 ft. from the south end.

Immediately above, at the south of the south end of no. 1, is a rectangular platform, raised 2.5 ft. at the south end and bounded by a small ditch. Its age and purpose are alike unknown, but it is too small to be connected with the well-known rectangular prehistoric camps (Handley Hill, South Lodge, Martin Down, &c.); and its position strongly suggests a connexion with the long barrow. The side AB is 51 ft. long; BC is 55 ft.; AD is 60 ft.

Close to it is 3, a round barrow, and farther north are three more (4, 5, and 6). No. 6 is 4.3 ft. high. None of them present any signs of having been dug into.

At 1 is a long mound. It may be part of the bank GHIJ, but I do not think so; it seems more likely that it was in existence before.

No. 2 is a long barrow, 306 ft. long. It is 4 ft. high at the north end and 6.2 ft. at the south end. Immediately beyond it on the north, is a third, shorter, not visible on the plate. This adjacent long barrow is visible for 155 ft. from the south end, and at the north end it tails imperceptibly off into the level ground. It would appear to have been ploughed into for 80 ft. from the south end on the west side, resulting in an S-form on this side: while at the south end the projecting arm of this breadth (80 ft.) has been cut off. The eastern arm at the south end is still very distinct. (For notes on long barrows placed close together, end to end, see my *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds*, Bellows, 1925, p. 12.)

EF is a double-lynchet way.

GHIJ is a bank bounding the area of cultivation.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XLIV
CHERRHILL DOWN

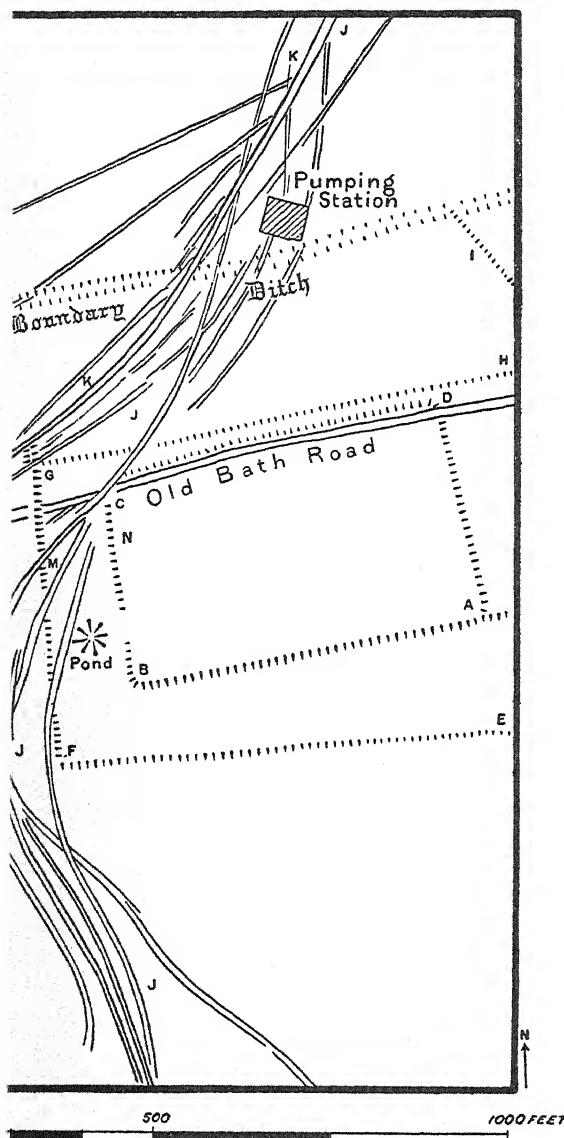


FIG. 56.

this plate are none of them of any particular interest ; but the photograph is a typical example of the use of air-photography in disentangling remains. The site lies just east of Oldbury Castle.

Undoubtedly the ancient boundary-ditch, whose over-all width at L is 37 ft. an enclosure of perhaps medieval date. Its over-all width at A is 20 ft., and

road is later than this because it cuts through the banks at c and d. But it small-banked enclosure E F G H whose bank (over-all width at M 13 ft.) M and G.

t tracks of all ages up to the present, and k is a made road of fairly modern

Plate XLIV CHERRILL DOWN

Reference No. 32.

County.

Wilts. 27 SE. (112 : D. 4).

Parish.

Cherrill.

Latitude.

$51^{\circ} 25' 30''$ N.

Longitude.

$1^{\circ} 55' 22''$ W.

Height above Sea-level.

About 700 ft. (213 metres).

Geological Formation.

Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph.

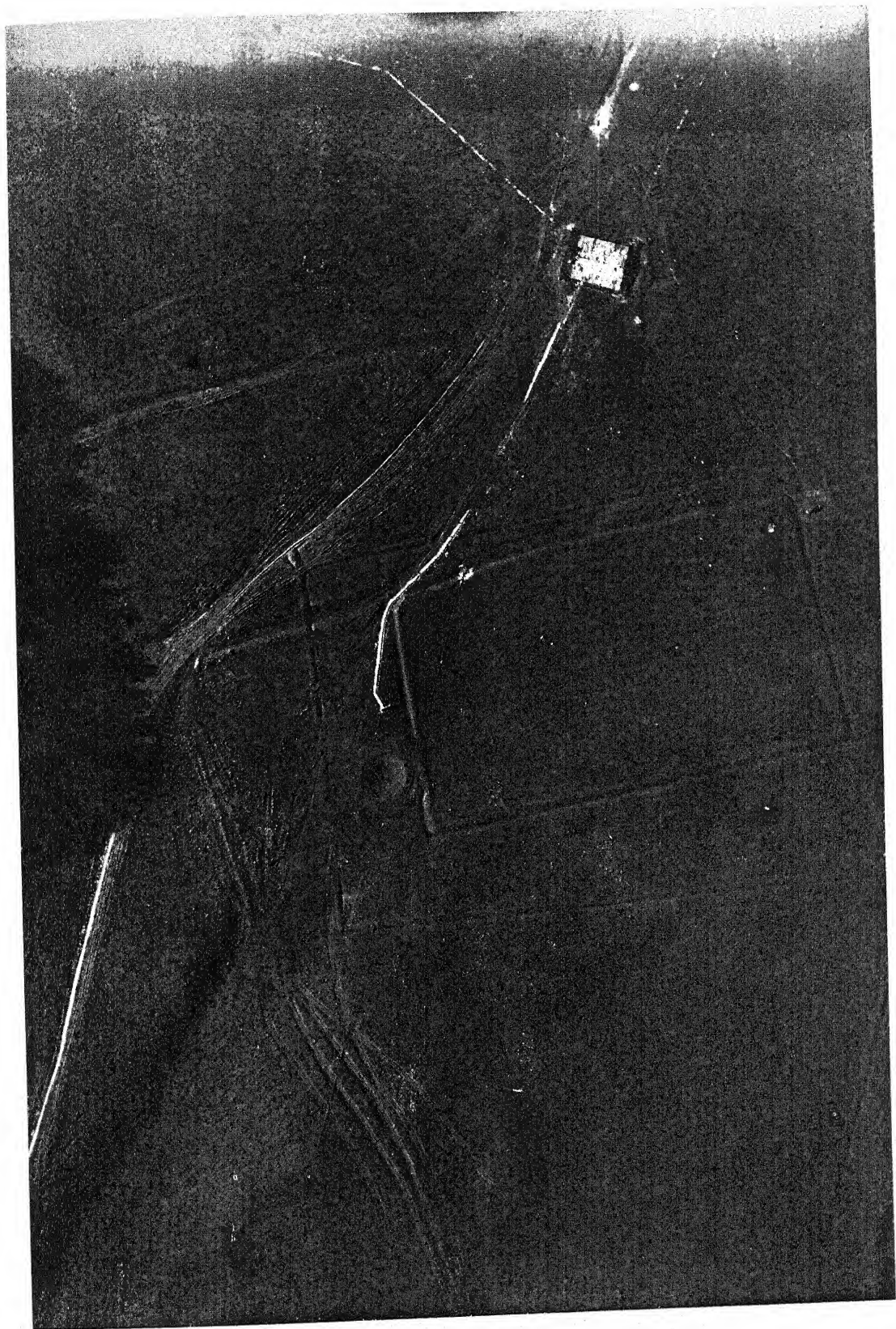
6.47 p.m., 28th May.

Height of Aeroplane.

2,500 ft. (762 metres).

Speed of Shutter.

$1/180$ th of a second.



XLIV. CHERHILL DOWN

I is a bank later than the boundary ditch.

The *Old Bath Road* can be traced eastwards as a terrace or shelf on the south side of Cherhill Down, for about a mile and a half, till it falls into the modern road 300 yds. east of the seventh milestone from Marlborough. It is marked III in the annexed diagram of roads, but it is impossible to say what its age is. Westwards it can be traced along the north-west brow of Oldbury Hill, in the ditch of the camp, and on beyond into a track which joins the modern road at Hayle Farm, between Cherhill and Calne.

The branch of the Bath Road marked II was apparently the one in use in 1773, if one may judge by the hill-shading on Andrews's and Dury's map of Wiltshire. At that date, it seems, the modern road (I), which now follows a less hilly course a quarter of a mile to the north, had not been made. Yet another alternative route (called *Old Bath Road* by Andrews and Dury) led

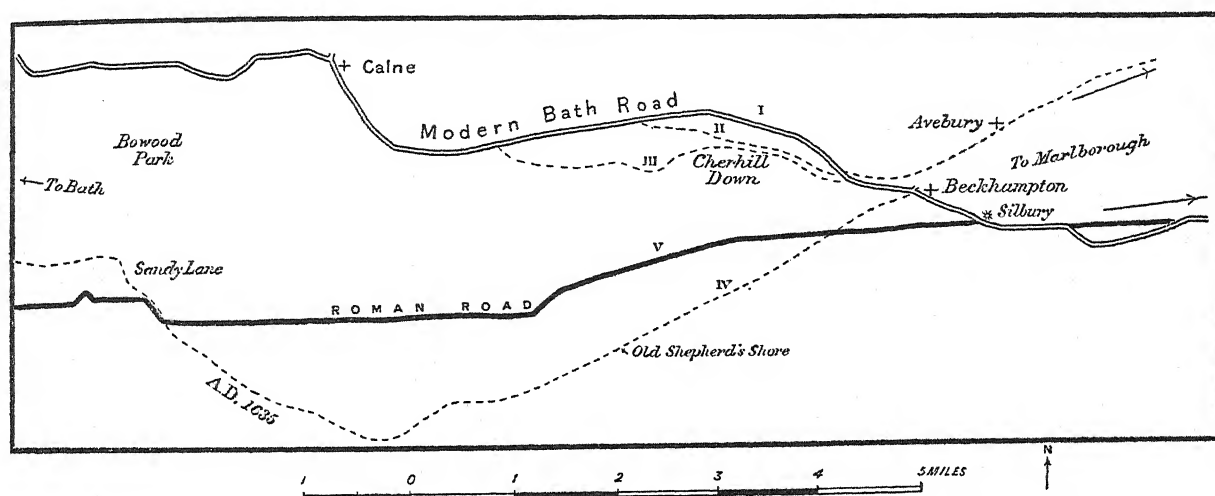


FIG. 57. Evolution of the Bath Road.

by Shepherd's Shore and Sandy Lane. Finally, the Roman road (V) from Cunetio (near Marlborough) to Aquae Sulis (Bath) followed an independent route.

It should be observed that the Kennet Valley route between Beckhampton and Marlborough was not the only one. There was an alternative route through Avebury and over the downs. It was probably a continuation of II; for the hollow tracks which accompany II along the north slopes of Cherhill Down seem to pass into the existing track past Penning Barn, going on to Avebury Trusloe. A field beside it (west of Manton House) was known as London Road Ground as late as 1847; but the road itself can hardly have been used much after the enclosures began.

The branch II, which follows the crest of the ridge, is metalled and enclosed between two high banks 24 ft. apart. The double banks are visible from the high ground near Avebury, and from certain points they make a striking notch on the otherwise smooth line of the horizon. This notch is shown under the word 'Oldbury' in Plate xxii of Stukeley's *Abury*, dated the 15th May 1724. The banks were therefore in existence at that date.

We know very little about modern and late medieval earthworks.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XLV

a WOODFORD CLUMP

b HORTON DOWN

Plate XLV a WOODFORD CLUMP

Reference No. 176.

County. Wilts. 60 SW. (122 : F. 6).

Parish. Woodford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 7' 15''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 50' 50''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 450 ft. (137 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.51 a.m., 30th June.

Height of Aeroplane. 5,200 ft. (1,585 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

THE small angular earthwork near the middle of this photograph seems to belong to the class so often associated with prehistoric fields. Here, traces of fields can be seen to the north and also beyond the limits of the photograph. Owing to the direction of the light when the photograph was taken, the fourth or northern side is not visible; and it is in fact the least well preserved of the four. Woodford Clump can clearly be seen from the dark shadow of the trees. Around it are circular markings which suggest barrows.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare speaks of 'an entrance towards the east',¹ and refers to the lynchets on the slopes of Heale Hill, which form part of the same cultivation system as those seen here.

O.G.S.C.

Plate XLV b HORTON DOWN

Reference No. 280.

County. Wilts. 35 NW. (112 : E. 5).

Parish. Bishops Cannings.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 23' 35''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 53' 17''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. A little above 700 ft. (213 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 8.15 a.m., 15th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,300 ft. (1,006 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

THE photograph here reproduced is published mainly to correct previous plans. That made by Dean Merewether and copied by Allcroft could not possibly be more inaccurate. The earthwork is represented and described as a perfect square with 'a circular mound (as a barrow) at each corner'.² Actually it is a four-sided figure whose sides are almost parallel but of unequal length. The corner mounds are merely the usual and necessary results of piling three times as much soil from the excavated ditch at the corners. (See explanation and diagram in Heywood Sumner's *Earthworks of Cranborne Chase*, 1913, p. 35.) The north point is inserted upside down, though it would still be wrongly oriented even if reversed; and there is no scale. It should be added that the Dean's other plans are equally misleading.

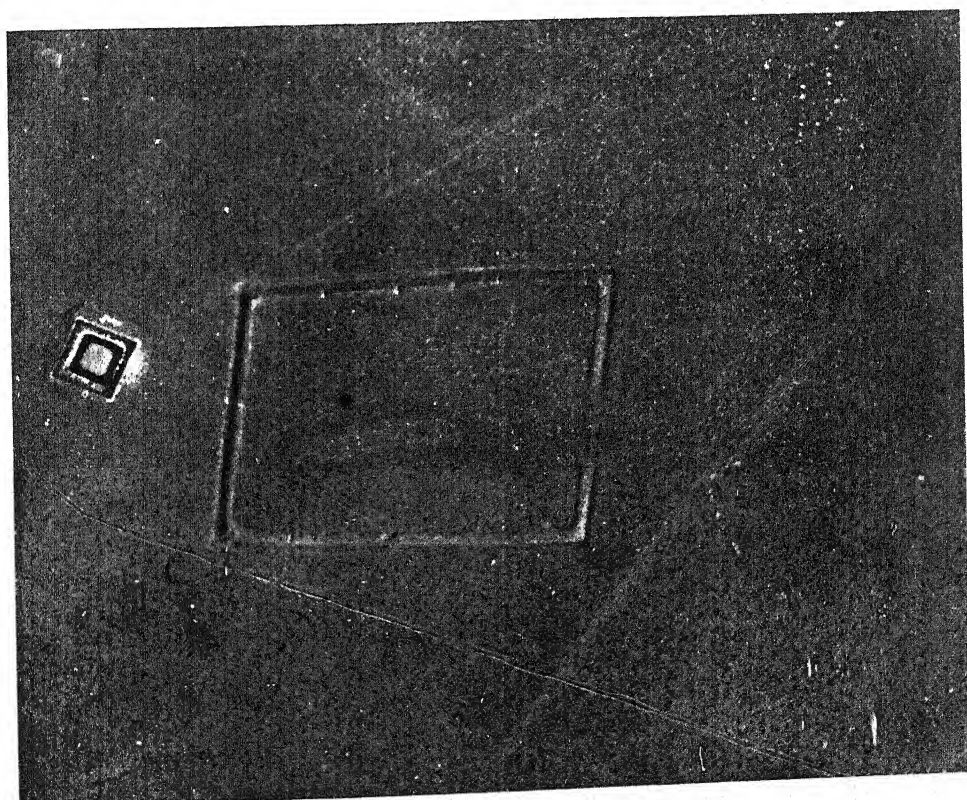
The earthwork stands on high ground about one-third of a mile north of Wansdyke, a mile north by west of Tan Hill, and midway between the villages of Allington and Beckhampton. The western side (that nearest the square pond) is 270 ft. long, the northern 445 ft., the eastern 310 ft., and the southern 410 ft. In the eastern side the bank and ditch are lost for a distance of 120 ft.; but this photograph suggests that they once existed and have been obliterated. In the north side four gaps are visible on the photograph. Near the middle of the enclosure can be seen an oblong mark, but there are no signs of this on the ground.

¹ *Ancient Wiltshire*, i, 1812, p. 215.

² *Proc. Arch. Inst. Salisbury*, p. 101, Plate xvi (Earthworks, No. 2); a record of Dean Merewether's researches during July and August 1849. Reproduced by Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, 1908, p. 149, fig. 40.



a. WOODFORD CLUMP



b. HORTON DOWN

Both in respect of the gaps and of the oblong mark, we may compare the earthwork with that in the same parish at the foot of Morgan's Hill (Wilts 27 SE.). This nearly square earthwork was excavated by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington in 1909, and they came to the conclusion that it was of medieval date. 'In 1720, when Dr. Stukeley wrote, all memory of the use of the enclosures had faded. Their date, therefore, is probably somewhere between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries.' Since it seems probable that both the enclosures here illustrated and the one excavated are of the same character, it will be instructive to quote Mrs. Cunnington's observations on their probable purpose. (She speaks of the site in the plural, since on hers the inner oblong enclosure is still visible.)

'Had they been the site of regular habitation, there must have been more evidence of it than there is. . . . The entire absence from the ditch of any pigs' bones, the presence of dogs' bones, and the fact that some of the sheeps' bones were found as more or less complete skeletons, is suggestive that the remains were not those of animals that had been used for food, but rather that they were those of animals that had died in the ditch, or whose bodies had been thrown there. It is suggested therefore, that the enclosure was used as a fold or penning for flocks, chiefly perhaps, for sheep, the inner enclosure affording additional protection for the weak and sickly ones, and perhaps shelters for the shepherds. The banks and ditches are, after all, not much larger than the ditches and hedgerow banks of some of our own fields, but being situated on the open uncultivated downs they appear perhaps more remarkable than they really are.'¹

O.G.S.C.

¹ *W.A.M.*, 1910, vol. xxxvi, pp. 590-8, 'A mediaeval earthwork near Morgan's Hill', by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington. Printed also in *Man*, January 1910, pp. 7-13.

Plate XLVI
BARBURY FARM

Plate XLVI BARBURY FARM

Reference No. 23.

County. Wilts. 22 SE. (112 : B. 7).

Parish. Ogbourne St. Andrew.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 28' 45''$ N. *Longitude.* $1^{\circ} 46' 46''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 700 ft. (213 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.32 p.m., 28th May.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,500 ft. (762 metres).

Speed of Shutter. 1/180th of a second.

BARBURY FARM lies at the head of a long combe, immediately underneath Barbury Castle, on the Marlborough side of it. The earthworks seen on the plate are of all ages. Some, probably, are prehistoric; for the low, broad single bank, passing out of the photograph at the top, is continuous with a typical boundary-ditch on the north face of the escarpment. Generally speaking, the broad, less well-defined banks are found, on the ground, to be older than the rest—as one would expect. From the round pond near the farm itself there runs up the hill a broad depression, doubtless worn by traffic; on both sides are platforms where buildings evidently once stood; and many of the remaining earthworks are probably coeval with those buildings.

For the rest, the interpretation of the photograph may be left to the reader. An examination of the ground merely revealed the fact that some of the banks were older than others—and this is evident from the photograph. We may conclude that this is the site of an ancient farmstead; but when founded it is impossible to say. The present farm stands on a different site, at the bottom of the valley.

On the face of it there seems no reason to suppose that this is the site of a 'British village' as stated by Mr. Goddard (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxxviii. 302). The present appearance of the earthworks, as seen from the air and on the ground, may be accounted for by supposing them to be the remains of a medieval farmstead. It is possible that there may have been a prehistoric village here before; but to establish this excavation would be required. There seems to be no record of any finds from the site.

O.G.S.C.



XLVI. BARBURY FARM

Plate XLVII

a NITON DOWN

b EXBURY

Plate XLVIIa NITON DOWN

Reference No. 149.

County. Hants. 100 NW. (142: J. 9).

Parish. Niton.

Latitude. 50° 35' 6" N.

Longitude. 1° 16' 32" W.

Height above Sea-level. A little over 400 ft. (121 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Greensand.

Time and Date of Photograph. 11.35 a.m., 23rd June.

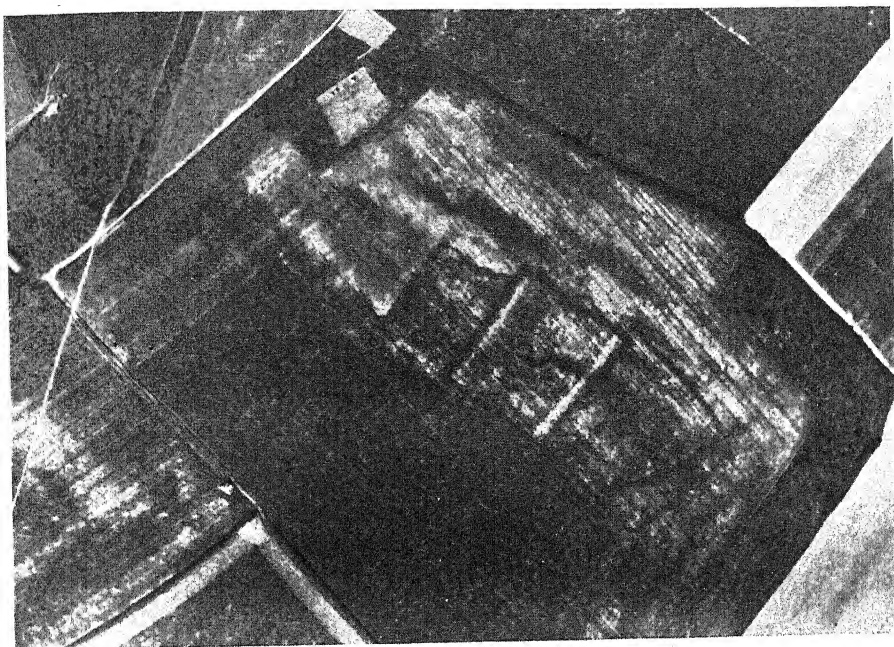
Height of Aeroplane. 4,200 ft. (1,280 metres).

Speed of Shutter. 1/180th of a second.

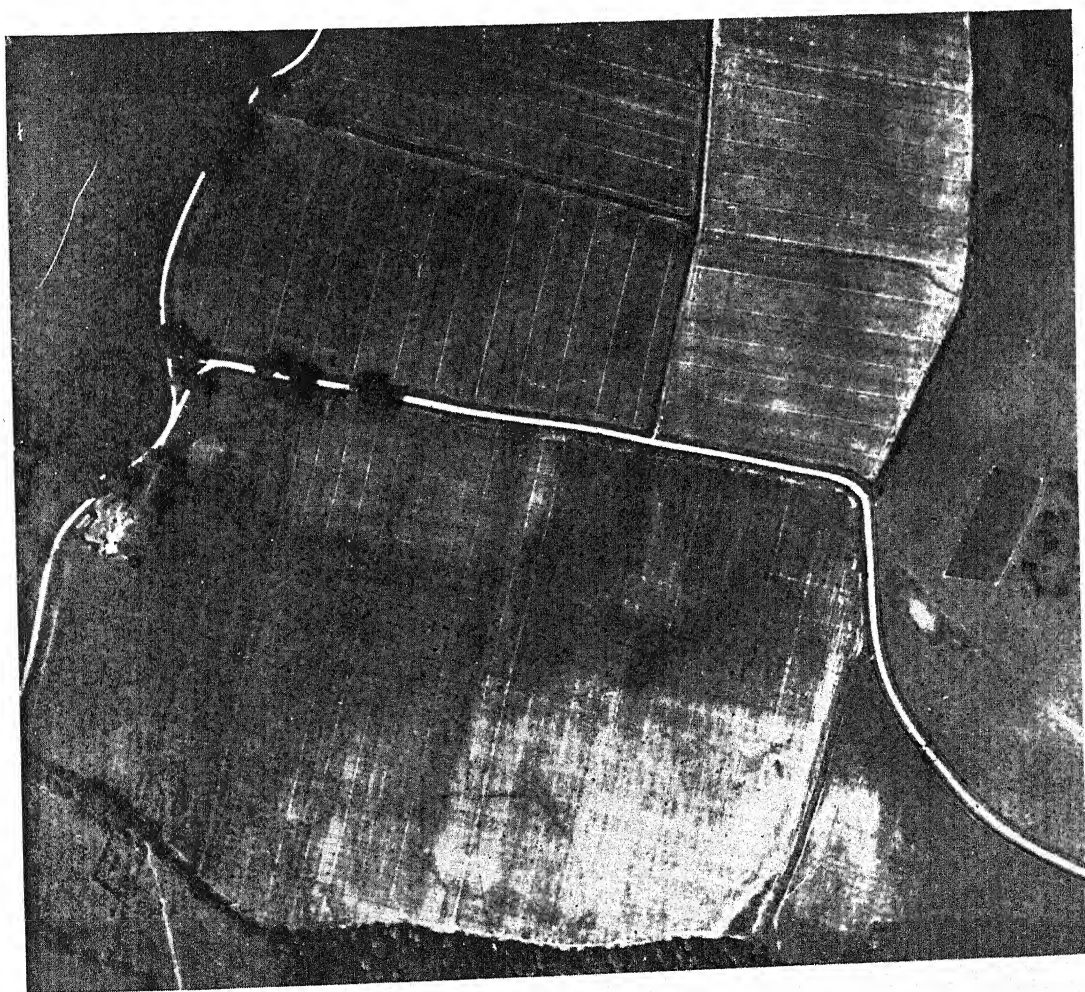
THIS photograph is published rather as a warning than as a discovery. The two rectangular enclosures have a remarkable resemblance to a Roman camp with an annexe. Nevertheless there are some minor features which should put one on one's guard. The corners are not rounded, and the ditch fails to be continued round one. Three of the four sides of the smaller enclosure have no break, whereas if it were a Roman camp there should be some signs of entrances; nor are there any traces of traverses. There are, too, no signs of the internal arrangements which would surely have been visible had they existed. The larger annexe has a narrower ditch which, on one side, stops short a few feet before reaching the other enclosure. All these indications are confirmed by the existence of an early nineteenth-century model, in the possession of Miss E. Leith, of Lower Niton, who has kindly allowed it to be inspected for the present description. Mr. Hubert Poole of Shanklin, who most kindly went to see it and has described it to me in a letter, reports that, exactly where the enclosures occur on this photograph, an enclosure is also indicated on the model. The symbol used is identical with the symbol adopted elsewhere on it to indicate the existing fields; and there seems no reasonable doubt that the enclosures revealed by the air-photograph were no more than this. As regards their age, no suggestion can be made. Some of our enclosures go back to early medieval times. But in an exposed, wind-swept situation like this, close to the sea, where a hedge would never have grown high, it is possible that bank-and-ditch enclosures might have been constructed, for agricultural purposes, at any date.

There remains the possibility, albeit a remote one, that an existing ancient enclosure might have been altered at a later date to serve some different purpose. A completely satisfactory explanation has yet to be put forward.

O.G.S.C.



a. NITON DOWN



b. EXBURY

Plate XLVIII EXBURY

Reference No. 138.

County. Hants. 81 SE. (142 : B. 7).

Parish. Exbury.

Latitude. $50^{\circ} 47' 22''$ N.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 23' 35''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. About 50 ft. (15 metres).

Geological Formation. Plateau Gravel.

Time and Date of Photograph. 11.10 a.m., 23rd June.

Height of Aeroplane. 5,000 ft. (1,523 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/180$ th of a second.

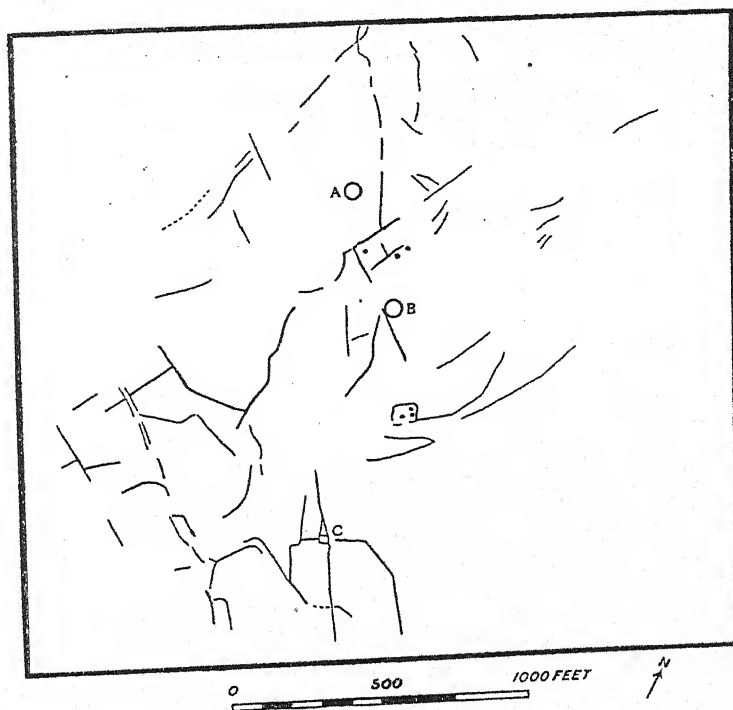


FIG. 58.

THE fields shown in this photograph lie between Exbury House and the Solent, near the mouth of the Beaulieu River. The site appears to be that of a prehistoric or Romano-British settlement. It was discovered quite accidentally on a flight to the Isle of Wight; the field on the right, or east, of the straight road contained a crop of oats, and it was observed to be streaked or veined all over by darker green lines. This fact was instantly apparent from the air before we actually came to it, and by good luck our course lay right over it, and this photograph was secured.

It will be observed that the trend of the streaks is mainly in two directions, and that there is no relation to the present lay-out of the fields and road. Further, two almost perfect dark rings (A and B) are seen, and a small rectangle at the junction of four lines (C). These can have nothing to do with modern drainage or agricultural operations, and it is quite certain that the marks indicate far earlier activities. Detailed explanations are impossible at present, but it is gratifying to know that the owner, Mr. Lionel Rothschild, proposes to test the site by excavation later on.

The presence of a small promontory fort at Lower Exbury close by, suggests that we have here a prehistoric port; and that this was the site of the larger open settlement. The absence of prehistoric remains in the neighbourhood of the Beaulieu River has always been a mystery;

Plate XLVIIb EXBURY

for the estuary is of the kind that should have been frequented by prehistoric navigators. The presence of 'defences' at Exbury had been reported to exist by Mr. T. W. Shore in 1890; but beyond this exceedingly vague statement, nothing was known of the site or character of the promontory fort until I located it, in company with Mr. Rothschild, when we visited the spot in 1925.

An air-photograph, covering almost exactly the same area as that of our plate, was taken by No. 10 Group (Lee-on-Solent) in 1925. The field was then planted with a crop of grass; and there is not a sign on this photograph of any of the streaks so plainly visible the previous year. This fact proves that the marks are due entirely to the crops and not directly to the soil.

O.G.S.C.

LITERARY REFERENCE

T. W. Shore, *The Basis of Hampshire History*; Shore Memorial Volume, 1908-11, p. 57.

Plate XLVIII

ROWBURY

(Widian-burh)

Plate XLVIII ROWBURY (Widian-burh)

Reference No. 129.

County. Hants. 31 NE. (122 : D. 13, E. 13).

Parishes. Longstock, Wherwell, and Goodworth Clatford.

Latitude. 51° 9' 7" N.

Longitude. 1° 30' 22" W.

Height above Sea-level. 200 ft. (61 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 10.36 a.m., 23rd June.

Height of Aeroplane. 2,500 ft. (762 metres).

Speed of Shutter. 1/180th of a second.

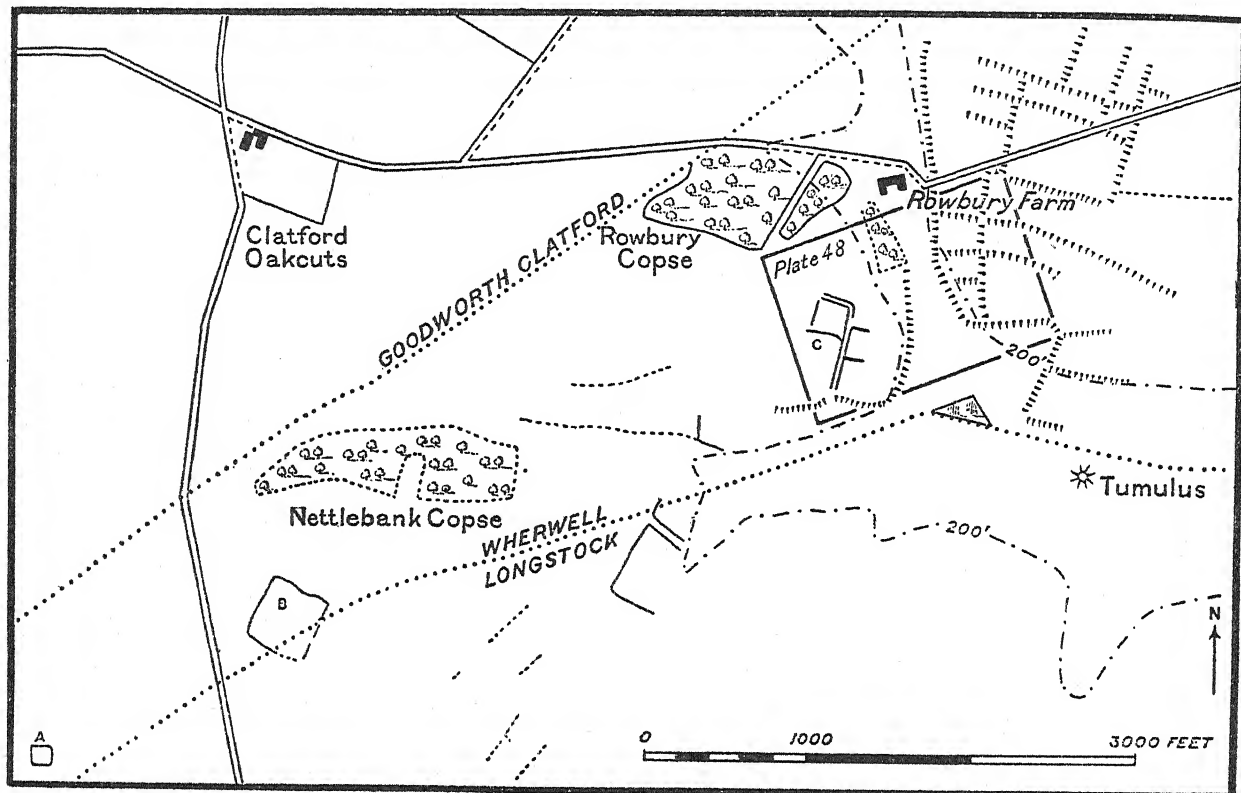


FIG. 59.

ROWBURY is an extensive site, comprising at least four distinct earthworks—revealed only by the crops—a Celtic lynchet area, and superficial finds of pottery, &c. (The whole area is shown in the diagram, that part of it included on the plate being indicated.) The district is now entirely arable, apart from copses, and all the antiquities were unknown until revealed by our air-photographs. The site was first noticed by our pilot, Captain Gaskell; and although we made many attempts to secure a complete set of records of it, they were not entirely successful. Many were taken at too great a height (between 3,000 and 6,000 ft.) to show the narrow streaks of darker green corn. For streak sites, with the lens and camera used, 2,000 to 3,000 ft. seems to be the best height.

The photographs taken have been used to compile the accompanying map of the district. A is a small square, probably one of the numerous Iron Age enclosures of the South Lodge type. B is probably the Widian-burh of the Longstock bounds (see p. 108). It will be noticed that the modern parish boundary passes right through the square. Possibly, however, Widian-burh was the name of the whole group of earthworks rather than of any single one. When we



XLVIII. ROWBURY (Widian-burh)

visited the site we found numerous fragments of Romano-British pottery lying about on the surface within the area of the square. Some of it was New Forest ware. We also found oyster-shells, pot-boilers, and half of a plain bronze bangle (from which the site [B] came to be known as the Bangle-Site).

c. These are the squares shown on the plate. It will be seen that one of the squares is partially bounded by two parallel dark lines. These represent ditches, of course; but whether the area enclosed was a habitation-site, a pastoral enclosure, or merely a Celtic field, one cannot say. It is, however, unlikely to have been merely a field; and it may be regarded as one of the numerous bigger square enclosures that are associated with prehistoric and Romano-British villages and areas of cultivation.

The cultivation-patches call for no special comment. Part of the area is included on the plate. The slope is enough to have caused lynchets to form at the edge of each patch; and these, when now ploughed and in process of levelling and obliteration, are revealed by the different colour of their accumulated soil. No doubt the cultivators lived on the ridge of Widian-burh.

Since writing the above account, the site has been revisited. In the vicinity of the double-ditched square [c] were found innumerable pot-boilers, large quantities of Romano-British pottery (including a few fragments of Samian), and some tiles. At one place there is a large circular hollow surrounded by a bank—apparently an earthwork of the ‘circus’ type. Midway between the ‘tumulus’ and the triangular copse (both marked on the diagram) is a huge round depression, probably a spring-pond. Dr. Williams-Freeman, who accompanied the writer, contributes the following note upon it:

‘The pit (called on the Ordnance Map “old chalk-pit”) is, I think, known locally as Dippit. It is perhaps an old spring-pond, that is, a pond resulting from the deepening of a natural spring, which continued to take place *pari passu* with the receding of the water-level, as the country became drier. The whole of the valley-sides down to Fullerton contains remains of ancient cultivation, and cattle would probably have been watered from such a pond when the stream first became a “winter-bourne”. Then finally the intermittent stream ceased to flow above ground at all.

‘The junction of the two bottoms here would be a natural place for the spring to have broken out at . . .

‘Such a pit, if it were an old chalk-pit, would be much larger than any known to me; and the large quantity of excavated chalk thrown up round it negatives this supposition, for chalk dells are formed by the falling-in of the bell-shaped shafts from which the chalk was removed, and there is consequently never any rim round them.’

For other remarks on spring-ponds see the Introductory Volume of the English Place-name Society, Part i, pp. 144-5; Heywood Sumner, *Excavations on Rockbourne Down, Hampshire* (Chiswick Press, 1914), pp. 1-12 and Plate 2; and p. 141 of this book. For remarks on other kinds of prehistoric ponds see H. S. Toms, ‘Ancient Ponds near Cissbury’, *Sussex County Magazine*, Aug. 1927, pp. 404-7 (plans).

O.G.S.C.

Plate XLIX

SOLDIER'S RING

Plate XLIX SOLDIER'S RING

Reference No. 260.

County. Hants. 54 a SE. and 54 SW.; Dorset. 10 SE.
(131: B. 5).

Parish. South Damerham.

Latitude. $50^{\circ} 57' 25''$ N.

W.

Longitude. $1^{\circ} 53' 0''$

Height above Sea-level. Between 200 and 300 ft. (60 and 91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 7.25 p.m., 14th July.

Height of Aeroplane. 4,000 ft. (1,218 metres).

Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

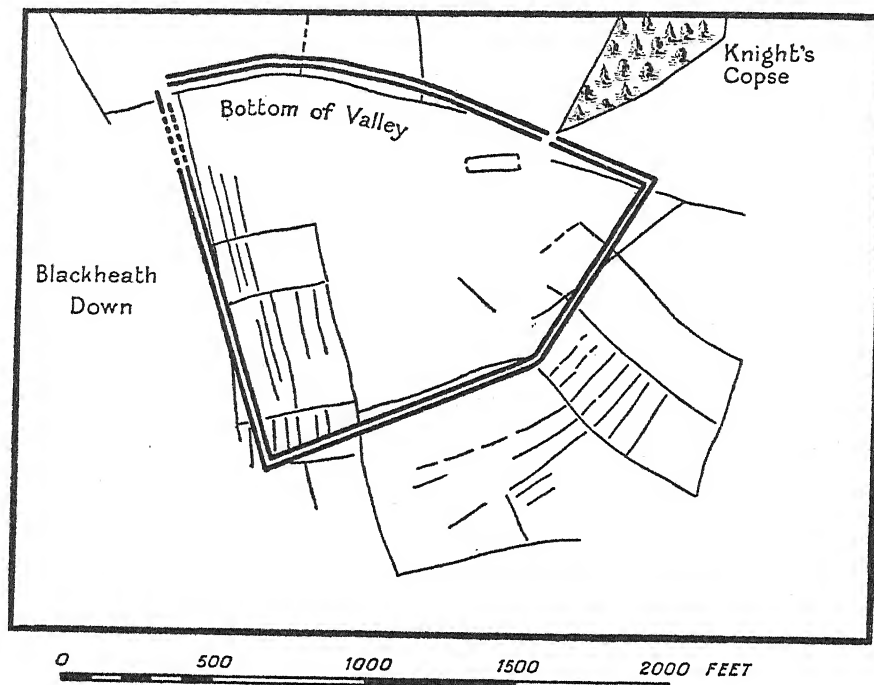
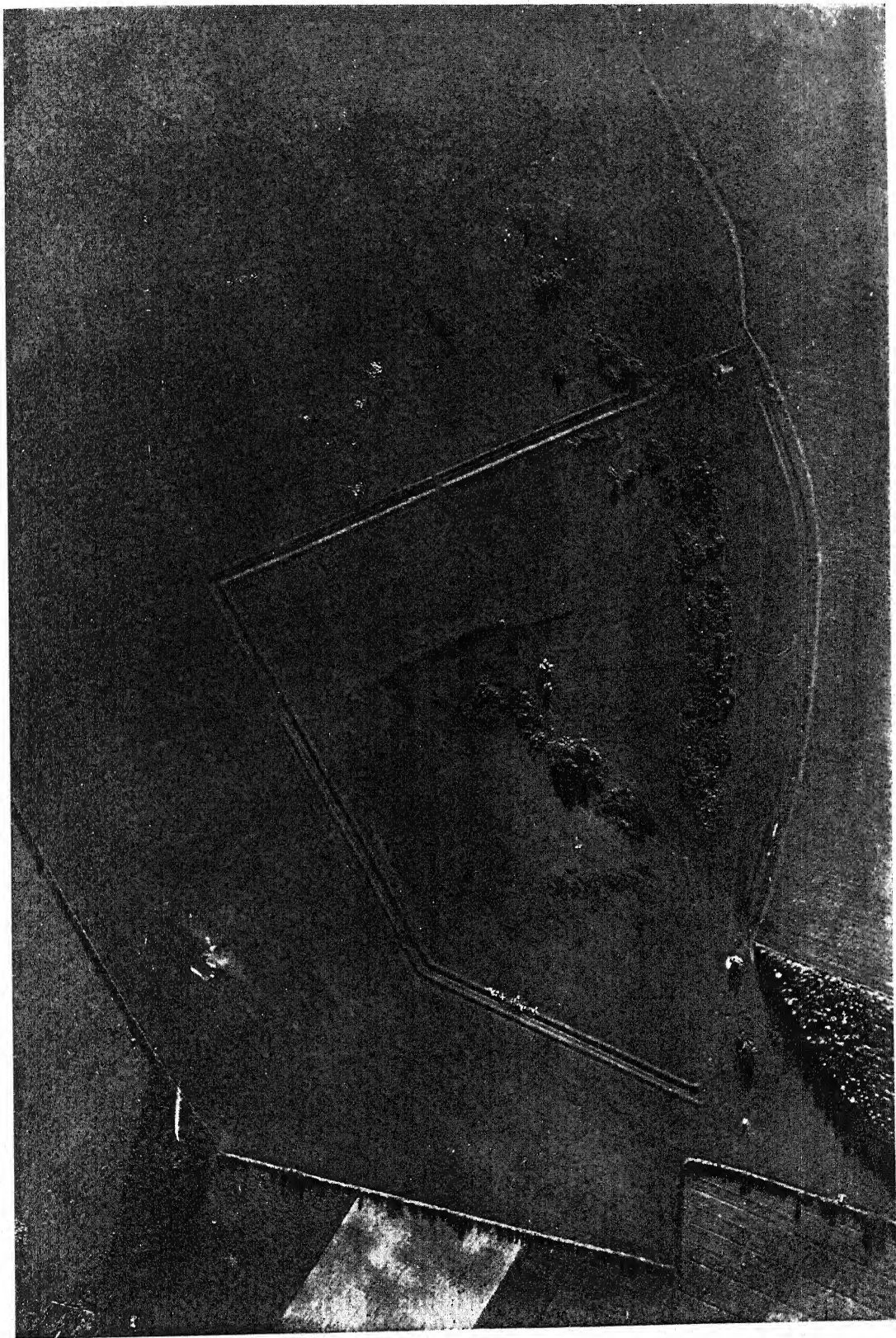


FIG. 60.

A FULL description of Soldier's Ring, with references and explanatory diagram, has been published in *Air Survey and Archaeology*, Plate 9. The photograph was, however, unsatisfactory, and is superseded by the one here reproduced, which shows the Celtic lynchets cut through by the straight lines of the later Roman banks. The importance of the site is that it proves that Celtic lynchets were in existence when the earthworks were laid out; and if, as is practically certain, these earthworks are Roman, the Celtic—or native British—character is proved.

O.G.S.C.



XLIX. SOLDIER'S RING

Plate L

THE NORTH 'KITE'

Plate L THE NORTH 'KITE'

Reference No. 159.

County. Wilts. 60 NW. (122 : D. 6).

Parish. Wilsford.

Latitude. $51^{\circ} 9' 45''$ N. Longitude. $1^{\circ} 50' 20''$ W.

Height above Sea-level. 300 ft. (91 metres).

Geological Formation. Upper Chalk.

Time and Date of Photograph. 6.43 p.m., 25th June.

Height of Aeroplane. 3,000 ft. (914 metres).

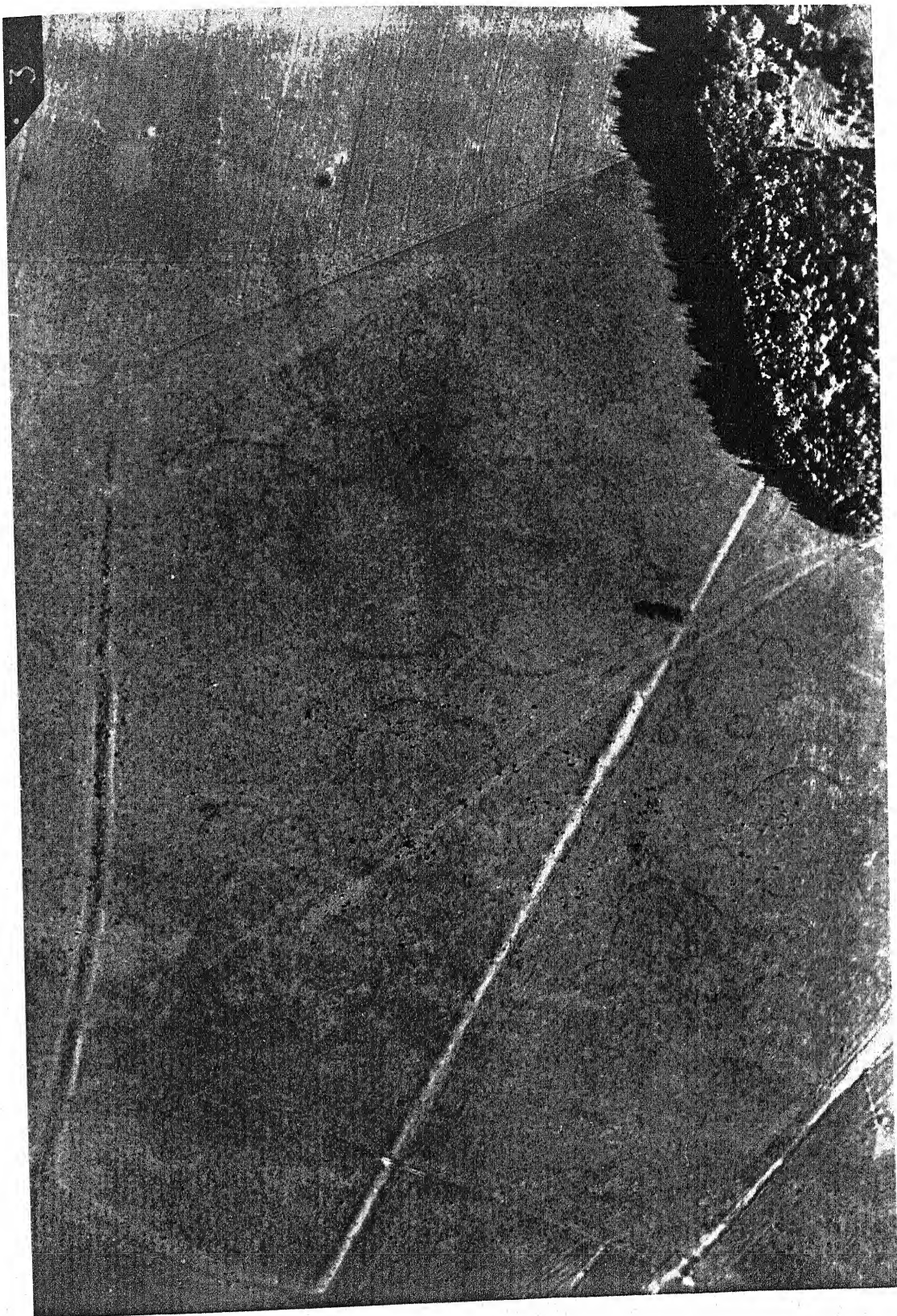
Speed of Shutter. $1/90$ th of a second.

THE earthwork here shown belongs to a class which as yet has hardly been recognized. The type-example of kite-shaped earthworks is on Rockbourne Down, in Hants, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Downton. Excavations carried out here by Mr. Heywood Sumner in 1911 and 1912 proved that the earthworks belonged to the Romano-British period; and I have no hesitation in attributing the earthwork here shown, and the others to be described, to the same period. In support of this opinion is the record of the discovery near the North 'Kite' of pewter, 'no doubt,' says Mr. Goddard, 'Roman dishes and vessels like the Manton and Appleshaw finds' (*W.A.M.* xxxviii. 354). The discovery is thus recorded by Stukeley (*Stonehenge*, p. 32) on the authority of Aubrey: 'In the year 1635, as they were plowing by the barrows about Norman-ton Ditch, they found a large quantity of excellent pewter.' The exact spot cannot be far from our earthwork. The discovery does not, of course, *prove* anything; but it does very strongly suggest that a Roman or Romano-British habitation existed in the vicinity.

In Colt Hoare's time this earthwork was more perfect than at present; on his plan of the environs of Stonehenge the fourth side is shown as nearly complete. The area thus enclosed is 38 acres. No trace of the southern side is visible on the plate here reproduced; but there can be little doubt that under more favourable crop-conditions it would be revealed. The alinement of the western side is very straight, and the arrangement of the banks and ditches—most perfectly preserved on the eastern side—resembles, but is not identical with, that of Soldier's Ring. It will be noticed that there are no signs of modern ploughing within the earthwork, but evident signs outside on the west—which accounts for the partial obliteration there of the small outer ditch. An interesting feature is the existence of some fine, large fungus-rings on this piece of recent arable that has reverted. Such specimens are rare except on downland that has been long untilled.

From his excavations at Rockbourne Down, Mr. Heywood Sumner came to the following conclusions. The results indicated a peaceful pastoral and agricultural farm-site occupied by the Romanized Britons during the third century A.D. Abundant evidence both of cattle and of corn were found in the course of the excavations. 'Judging from the bones found, the stock kept consisted principally of cattle and horses; some sheep, few pigs, and dogs complete the list of domestic animals. Roe-deer and oysters provided occasional food. The wheat grown was of about the same sample in size of grain as that now grown on the same land. That Eve span when Adam delved on Rockbourne Down, is shown by the various spindle-whorl finds; and that games were played, by the pottery counters. The large number of cooking-stones (pot-boilers) scattered all over this site show the method used by the inhabitants to heat water, i.e. by dropping red-hot flints into wooden troughs, or into skins containing water. . . .

'It may be somewhat surprising to find that so much skill, knowledge, and forethought should be available 1600 years ago in a country district, and should be spent on the planning and on the entrenchments of a peaceful, pastoral, and agricultural settlement; but the



L. THE NORTH 'KITE'

Treatises on Roman Farm Management by Cato and Varro tell us that they were farmers of thorough and wide experience. We may assume that this current stock of farming knowledge was transmitted to the distant province of Britain when Britain was Romanized, together with those other methods of dealing with the needs of daily life which specially marked the Roman civilization. But such excellence in dealing with the nature of things and in producing the means of settled convenience was understood by neither Briton nor Saxon; and so, when the

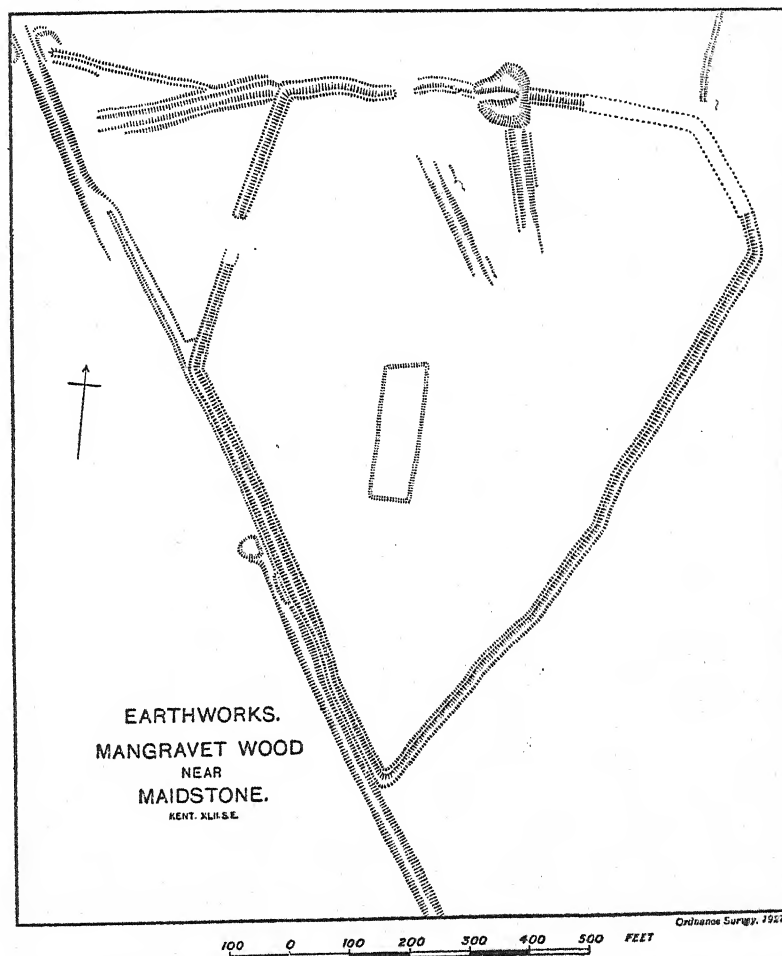


FIG. 61. Earthworks in Mangravet Wood, near Maidstone, Kent (after a plan by Mr. A. H. Hogg.).

Romans evacuated Britain in the fifth century, their civilization withered, and the practical lessons that might have been learnt were forgotten.'

It should be added that the area enclosed at Rockbourne Down is considerably larger than that enclosed by the other kite-shaped earthworks; and that their community of age and purpose is an inference, not a proven fact. The following table may be found useful:

List of Kite-shaped Earthworks

1. Rockbourne Down, Hants (54 NW.); area, about 99.75 acres. Heywood Sumner, *Excavations on Rockbourne Down, Hampshire*; being a record of the discovery of a Romano-British Farm Settlement, with plans of the site, of the excavations, and other illustrations; London, Chiswick Press, 1914. Price, 2s.

Plate L THE NORTH 'KITE'

2. Soldier's Ring, South Damerham, Hants (54 a SE. and 54 SW.); area, 26·8 acres. See Plate XLIX.
3. 'South Kite', Stapleford, Wilts (60 NW.); area, 23·5 acres, including area of small square in south-east corner (1·1 acres).
4. Mangravet Wood, 2 miles south of Maidstone, Kent (42 SE.); area, 14·2 acres. One side of this earthwork, which is almost exactly the same shape as Soldier's Ring, rests upon the Roman road from Rochester to Bodiam in Sussex (and to a destination beyond at present unknown). Referred to by Hadrian Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, p. 153, note. *V.C.H. Kent*, i. 439.

Two earthworks, at Lapworth and Tachbrook in Warwickshire, resemble the above in *shape*, but appear from the description in the *Victoria County History* to have much more formidable defences (*V.C.H. Warwickshire*, i. 384, 397). There is no evidence whatever as to their age.

O.G.S.C.

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Treatises on Roman Farm Management by Cato and Varro tell us that they were farmers of thorough and wide experience. We may assume that this current stock of farming knowledge was transmitted to the distant province of Britain when Britain was Romanized, together with those other methods of dealing with the needs of daily life which specially marked the Roman civilization. But such excellence in dealing with the nature of things and in producing the means of settled convenience was understood by neither Briton nor Saxon; and so, when the

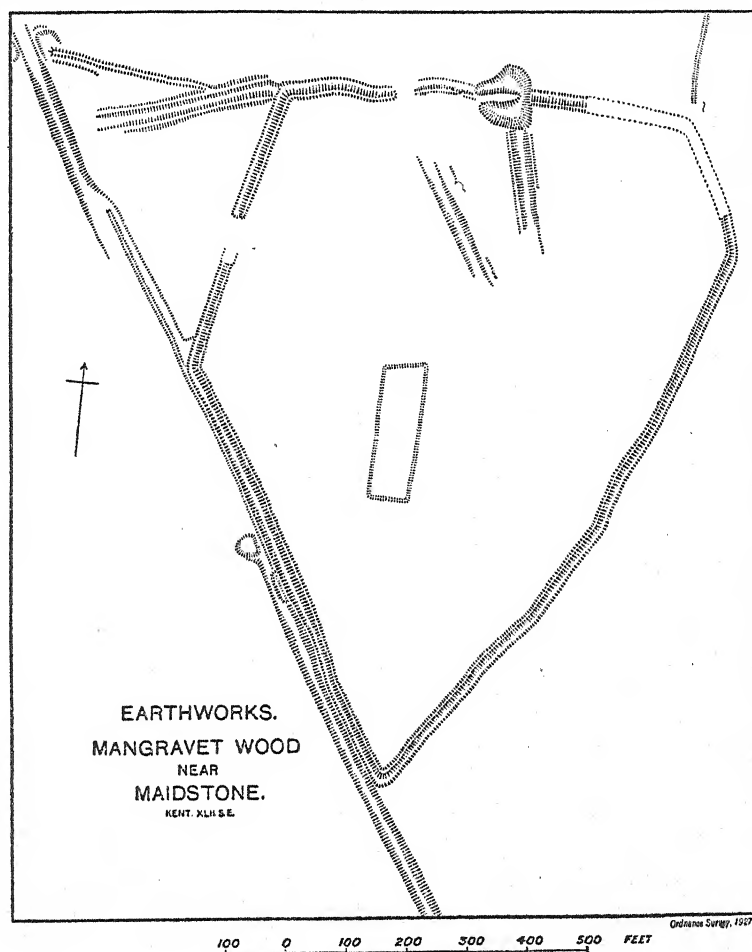


FIG. 61. Earthworks in Mangravet Wood, near Maidstone, Kent (after a plan by Mr. A. H. Hogg.).

Romans evacuated Britain in the fifth century, their civilization withered, and the practical lessons that might have been learnt were forgotten.'

It should be added that the area enclosed at Rockbourne Down is considerably larger than that enclosed by the other kite-shaped earthworks; and that their community of age and purpose is an inference, not a proven fact. The following table may be found useful:

List of Kite-shaped Earthworks

1. Rockbourne Down, Hants (54 NW.); area, about 99.75 acres. Heywood Sumner, *Excavations on Rockbourne Down, Hampshire*; being a record of the discovery of a Romano-British Farm Settlement, with plans of the site, of the excavations, and other illustrations; London, Chiswick Press, 1914. Price, 2s.

Plate L THE NORTH 'KITE'

2. Soldier's Ring, South Damerham, Hants (54 a SE. and 54 SW.); area, 26.8 acres. See Plate XLIX.
3. 'South Kite', Stapleford, Wilts (60 NW.); area, 23.5 acres, including area of small square in south-east corner (1.1 acres).
4. Mangravet Wood, 2 miles south of Maidstone, Kent (42 SE.); area, 14.2 acres. One side of this earthwork, which is almost exactly the same shape as Soldier's Ring, rests upon the Roman road from Rochester to Bodiam in Sussex (and to a destination beyond at present unknown). Referred to by Hadrian Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, p. 153, note. *V.C.H. Kent*, i. 439.

Two earthworks, at Lapworth and Tachbrook in Warwickshire, resemble the above in *shape*, but appear from the description in the *Victoria County History* to have much more formidable defences (*V.C.H. Warwickshire*, i. 384, 397). There is no evidence whatever as to their age.

O.G.S.C.

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